REPORT

OF THE

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE

1911

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OTTAWA
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1911

[No. 28—1912.]

To His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught and Strathearn, K.G., K.T., K.P., G.C.B., G.C.S.I., G.C.M.G., G.C.I.E., G.C.V.O., &c., &c., &c., Governor General of Canada.

MAY IT PLEASE YOUR ROYAL HIGHNESS:

The undersigned has the honour to present to Your Royal Highness the Annual Report of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police for the year 1911.

Respectfully submitted,

R. L. BORDEN,
President of the Council.

NOVEMBER 10, 1911.

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ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE HEADQUARTERS,
REGINA, October 31, 1911.

To the Honourable
R. L. BORDEN, M.P., K.C., &c.,
President of the Privy Council,
Ottawa.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith, for your information, my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1911, together with the reports of officers commanding districts, and certain special reports which may be of public interest.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION.

On September 30, the strength of the force was: 50 officers, 576 non-commissioned officers and constables, and 566 horses. Compared with last year, there is a decrease of 23 men, and an increase of 21 horses.

The following table gives the distribution in the provinces and territories:—

—	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioners.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons and Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Alberta	....	....	5	13	1	....	13	22	33	156	33	276	257	11
Saskatchewan	1	1	6	16	1	1	18	19	38	151	30	282	277	4
Northwest Territories	....	....	1	1	....	....	....	6	3	13	3	27	....	77
Yukon Territory	....	....	....	3	....	....	3	4	5	22	4	41	32	13
Grand total	1	1	12	33	2	1	34	51	79	342	70	626	566	105

The force is distributed as follows in the provinces and territories:—

	Divisional posts.	Detachments.
Alberta	5	73
Saskatchewan	4	83
N. W. Territories	1	6
Yukon Territory	1	8

A total of 11 divisional posts and 170 deatchments. The strength at the divisional posts varies with the requirements; none have a sufficient reserve of strength to meet emergencies, but only enough to carry on the regular routine duties. The larger proportion of the detachments consist of a single constable. They are scattered over the settled area of the provinces at salient points, many miles apart, and along the main routes of travel in the far north.

To illustrate the work and responsibilities of the average constable on detached duty, I quote from a report of one of them:—

> 'My district covers an area of about 2,000 square miles. It is well patrolled and the settlers are kept in touch. They are composed of all nationalities, but chiefly English and Americans, the remainder are French, Germans, Swedes, Icelanders, Russians, Hungarians, Galicians and Negroes. The majority of these foreigners seem to band together, hence there are Swede settlements, Russian settlements, &c. They are all good workers and making a home for themselves, though many of them cannot speak English. During my patrols I have come across a number of settlers who had not seen a policeman. In one place I was asked if I could speak English, and in another the lady of the house asked if I was an agent for sewing machines.'

There is a constant and insistent demand for more of these detached posts from all parts of the provinces. I cannot comply with these reasonable demands, which are for the benefit of the isolated communities and the country at large.

The population has increased five times; the area of settlement has extended tenfold. The force stands at the strength of ten years ago.

I have in previous reports expressed my opinion as to the importance of keeping in touch with the new settlers, and impressing them with the fact that we are a protective force, ready to aid and assist; but at the same time a repressive force with the power and will to enforce the law. The multifarious daily duties pressing upon us and occupying so much time, prevent us from carrying on an effective patrol system.

In the Northwest Territories our service ought to be extended to several points down the Mackenzie river, and made more effective.

The present strength in the Yukon territory is sufficient; but may require an increase at any time because of discovery of new gold fields.

I recognize that the duty of maintaining law and order in the provinces rests with the respective local governments, and that the arrangement, whereby the services of this force were continued, is and could only be, of tentative character.

Therefore an increase of strength is unusually difficult; but without a substantial increase the force will not be able to render the service expected of it.

In considering the effectiveness of the force to perform its duties, the personnel is of the highest importance. I respectfully submit, that the present rates of pay are not sufficient to attract enough suitable men, nor to hold them after they have joined. Forty-eight purchased their discharge this year, and there are forty-three applicants for discharge on the waiting list. I can well understand the desire of so many to better their condition. The opportunities are great. The pay of all classes of labour is high, and the force cannot compete.

It is true that the force, as a whole, is composed of intelligent men of high character. These men I would urge be rewarded by a substantial increase of pay, and that men of the same class be encouraged to join in larger number, by the better pay offered.

CRIME.

The following statistics include all indictable offences where the accused have been committed for trial; all summary convictions dealt with by the force; but not those in the cities and towns, having their own police.

During the twelve months 9,418 cases were entered; 7,875 resulted in convictions; and 179 cases were awaiting trial on September 30.

There is a decrease of 1,167 convictions compared with last year.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered into and convictions made from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911.

—	SASKATCHEWAN.				ALBERTA.				YUKON.				N. W. T.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	
Offences against the person—																	
Murder	9	1	4	4	11	4	4	3									20
" attempted	4	3	1		9	3	2	4									13
Man-laughter	1		1		4		3	1									5
Threatening to kill	1	1															1
Shooting with intent	4	3		1	2	1		1									6
Wounding	1	1			1	1											2
Threatening to do bodily harm	13	11	2		2	2											15
Assault, common	565	457	107	1	471	360	111		22	15	7		1		1		1,059
" aggravated	13	11	2		7	6	1		1	1							21
" causing bodily harm	35	25	6	4	24	14	7	3	2	2			1	1			62
" with intent to do bodily harm	1	1			2	2											3
" indecent	15	11	4		10	2	7	1									25
Rape and attempted	27	5	20	2	15	5	7	3									42
Attempted suicide	5	4	1		6	2	4		1		1						12
Blackmail	2	1	1														2
Abortion					1	1											1
" attempted	2		1	1													2
" supply drugs to procure	1		1		2			2									3
Bigamy	4	3		1	2	2											6
Abduction and aiding	9	5	2	2	2	1	1										11
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	9	5	3	1	3	1	2										12
Carnal knowledge					2	1	1										2
Non-support of wife and family	8	6	2		6	3	3										14
Wife desertion					1	1											1
Child desertion	3	3															3
Criminal neglect	2		1	1	5		2	3									7
Intimidation and threatening	13	10	3		7	2	4	1	2	2				1		1	23
Defamatory libel	2	1		1	3		1	2									5
Leaving excavation unguarded	10	7	3		1	1											11
Extortion					2		1	1									2
Miscellaneous	11	8	2	1	1	1											12
	770	583	167	20	602	416	161	25	28	20	8		3	1	2		1,403

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CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered into and convictions made, &c., from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Yukon.				N. W. T.				
	Cases reported.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Discharged.	Awaiting.	Total cases reported.
Offences against public order—																	
Carrying concealed weapons	25	23	2		32	29	3			1							57
Pointing firearms	8	8			8	8											16
Discharging firearms	1	1			4	4											5
Having firearms on person when arrested	5	5			2	1	1										7
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works					37	26	10	1									37
	1,781	1,289	448	44	1,606	1,098	408	100	52	37	15		10	6	4		3,449
Offences against religion and morals—																	
Vagrancy	342	333	6	3	576	547	29		2	2							920
Drunk and disorderly	519	509	7	3	537	520	17		51	51			1	1			1,108
Causing disturbance	48	42	5	1	159	143	16		3	2	1						210
Swearing and obscene language	20	18	2		18	18			2	2							40
Indecent acts	8	4	4		9	8	1		1	1							18
Indecent exposure	1	1			8	7	1										9
Buggery and attempted	2	2			5			5									7
Incest	3	3			21	21											24
Seduction	3	1	2		10	7	3										13
Seduction under promise of marriage	3	2	1														3
Keeping house of ill fame	27	27			24	23	1		1	1							52
Inmates " "	33	33			22	22											55
Frequenters house of ill fame	15	15			26	24	2										41
Prostitution	5	5			7	6	1										12
Procuring					4	2		2									4

Living off avails of prostitution					2	2											2
Keeping gaming house	1	1			33	14	8	1	8	8							56
Frequenters	1	1			37	34	3		18	11	7						31
Gambling	15	15			16	15	1										1
Selling lottery tickets					1	1											25
Nuisance	11	9	2		17	13	3	1									2
Sending indec. post card through the mails	2	2															10
Miscellaneous	7	7			3	2	1										
	2,869	2,338	480	51	3,112	2,509	494	109	138	115	23		11	7	4		6,130
Misleading justice																	
Perjury	19	14	5		10	4	6		3	1	1	1					32
	2,888	2,352	485	51	3,122	2,513	500	109	141	116	24	1	11	7	4		6,162
Corruption and disobedience																	
Disobeying summons	1	1															1
Contempt of court	6	6			3	3			2	2							11
Escaping from custody	7	5	2		11	9	2										18
Assisting to escape					1	1											1
Obstructing peace officer	22	17	5		14	13	1										36
Assaulting peace officer	14	12	2		15	11	4										29
Bribery and attempted	1	1			8	3	5										9
Resisting arrest	2	2			2	2			2	1		1					6
	2,941	2,396	491	51	3,176	2,555	512	109	145	119	24	2	11	7	4		6,273
Offences against Railway Act—																	
Stealing rides	37	35	2		88	88											125
Trespass	15	14	1		6	6											21
Railway employees drunk on duty					2	2											2
Supplying liquor to operator on duty					1	1											1
Breaking into cars	2			2													2
Destroying property	1	1															1
Mischief on railway	1	1															1
Miscellaneous	3	3															3
	3,099	2,450	497	53	3,273	2,652	512	109	145	119	24	2	11	7	4		6,429
Offences against Customs Act—																	
Smuggling	5	4	1		10	9	1										15
	3,005	2,454	498	53	3,283	2,661	513	109	145	119	24	2	11	7	4		6,444

Judgment reserved.

CLASSIFIED SUMMARY of cases entered into and convictions made from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911 *Concluded.*

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				Yukon.				N. W. T.				Total cases entered.
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Awaiting.	
Offences against the Indian Act—																	
Supplying liquor to Indians..	75	68	7		56	49	7		9	6	3						140
Indians intoxicated..	16	16			151	146	5		18	15	2	1	1	1			186
Intoxicated on reserve..	37	36	1		36	35	1						1	1			74
Trespassing on reserve.	4	4															4
Liquor in possession.	12	10	2		12	11	1		4	4							28
" " on reserve.	4	3	1		1	1											5
Truant school children					7	6	1										13
Miscellaneous..	1	1															1
	3,154	2,592	509	53	3,546	2,909	528	109	176	144	29	3	13	9	4		6,889
Offences against																	
Animals contagious Disease Act..	4	4			3	3											7
The Lord's Day Act.	4	4			4	4											8
Fisheries Act					6	6											6
Mining Act.					10	9	1										10
Dominion Lands Act	2	2			12	12											14
Elections Act	3		2														3
Militia Act	6	5	1		10	10											16
Rocky Mountain park regulations..					64	62	2										64
Immigration Act					16	16											16
	3,172	2,607	512	53	3,671	3,631	531	109	176	141	29	3	13	9	4		7,032
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances																	
Masters and servants	466	419	47		290	197	86	7									756
Game	95	90	5		59	50	7	2									154
Hide and brand.	3	2	1		6	6											9
Prairie and forest fire..	180	162	18		49	46	3										229
Liquor license	173	165	8		192	167	22	3	15	15			13	13			393
Insanity	120	109	11		129	107	20	2	11	8	3		1	1			261
Horsebreeders	37	37															37
Estray animals	30	35	5		34	27	7										64
Pound	57	91	6		8	4	1										65

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RECAPITULATION of summary cases entered and convictions made in the provinces of Saskatchewan and Alberta, the Yukon and the Northwest Territories, from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911.

Cases entered in	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed withdrawn, &c.	Awaiting trial.
Province of Saskatchewan	4,605	3,929	623	53
Province of Alberta	4,575	3,754	698	123
Yukon Territories	211	169	39	3
Northwest Territories	27	23	4	
Grand total	9,418	7,875	1,364	179

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of convictions between years 1900 and 1911, under general headings.

Offences against	1911.	1910.	1909.	1908.	1907.	1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
The Person	1,019	1,103	804	882	729	590	478	386	317	189	144	109
The Property	1,302	1,348	1,063	1,090	877	632	630	605	367	248	132	96
Public Order	103	113	57	53	66	61	42	27	32	31	11	9
Religion and Morals	2,538	3,039	1,909	2,212	2,208	1,533	1,379	1,312	923	494	500	350
Misleading Justice	19	16	5	6	3	6	3	1	7			3
Corruption and Disobedience	89	76	60	47	44	56	26	27	33	17	13	16
Railway Act	151	118	83	169	60	34	69	86	32	5	49	45
Customs Act	13	9	18	18	4	17	11				2	
Indian Act	411	447	273	265	336	259	229	228	296	236	180	143
Animals Contagious Diseases Act	7	4	9	3	6	28	24	9				
Fisheries Act	6	12	21	28	11	11	6					
Dominion Lands Act	14	4				2						
Election Act			3			4	2					
Rocky Mountain Parks Regulations	62	98	34	10	20	25	1					
Militia Act	15	6						4				
Inland Revenue Act					2							
Penitentiary Act					1							
Lord's Day Act	8	24	18	12	10							
Mining Act	9	11										
Irrigation Act		1										
Manitoba Grain Act			11	2								
Trades Unions Act				1								
Immigration Act	16											
Provincial Statutes and Ordinances	2,068	2,583	1,470	1,569	1,308	1,000	865	777	606	298	219	165
Convictions made in Northw't Territories	23	18	11	10								
Convictions made under city by-laws, Dawson, Y.T.	2	12										
Total	7,875	9,042	5,849	6,377	5,685	4,256	3,767	3,465	2,613	1,520	1,250	936

The foregoing crime statistics show twenty capital charges dealt with during the past twelve months. Thirteen new cases were entered, and seven remained over awaiting trial from the year preceding (1910). The latter were finally disposed of by the courts as follows:—

One convicted and executed.
Two convicted of manslaughter.
Three acquitted by jury.
One stay of proceedings ordered by Crown.

And of the thirteen new cases which came to our notice this year:—

Seven are at present awaiting trial.
Two convicted (one executed, one commuted to life imprisonment).
One acquitted by jury.
One dismissed at preliminary hearing.
One discharged (held for extradition).
One not yet brought to justice.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. Rex. *vs.* McBride.—Jury returned a verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to life imprisonment.

Case of patricide.—The tragedy occurred near Gull lake, Sask., being the outcome of a drunken brawl in which Luther McBride, jr., shot and killed his father Wm. Jas. McBride, both being intoxicated at the time.

2. Rex *vs.* Muskak (Saulteaux Indian).—Stay of proceedings ordered by the Crown.

One Rudolph Emsel, a sheepherder in the employ of the Richmond Ranching Company, was found dead on the prairie some seven miles from Macklin, Sask., with a bullet hole in his head. Muskak was at first thought to be responsible, but latterly it was established that Emsel's death was due to misadventure. Therefore a stay of proceedings was ordered by the Crown.

3. Rex *vs.* Mandl (Austrian).—Jury acquitted. Was indicted with the murder of one of his countrymen, one Herman Steiner, a settler, proving up a homestead near St. Walburg, Sask., and where his body was found stabbed through the right lung. The whole of the evidence available was entirely of a circumstantial nature.

4. Rex *vs.* Davies (Negro).—Jury acquitted. Case of uxoricide. The defendant was here charged with having wilfully shot and killed his wife at Saskatoon, Sask.

Davies while testifying on the stand in his own behalf, admitted that his wife came to her death at his hands; but proved to the satisfaction of the court that he shot her purely accidentally, in mistake for a burglar.

5. Rex *vs.* Chobotar (Slav).—Convicted and executed.

He paid the full penalty of the law for having wilfully murdered one of his compatriots, one Alex. Lazaruk, whom he shot at the coal mines near Lethbridge, Alta. Jealousy seems to have been the motive, as Chobotar claimed that he committed the murder at the instigation of a woman, with whom he appears to have had intimate relations.

6. Rex *vs.* Amend.—Jury acquitted. He was charged with the murder of one Lewis Goldman. The tragedy occurred near Sedgwick, Alta., resulting out of a fight between them, which finally ended in the shooting and killing of Goldman at the hands of Amend.

Amend pleaded self-defence, and proved that the deceased being the much more powerful of the two, had constantly bullied him and threatened to brain him on the first favourable opportunity.

7. Rex *vs.* Woods.—Jury found verdict of manslaughter; sentenced to ten years in the penitentiary.

Clarke Woods, the defendant in this case, assaulted near Alix, Alta., one Hector Murray, a railway contractor, by hitting him on the temple with a partially filled bottle of whiskey, fracturing his skull, and from the injuries of which he died on the same day.

They had a dispute over arrears of wages, five dollars being the amount which Woods claimed were due him, and of which payment had been refused by the deceased.

New cases entered during the current year.

8. Rex *vs.* Wilson.—Awaiting trial. Jessie Wilson, the wife of William Wilson, a settler near Adanac, Sask., stands here charged with having caused the death of her brother-in-law Thomas Elmer Wilson, by means of strychnine poison.

It appears that the deceased was passionately fond of tobacco, and Mrs. Wilson decided that she would cure him of the pernicious habit. With this end in view, and in order to make him a little indisposed, she placed strychnine under his beefsteak at dinner. After having partaken of the meal, the unfortunate man took violently sick and expired before medical aid could be brought to his assistance.

9. Rex *vs.* Doner.—Awaiting trial. The defendant in this case was employed as night porter at the King George hotel at Battleford, Sask., and, it is alleged, fractured the skull of one Francois Belack, by kicking him on the head, death ensuing as a result of the injuries a couple of days later.

It appears that Belack was very much the worse for liquor at the time, and was roughly ejected from the hotel by Doner.

10. Rex *vs.* Sansebear (half-breed).—Acquitted. This was a Calgary police case, and our connection only commenced after the accused had been committed to our guard room, pending trial before a higher court.

Sansebear was charged with having killed at near Calgary, Alta., one Constantine Godin by hitting him on the head with a stone.

The agent of the attorney general, during the course of the trial of case before the Supreme Court, applied to the judge for permission to reduce the charge to one of manslaughter, and on that charge the jury returned a verdict of not guilty.

11-12. Rex *vs.* Fisk and Robertson.—Convicted and sentenced to be hanged.

Fisk was duly executed. Robertson turned King's evidence, and his sentence was ultimately commuted to life imprisonment.

They were separately convicted of the murder of one A. J. Tucker-Peach, a rancher of near Gladys, Alta. It was a premeditated and particularly cold blooded murder, actuated by a motive of gain. Fisk being the leading perpetrating spirit, and Robertson, a weakminded young man, his tool.

13. Rex *vs.* Hoo Sam (Chinaman).—Awaiting trial. A Prince Albert city police case. He is indicted with the murder of one of his compatriots and business partners, Mark Yin.

The accused owns in conjunction with the deceased and Mark Yuen, a restaurant at Prince Albert. During the course of some business dispute, he produced a revolver and chased Mark Yin out of the restaurant into the yard and shot him, death being instantaneous. He then returned to the restaurant and pursued Yuen through the streets, repeatedly firing at him, and wounding him in several places of the body.

14. Rex *vs.* Alak. (Hungarian).—Awaiting trial. A ghastly triple murder. The tragedy occurred at the defendant's homestead near Vanscay, Sask. He shot and killed his wife, his father-in-law Luke Bugyik, and mortally wounded his mother-in-law Mrs. Luke Bugyik, who died in hospital a few days later. Outcome of a family quarrel. The parents of Mrs. Alak persuaded her to separate from her husband, and make her home with them.

15. Rex. *vs.* Soderberg.—Dismissed at preliminary hearing. Was charged with having shot and killed one William Lennox, a rancher of near Buffalo lake, Alta.

16. Rex *vs.* Carlson.—Awaiting trial. Indicted with the murder of Norman Merritt, a homesteader of near Hamilton lake, some forty miles southeast of Castor, Alta.

It appears that Carlson resented a slurring remark which Merritt made about a woman friend of the former, picked up an axe and crushed in the deceased's skull, as well as cutting his throat.

17. Rex *vs.* Atkinson (half-breed).—Awaiting trial, charged with having shot and killed one Milo Bankes, a settler of near Moose Mountain, Alta.

The accused and Bankes engaged in a friendly wrestling bout, as a result of which they came to blows. Bankes knocked Atkinson down, and the latter becoming enraged went to his house, obtained a rifle and shot and killed Bankes.

18. Rex *vs.* Ushymia (Japanese).—Not yet arrested. Is wanted for the double murder of Ernest Erskine and Louise Marquise, *alias* Babe Adams, *alias* Babe Wilson (wife of the accused) an unfortunate woman of the demi-monde. The murder occurred at a resort near Taber, Alta.; Erskine being a frequenter, and Louise Marquise, keeper of a house of ill-fame.

19. Rex *vs.* Whitford (Negro).—Awaiting trial. He is charged with having wilfully murdered at near Lethbridge, Alta., a half-breed by name of Victor Thomas.

20. Rex *vs.* Peugnet (old country Frenchman).—Discharged.

Emile Oscar Peugnet, the defendant in this case, a youth of seventeen years of age, was arrested by us at near Willow Bunch, Sask., on the requisition of the Government of France. His extradition was sought for a brutal murder of a woman, committed at St. Leger, France.

The evidence produced in support of the charge failed, however, to establish a *prima facie* case to the satisfaction of the court, and his discharge from custody was therefore ordered.

Attempted murder.—Thirteen cases were entered, including 3 awaiting trial from last year; the latter resulting in three convictions (one on a reduced charge of assault causing bodily harm).

Of the 10 new cases, 4 are at present awaiting trial; 3 convicted (1 of assault causing actual bodily harm ; and 2 of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm); 1 acquitted by jury; and 2 dismissed at preliminary hearing.

Awaiting trial cases from last year :—

1. Rex *vs.* Adams.—Convicted and sentenced to 10 years imprisonment in the penitentiary.

Adams was convicted of having attempted to murder by administering poison to one A. Hunter, foreman of Mr. Dyment, a rancher near Nanton, Alta. His motive was one of revenge. He had been in the employ of the Dyment ranch and on being discharged by the foreman for misconduct, threatened to get even with him.

2. Rex *vs.* 'Sun Calf' (Blackfoot Indian).—Convicted. Was charged with having caused grievous bodily harm with intent to murder Indian 'Old Bull' on the Blackfoot Indian reservation.

'Sun Calf' managed to escape from custody on September 14, 1909, and was not recaptured until July 22, 1910. He was then charged, in addition to the original indictment, with horse stealing and escaping from lawful custody. He was tried at the fall sessions of the Supreme Court at Calgary, convicted on all three counts and sentenced on October 26, 1910 by the Honourable Mr. Justice Beck, as follows:—

1. Assault, causing grevious bodily harm, with intent to murder, 9 months imprisonment in Calgary guard room.

2. Horse stealing: 3 months imprisonment in the Calgary guard room.

3. Escaping from lawful custody: 10 days imprisonment in the Calgary guard room.

Sentences to run concurrently.

3. Rex *vs.* Ramsdell.—Convicted of assault causing bodily harm; fined $75 or in default of payment forthwith, six months imprisonment with hard labour. The fine was paid.

The defendant was charged with having shot and wounded with intent to kill his nephew Henry Ramsdell. He and his uncle Aaron John Ramsdell, living at Limerick, Sask., where the crime was committed, had a quarrel over family matters, and on leaving the house was shot by his uncle in the head. Fortunately the wounds inflicted proved not very serious.

New cases entered during the current year:—

4. Rex *vs.* Carson.—Jury returned a verdict of assault causing actual bodily harm. Sentenced to two years in the penitentiary.

He maliciously stabbed a settler by name of Aitken with a pitchfork, while the latter was sleeping in his bed in his shack at Oxville, Alta., inflicting serious wounds. No apparent motive could be assigned for the crime, other than a personal dislike between the two men.

5. Rex *vs.* Kelly.—Awaiting trial. He deliberately shot one George Bell, chief of the Red Deer town police, through the body at short range.

Chief Bell caught Kelly in the act of robbing a couple of citizens in the streets of Red Deer, Alta., and attempted to arrest him, whereupon Kelly shot and seriously wounded Bell.

6. Rex *vs.* Rossbach (German).—Jury convicted of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Sentenced to 2 years in penitentiary.

He was charged with having shot at Richard Ternieden with intent to kill, and caused him grievous bodily harm, inflicting injuries which necessitated his being confined to bed for a period of five to six weeks.

The crime occurred at near Luseland, Sask., where the two men in question own homesteads. It appears that Ternieden planted potatoes on shares with Rossbach, on the latter's land. After the harvest they had a dispute over the division of the potatoes, terminating into a fight among them, and finally in the shooting and wounding of Ternieden at the hands of Rossbach.

7. Rex *vs.* Nicoletti (Italian).—Jury acquitted. He intentionally aimed and fired a revolver at one Hewitson at Passburg, Alta., but fortunately missed him.

8. Rex *vs.* Morrow.—Jury found verdict of shooting with intent to do grievous bodily harm. Sentenced to seven years in the penitentiary.

The accused, a farmer, living near Innisfree, Alta., wilfully discharged a loaded shotgun at one J. Berger, but without wounding the latter. It appears that they had been on bad terms for quite a while, and that Morrow at the time of the shooting blamed Berger with having wounded one of his pigs with a pitchfork.

9. Rex *vs.* Sadwoski (Austrian).—Awaiting trial. Mike Sadwoski, the defendant, and Mike Powlka, the injured man, are homesteading near Chipman, Alta. They had a quarrel over certain lands on which Powlka was cutting hay, and to which the defendant claimed a prior right. During the course of the dispute Sadwoski picked up a pitchfork and stabbed Powlka several times in the body.

10. Rex *vs.* Imbery (German).—Dismissed at preliminary hearing.

The complainant in this case appears to have been trespassing on the land of Imbery, when the latter ordered him to desist. Davidson refused to do so, and as a result, came to blows. Imbery finally picked up an axe-handle and pretty severely injured Davidson.

After the dismissal of the original complaint, a prosecution on a charge of assault causing bodily harm was entered successfully against Imbery; he pleaded guilty and was fined $25 and costs of court.

11. Rex *vs.* [illegible] (Russian).—Awaiting trial.

They, it is alleged, assaulted one J. J. Dobbin of Vegreville, while the latter was attending a wedding at a Russian settlement near Hairy Hill, Alta. Kuzniuk struck Dobbin on the head with a stone, and Tupeczko kicked the injured man after collapsing on the ground. The assault appears to have been a pre-arranged affair.

13. Rex *vs.* Gochuck (Austrian).—Dismissed at preliminary hearing.

The information in the case was laid by Danelo Gochuck, a homesteader near Vegreville, who complained that his wife Dodosijoi Gochuck had attempted to murder him by means of strychnine poison. The evidence produced at the hearing did not substantiate the charge.

Manslaughter.—Five cases are shown under this heading; two awaiting trial from last year, and three new indictments entered during the current year.

Awaiting trial from last year:—

1. Rex *vs.* Allander.—Jury acquitted. The defendant, an employee of the Canadian Pacific Railway Company, was charged with having through negligence caused the death of one Jos. Small, at Nanton, Alta., by running over him with a train.

2. Rex *vs.* Hobbs.—Jury acquitted. This was a shooting tragedy with the proverbial 'Didn't know it was loaded.' The accused pointed a revolver at one Walker Turner, of Medicine Hat, Alta., thinking the weapon unloaded; but, on pulling the trigger shot and fatally wounded Turner, who died as a result of injuries a day or two later in hospital.

An inquest was held, and the coroner's jury found Hobbs responsible, an opinion which apparently could not have been shared by the jury empanelled at the trial before the Supreme Court.

New cases entered during the current year:—

3. Rex *vs.* Pigott.—Charge withdrawn. It was alleged that he had caused through negligence the death of the infant male child of Mr. McLeod Brown, of Paynton, Sask.

The evidence available in support of the charge was anything but convincing, and a stay of proceedings was ordered by the Crown.

4. Rex *vs.* Yourko (Russian).—*Nolle prosequi* entered. He was charged with having caused through culpable neglect the death of his son Stephen Yourko, in not providing necessary medical treatment, medicines and other necessaries.

5. Rex *vs.* Van Cammeyet (Belgian).—Awaiting trial. This man was acting as deputy returning officer at the recent Dominion election at poll 164, three miles south of MacKay, Alta. After the closing of the poll some trouble appears to have arisen within the building, where a number of Belgians had congregated, some of whom are said to have been under the influence of liquor. In order to quell the disturbance Van Cammeyt brandished a revolver, and claims he was pushed, whereupon the revolver was accidentally discharged, killing a man named Edmund Brahevelt.

The number of murder cases is the same as last year. I have given the above short summary of each case of murder, attempted, and manslaughter, so that you may see that the causes are the same as in murders the world over, jealousy, drunkenness, desire of gain, quarrels and revenge. They are in no sense the result of lawlessness.

There is a decrease of 20 in the number of offences against women and children of tender ages. 90 cases were entered, and convictions made in 22 cases.

Among the offences against property, safe blowing is becoming too frequent; 5 occurred in Saskatchewan, and 2 in Alberta. This crime occurs every autumn when

the grain crop is being marketed. At that time large sums of money are sent to the many shipping points where grain is purchased. The same method is pursued: a safe is selected which is in a building unoccupied at night. A section house is broken into and a heavy hammer or crowbar secured, the knob is broken off the safe, nitro-glycerine inserted and the door blown out. The robbers leave no trace, and are experts in the crime. In spite of all our efforts we have not succeeded in detecting the gang.

Horse stealing is not as prevalent as it was; but still gives a great deal of trouble along the boundary in both provinces, and in the isolated settlements. There were 36 convictions for this crime.

Cattle stealing and killing are not so common as formerly, because in only certain sections cattle now range in the open, where the crime was easily committed with little chance of detection.

There is a marked decrease in the number of prairie fires, partly due to the wet season, and partly to larger areas coming under cultivation.

There were 413 convictions under the Indian Act. The enforcement of this act receives our constant attention. The difficulties are increasing. The Indians earn more money, and the places where liquor can be purchased are increasing.

In Saskatchewan 109 persons were adjudged insane; in Alberta, 107; in Yukon, 11; in Northwest Territories, 1; a total of 228.

An asylum has been opened at Ponoka, Alberta, which has lessened the trying work in that province of escorting lunatics, who formerly were sent to Brandon.

The insane from Saskatchewan are taken to Brandon, but the provincial government is now building an asylum at Battleford.

The insane from the Yukon are sent to New Westminster.

In carrying on the criminal work in the provinces, the force acts on the advice of the Attorneys General; and in the Territories, under the instructions of the Minister of Justice. We have received the most cordial support and assistance.

COMMON JAILS.

This important work employs a considerable portion of our strength. During the year we received 2,710 prisoners, 273 more than last year, and 1,951 more than ten years ago. On September 30, there were 171 prisoners in our custody.

Our guard rooms are used as common jails at Regina, Yorkton, Battleford and Maple Creek in Saskatchewan; Lethbridge, Macleod, Calgary, Fort Saskatchewan and Lesser Slave Lake in Alberta; Dawson and Whitehorse in Yukon Territory.

At Regina the old Industrial School has been fitted up as a jail. The force supplies the staff.

The provincial jail at Lethbridge has been opened, and all prisoners with over 30 days or less than 2 years sentence—except in the extreme north of the province, are sent there. This has relieved the overcrowding somewhat; but our guard rooms at Calgary and Fort Saskatchewan are still full.

The prisoners' duties are the most onerous and trying our men have to perform.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SCHEDULE of Prisoners committed to, and released from, Mounted Police Guard-rooms between October 1, 1910, and September 30, 1911.

	SASKATCHEWAN					ALBERTA.						YUKON.				Grand Total.
	Regina Barracks.	Regina Industrial School.	Yorkton.	Maple Creek.	Battleford.	Total.	Macleod.	Calgary.	Fort Saskatchewan.	Lethbridge.	Athabaska Landing and detachment.	Total.	Dawson.	Whitehorse.	Total.	
Total number of prisoners serving sentence and awaiting trial on October 1910.....	33	..	6	5	9	53	13	53	50	40	3	159	2	3	5	217
Total number of prisoners received during the year.	401	43	122	101	126	793	228	808	332	429	17	1,814	100	3	103	2,710
Total number of prisoners discharged during the year	409	26	121	99	122	777	230	*827	348	*454	20	1,879	94	6	100	2,756
Total number of prisoners serving sentence or awaiting trial on 30th September 1911.	25	17	7	7	13	69	11	34	34	15	....	94	8	....	8	171

* 1 executed.

COMPARATIVE STATEMENT of Prisoners received in Mounted Police Guard Rooms between Years 1900 and 1911.

	1911.	1910.	*1909.	1908.	1907.	*1906.	1905.	1904.	1903.	1902.	1901.	1900.
Total number of prisoners received.....	2,710	2,437	1,940	2,105	1,676	1,515	1,467	1,505	1,039	779	759	541

* Eleven months.

The foregoing statistics of crime indicate that there has been much to do; but they do not really convey any adequate idea of the work required to investigate, apprehend and bring to trial offenders in districts remote from the railway. Long rides in all kinds of weather, indifferent accommodation, and sleepless nights guarding prisoners before they reach a safe place of confinement, make very trying duty.

As an instance, I give an extract from a report submitted by Corporal Handcock, on patrol made to Isle a la Crosse and Portage la Loche, starting from Green Lake on December 19, 1910, and returning January 16, 1911, for the purpose of serving subpœnas on Crown witnesses to appear at a trial before the Supreme Court. Distance travelled being 577 miles by dog train:—

> I travelled with guide 577 miles (December 19 to January 16). The weather was intensely cold for a time; both the guide and myself freezing our faces badly. Travelling throughout this trip was bad, there being practically no trails and deep snow.'

But there is another phase of our duties which appeals very strongly to the new comer, who has taken up land on the open prairie, and is trying to make a home for

himself. For the first few years he has many difficulties to overcome. Life is not cheerful, especially for the women folk, and lacks many of the ordinary comforts. Should there be a failure of crop in the first years, he is in a bad way. This occurred last year in the south eastern portion of Alberta, and south western corner of Saskatchewan; and much suffering for want of food and fuel would have resulted, had not the Department of Immigration supplied what was required. This force co-operated with that department, and undertook to visit all settlers over that large area, inquire into their wants and to supply them.

I quote the following extracts from letters of officers of that department:—

THE COMMISSIONER OF IMMIGRATION.

The department pursued a constant and vigilant inquiry amongst the new settlers with a view of discovering any and every case of suffering, and of affording immediate relief. This difficult work was done with marked success, and I take this opportunity of expressing to Commissioner Perry and the officers and men of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, my cordial thanks for the prompt and effective assistance given us at all stages of our work in this important undertaking, and I feel that I ought to say that a great measure of the success of our efforts to ameliorate the condition of the new settler through the winter months, was due to the loyal co-operation of the officers and men of this very valuable force.

Inspector of Immigration, Lethbridge:

Now that the relief of destitute families has drawn to a close, I beg leave to bring to your attention the valuable services of the Royal Northwest Mounted Policemen, who so diligently and successfully carried out the patrol work by which so many cases of distress were ascertained and relieved. You are aware, of course, that these investigations were carried on during the bitterest weather of a bitter winter, involving long hours spent in the saddle, and much suffering from exposure. Indeed one of the mounted policemen had his lips so severely frost-bitten that the skin came off, and in fact, as I have said, all of them suffered in the performance of work additional to their customary duties. Two of the men, in addition to their patrol work, had to take the liens for, and distribute the government provisions, and take applications for seed grain as well.

Many gruesome tasks fall to the lot of our men; as an instance Constable Thorne, stationed at Jasper Park, Rocky Mountains, was sent to bring in to Prairie Creek the body of a trapper frozen to death, 55 miles distant, in the extreme cold of last February. He reports:—

I had a pack outfit and a man named Hill, and we brought the body to Prairie Creek on a pack pony. It took me longer to bring the body in, owing to the awkward position in which it was frozen, and it had to be repacked several times a day. Corporal Handcock journeyed 65 miles last February from his station at Green Lake, to bring the body of another trapper to Prince Albert, a distance of 150 miles.

MACKENZIE RIVER DISTRICT.

Outposts were established at Fort MacPherson on the Peel river and at Herschel Island, in the Arctic ocean, in 1903, and have been maintained since that date. Up and until last winter, no disaster of any kind occurred, although many extended difficult patrols were made in mid-winter.

In 1904-5, a patrol, carrying mail, was sent from Dawson to Fort MacPherson and return. This patrol was made without mishap year after year until last winter, and, although one of the most arduous, it had been made so frequently and with such certainty, that it became one of the ordinary duties of the Force. It was maintained for the purpose of taking mail to members of the Force, and all others in that region, and to receive reports and requisitions for supplies, required for the coming season. It was looked upon as a great boon by our men, and was absolutely necessary, in order to keep in touch with these lonely outposts.

In May, 1910, the late Inspector Fitzgerald, who had recently been promoted, was selected to take over the command. He had had many years experience in the far north, so that he was familiar with the conditions and dangers of winter travel. Because of his special fitness for the work, and on his own desire, as he had a particular liking for that service, he was selected.

Before leaving headquarters he suggested to me, that instead of the patrol coming from Dawson to Fort MacPherson, he should go from Fort MacPherson to Dawson, where he could get in direct communication with headquarters by wire. He also looked forward to a pleasant break in the monotony of a long winter. I acquiesed and issued instructions accordingly, reporting that I had done so to the Comptroller.

To carry out these instructions, he left Herschel Island the end of November, and arrived at Fort MacPherson on December 3. He remained there for 19 days, resting his dogs and making preparations for his journey to Dawson. He selected Contables Kinney, Taylor and ex-Constable Carter, as guide, to accompany him.

On the morning of December 21, 1910, he left Fort MacPherson with three dog trains of five dogs each, on his ill-fated journey.

On February 20, 1911, Superintendent Snyder, commanding at Dawson, who was aware that Inspector Fitzgerald was to make the patrol to Dawson, telegraphed me as follows:—

> Fort MacPherson Indian arrived here to-day; one of party with Fitzgerald to the head of the mountain, where he was discharged on New Year's day. Indians state Mountain Creek twenty days from Dawson, easy travelling. Another band from Hart River divide, where patrol should pass, saw nothing of them. Latter Indians nine days from that point to Dawson.

And to which I replied on February 21:—

> Why was Indian discharged? Was Fitzgerald at that time on way to Dawson? Make full inquiry view sending patrol in search.

Not having received an answer by February 24, I despatched on that date the following message to Superintendent Snyder:—

> What action are you taking *re* Inspector Fitzgerald?

And to which he replied on February 27:—

> Indian apparently discharged because did not require him; Fitzgerald was on way to Dawson. Have patrol party all ready, can start at once. Have been awaiting your instructions. Wires been down both ways. Indians report their dogs in poor condition.

I instructed Superintendent Snyder by wire on February 28, as follows:—

> Send well outfitted party search of Fitzgerald. Go through McPherson if necessary. If possible try and get news before winter trails break up

And on the same day he replied:—

> Patrol leaves for MacPherson to-day.

On April 17, Sergeant Dempster, who was in charge of the searching party, returned to Dawson and reported the loss of the whole of Inspector Fitzgerald's party.

Full particulars relating to this patrol will be found in part V.

Inspector Beyts was directed to hold an inquiry into the causes of the disaster. His report I attach *(see Part V.)*

I think it is clearly established that the members of the party lost their lives from want of a competent guide. Ex-Constable Carter had made the journey only once from Dawson. Inspector Fitzgerald had also travelled from Dawson, but by a partly different route. I am unable to say why he selected Carter, when competent Indian guides were available. Nothing that we have learned throws any light on this point. I assume that Carter wished to come out, and Inspector Fitzgerald, because Carter had been so long a member of the Force, was anxious to aid him. He had made so many winter trips without mishap, that he had no misgivings.

I venture to refer to some criticisms which have been made in the Press, to the useless sacrifice of the lives of these men. I have stated the objects of the patrol, and the frequency with which it has been made. All over the north land, members of this Force are carrying out these difficult journeys. You will find attached to this report, many reports of equally dangerous journeys: Sergeant Hayter, 700 miles return journey from Fullerton along the west coast of Hudson Bay to Rankin Inlet, to meet Sergeant Borden, who went up from Fort Churchill to meet him, carrying mail and taking census of the Esquimaux. Sergeant Walker from Fort Churchill to York Factory and return; Sergeant Nicholls from Norway House to Fort Churchill and return to Gimli. Sergeant Edgenton from Split Lake to Fort Churchill, arriving with dogs abandoned by the way, and three days without food. Sergeant Munday from 'The Pas' to Lac du Brochet and return, 900 miles in 51 days. Sergeant Macleod from Fort Vermilion across the Caribou Mountains to Great Slave Lake. All carrying out definite duties, or visiting Indian camps, and maintaining law and order in the far regions. This is dangerous work in our rigorous winter climate, and in spite of every precaution, a tragedy may occur at any time. It does not deter our men from seeking service there, and it is to the north many would like to go.

The members of the Force have subscribed $622.58, for the purpose of erecting a tablet to commemorate the heroic death of Fitzgerald and his party, who tried to do their duty as they saw it.

To provide against a like disaster overtaking the Dawson-MacPherson patrol, instructions were issued in May last year for the erection of a shelter cabin at Big Hart River, ten days travel from Dawson. The cabin is stocked with emergency supplies for men and dogs.

Similar provision is being made on Trail Creek on the MacPherson side, so that the patrol will have points of refuge.

Four rest cabins, stocked with supplies, were to be erected this past summer between Fort MacPherson and Herschel Island.

Inspector Beyts, who was sent up to take over the command, is an officer of long experience. He has been instructed to see that all patrols, over unknown routes, are provided with experienced guides.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

HUDSON'S BAY DISTRICT.

The small division, under command of Superintendent Starnes, stationed at Fort Churchill, Hudson's Bay, endures with those on the arctic coast, the loneliness, discomforts and dangers of the northern service.

The schooner *Jeanie* was chartered to take our supplies to Fort Churchill, where she arrived on August 13, 1910.

On August 19, with Superintendent Starnes, Dr. Marcellus and several constables, she sailed for Cape Fullerton with stores for that point, and to land at different points shelter huts and stores for the winter patrols.

Cape Esquimaux was selected as site for the first, Rankin Inlet for the second, and buildings at these points and stores placed therein.

A third station was to have been established at Chesterfield Inlet; but the weather was so boisterous that the schooner proceeded to Cape Fullerton, and landed men and stores for that place. Superintendent Starnes remained here, and the schooner went on to Wager Inlet to erect another building; but this was not accomplished, as the vessel was wrecked in the inlet. The stores were landed, and the crew returned in open boat to Cape Fullerton. Very fortunately Superintendent Starnes was able to charter the schooner *Gifford*, a trading vessel wintering at Fullerton, to take the whole party to Fort Churchill.

The wrecked crew was made comfortable at Fort Churchill, and, as soon as the winter travel was possible, Superintendent Starnes sent Captain Bartlett and his crew to Gimli, on Lake Winnipeg, from whence they took rail to Winnipeg.

The census of the west shore of Hudson's Bay to Cape Fullerton, was taken by the police last winter. It entailed many long trying journeys.

The Indian Department requested that the Indian treaty money should be paid by the police, to the different Indians at Fort Churchill and York Factory. The money was sent in by one of our winter patrols, and payment made during the summer months by Superintendent Starnes.

The department was good enough to express their approval of the way in which this work was done.

Superintendent Starnes has been in command of the Hudson's Bay district for two years. I desire to bring to your favourable notice the eminently satisfactory manner in which he has carried out his duties. His reports are accurate and concise, and in all emergencies he has acted with sound judgment.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

Our outposts at Wood Mountain, Willow Creek, Pendant d'Oreille and Twin Lakes, are still ports of entry, and the officers and non-commissioned officers of the force in charge at these points, act as sub-collector of customs.

Smuggling has not been prevalent along the boundary. Several seizures were made; but none of great importance.

I am of the opinion that regular officers of the Customs should be appointed to take over these ports of entry, and relieve us of the duties.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

As already stated, the Indian treaty payments were made by the police at Fort Churchill and York Factory.

Inspector Field accompanied the Indian treaty party on the Mackenzie River district.

Escorts were furnished at all treaty payments.

ENGAGEMENTS, DISCHARGES, &c.

Engagements, &c.—	
Engaged constables	128
Engaged special constables	128
Re-engaged after leaving	14
Surrendered from desertion	1
Arrested after desertion	1
Total increase	272
Re-engaged without leaving	49
Discharges, died, &c.—	
Time expired	23
Purchased	18
Invalided	4
Pensioned	9
Died (including 1 officer)	9
Deserted	18
Dismissed for bad conduct	48
Dismissed for inefficiency	4
Special constables discharged	126
Dismissed as unsuitable	1
Total decrease	290
Total decrease for the year 1911—	
N.C.O.'s and constables	23

Died—

Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald.
Reg. No. 2821 Staff Sergt. Sexton, F.
" 2914 Sergeant Smith, E.
" 3948 Sergeant Selig, S. E. A.
" 4346 Constable Taylor, R. O'H.
" 4582 Constable Kinney, G. F.
" 4888 Constable Vincent, A. R.
" 4939 Constable Stuart, R. G.
" 4951 Constable Furley, H. H.

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Pensioned

Reg. No. 1239 Sergeant Major Flintoff, J.T.
" 2018 Sergeant Major McClelland, W.
" 1649 Staff Sergeant Haslett, W.
" 1709 Staff Sergeant Nicholson, J. D.
" 2412 Staff Sergeant Butler, G. D.
" 1714 Sergeant Smith, D. B.
" 1118 Constable Thompson, H. J.
" 1513 Constable Aylesworth, J. E.
" 2127 Constable Carter, S.

Retired—

Inspector W. M. Walker.

Retired to pension—

Assistant Commissioner J. H. McIlree, I.S.O.
Surgeon L. A. Paré.
Inspector E. J. Camies.
Inspector A. M. Jarvis, C.M.G.

Promoted Inspectors—

Reg. No. 2561 Sergeant Major Shoebotham, T.M.
" 2691 Sergeant Major Telford, E.
" 4496 Sergeant Major Newson, H. M.
" 2866 Sergeant Beyts, W. J.
" 3167 Sergeant Field, R.
" 4355 Sergeant French, F. H.

128 recruits were taken on the strength during the year, and 14 men re-engaged after having taken their discharge, making a total of 142.

The preventable wastage was very large, amounting to 114. It is this waste that so disastrously cuts into our strength. With a view of obviating it to a large extent, I urge a substantial increase of pay, to which I have already referred in this report.

I also beg to endorse my previous recommendation, that the first term of engagement be reduced from five years to three years.

Our loss by death has been greater than in previous years. I have elsewhere referred to the death of Inspector Fitzgerald and his party.

Sergeant Selig died at Herschel Island. He was an efficient and able member of the Force, and in the prime of life.

Sergeant Smith died at Dawson; he was also a distinct loss.

The other young constables, whose death are recorded, were excellent men, and a credit to any force.

Our pension list grows larger every year. This year we have lost 4 officers, and 9 non-commissioned officers and constables.

Assistant Commissioner McIlree, I.S.O., joined the force when it was first organized, and after 37 years faithful, honourable and distinguished service, retired with the best wishes of all his comrades. It was a source of gratification to us all, that His Majesty the King graciously conferred upon him the distinction of the Imperial Service Order, shortly before his retirement.

Of the other officers and members of the force, who retired during the year, I desire to record my appreciation of their long and faithful services to the force, and to the people of Canada.

The reputation of the force was made by no one single person, no matter what his rank; but on the individual effort of every member, each in his own sphere, doing his work to the best of his ability.

HORSES.

Seventy-six remounts were purchased, and 37 horses cast and sold at an average price of $81.

There is no improvement in the supply of suitable remounts. I have been obliged to accept horses, which would have been rejected some years ago. I see no prospect of any change, except by active encouragement being given to horse breeders by the government.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

The instruction of recruits has been carried out as thoroughly as possible; but I am bound to say more or less intermittently. It is more difficult each year to train recruits thoroughly. The urgent request for men from all district commanding officers, have to be met by sending men only partially trained, and not fully instructed in their duties. I see no hope for improvement in this respect without an increase in strength.

TARGET PRACTICE.

As far as practicable the force performed the annual practice with the revolver, as required by the regulations.

There was no rifle practice, as the range at Regina has been closed for two years. However, a suitable site has been obtained from the Department of Interior, two miles from barracks, and a modern range will be ready for next year. This will be available for use by the local Militia, and rifle club.

HARNESS, SADDLERY AND TRANSPORT.

All have been kept in good repair, and necessary renewals have been supplied.

Fifty new saddles will be required this coming year, and some harness and transport to replace that worn out.

UNIFORM.

The uniform is of good quality, and an ample supply has been furnished.

RATIONS, &c.

Provisions, fuel, light and forage are purchased under contract. The contracts have been faithfully carried out.

BUILDINGS.

A new officers quarters has been completed at Regina. No other new buildings were erected.

The different posts have been maintained in thorough repair.

We require this year:

NEW BUILDINGS.

Barracks and stables at Edmonton, and officers quarters, suitable for a married and single officer at Calgary.

New detachment buildings at Banff.

New guard room, sergeant's mess and quarters, and one stable at Regina.

REPAIRS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

Water and sewerage connection at Prince Albert with the city system, and painting of the post.

Sewerage connection at Macleod with the city system.

Brick veneer barrack buildings at Regina and Assistant Commissioner's quarters, and sewerage connection from hospital.

GENERAL.

A detachment, consisting of 7 officers, 75 non-commissioned officers and men, and 80 horses, were selected to represent the force at the coronation of His Majesty.

The officers and men were selected from every division, in numbers according to the strength of each. Some were from the Hudson's Bay, and some from the Yukon Territory. Had not disaster overtaken the patrol from MacPherson, some of the members of that ill-fated party would have been included.

The behaviour of all ranks was excellent. I feel, I am justified in saying that the detachment upheld the reputation of the force.

The arrangements made by the Imperial Authorities for our comfort and entertainment, could not have been better, and I desire to express through you, the deep appreciation of the kindness, courtesy and thoughtfulness for our comfort, shown by every imperial officer with whom we came in contact.

Before closing this report, I desire to acknowledge the efficient work of the headquarter staff, and the officers commanding districts, and the zeal and energy displayed by all ranks in the performance of their duties.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. BOWEN PERRY,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX A.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT R. B. DEANE, COMMANDING 'E' DIVISION, CALGARY.

CALGARY, October 1, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the Annual Report of 'E' Division for the year ended September 30, 1911:—

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Settlers from all quarters are coming into the country in great numbers.

We have had a very extraordinary season, such as I have never seen during my 28 summers in the Northwest.

The unprecedented rainfall has had the effect of stocking our Barrack garden so plentifully that we have more produce than we know what to do with.

THE CORONATION.

The squad contributed by 'E' Division to the Coronation Contingent consisted of Inspector Duffus, Sergeant Ryan, Corporals Johnson and McLarty, and Constables Frodsham and Irvine, with six horses.

The latter were the pick of the Division, and the former could withstand comparison with representatives from any force in the world.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months:—

Offences.	Cases Entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals.	Withdrawn.	Forfeited Bail.	For Trial.
Against the person—						
Assault, common	77	58	11	8		
" causing bodily harm	4	1		1		2
" aggravated	1	1				
Attempted suicide	1		1			
" murder	2	1				1
Murder	3	2	1			
Carnal knowledge	1	1				
Rape and attempted rape	1	1				
Criminal libel	1					1
Administering noxious drugs	2					2
Against the property—						
Cattle stealing	2		1			1
Cruelty to animals	7	7				
Horse-stealing	17	12	2			3
Burglary	2					2
Shopbreaking	6	6				
Housebreaking	4	4				
Theft	114	101	6		1	6
False pretenses	14	8	5			1
Mischief	11	5	6			
Breach of contract	12	11	1			
Forgery	7	6				1
Fraud	7	2				4
Robbery	3	1				2
Theft of timber	1	1				
Damage to property	7	6	1			
Against Law and Justice—						
Assaulting Peace Officer	4	4				
Perjury	1		1			
Escaping lawful custody	1	1				
Against public order—						
Carrying concealed weapons	4	3	1			
Against religion and morals—						
Vagrancy	194	190	4			
Drunk	122	121	1			
Gambling	12	11	1			
Keeper, house of ill-fame	6	5	1			
Inmate " "	3	3				
Frequenter " "	7	5	2			
Prostitution	4	4				
Procuring	2					2
Indecent act	2	2				
Against Railway Act—						
Stealing ride	49	49				
Operator, drunk	1	1				
Against Indian Act—						
Indians drunk	87	84	3			
Supplying liquor to Indians	24	22	2			
In possession of liquor	3	2	1			
Against any other Act—						
Rocky Mountains Park regulations	64	62	1	1		
Against Northwest Ordinances—						
Prairie fire	8	8				
Liquor license	36	30	5	1		
Insanity	41	41				
Game	4	4				
Steam boilers	2	2				
Estray animals	5	5				
Noxious weeds	1	1				
Pound	1		1			
Master and Servants Ord	39	30	9			
Fence	2	2				
Entire Animals Ord	1		1			
Public Health	1	1				
Miscellaneous	13	11	2			
Total	1,051	940	71	11	1	28

The following statement shows the number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of sentences to jail, number of suspended sentences, and number sent to penitentiary:—

Number of convictions	940
Number of fines imposed	391
Sentences to jail	469
Suspended sentences	61
Sentences to penitentiary	18
(Hanged)	1

The following statement shows the number of cases tried in the Supreme or District Court, number of convictions, number of fines imposed, number of imprisonments in jail, number sent to the penitentiary, suspended sentences, and number of cases awaiting trial September 30, 1911:—

Number of cases before Supreme or District Court	75
Number of convictions	40
Number of fines imposed	1
Sentences to jail	11
Sentences to penitentiary	18
Acquitted	7
Suspended sentences	9
(Hanged)	1
Number of cases awaiting trial on September 30, 1911	28

The total number of cases entered being 1,051, the number of convictions thereout stands at 940, with 28 cases still awaiting the decision of the Courts. Roughly speaking, that is about 90 per cent of convictions. The percentage of convictions before the Supreme or District Court is a little better than 85.

There have been no less than 3 charges of murder and 2 of attempted murder within my district during the year.

Of these one was a charge against Peter Sansebear, a halfbreed, who was alleged to have killed Constantine Godin on the night of November 4, 1910, by hitting him on the head with a stone.

In the course of the hearing before Mr. Justice Stuart on March 3, last, the Crown Prosecutor applied for permission to reduce the charge to one of manslaughter, and, on that charge, after a very brief consultation the jury returned a verdict of not guilty. This was a Calgary City Police case with which we had no connection.

By Mr. Justice Simmons, at Red Deer, on May 9, last, John Russell was sentenced to two years in the penitentiary, for assault with intent to do bodily harm.

This was a Red Deer Town Police case with which we were not concerned.

Another Red Deer case, which will shortly be tried, is that of A. Kelly who, at about 11.30 p.m. on June 1 last, deliberately shot George Bell, the Chief of the Red Deer Town Police, through the body at short range.

The circumstances briefly were as follows:—

> Messrs. H. G. Munroe and W. Grant were walking home together and heard someone shout from behind. They turned around and were confronted by a masked man who pointed a gun in their faces and said 'Throw up your hands!'

They complied forthwith and the stranger relieved Mr. Munroe of what money he had, somewhere about $2, and was in process of searching Mr. Grant when Chief of Police Bell came along. The assailant deliberately fired two shots into Bell's body and ran away. A man named Kelly had been living in a tent in the neighbouring bush, and near it was found a leather mask and another piece of leather from which the mask had been cut. In the tent itself were found parings of the leather where it had been reduced to make it pliable, and on the morning of June 2 Kelly was located in the bush by some boy scouts and was arrested and committed for trial.

Feeling was so high against Kelly at one time that there was talk of lynching him.

Bell cannot positively identify Kelly as the man who shot him, but Kelly is said to have made some admissions which he subsequently denied.

It is rather doubtful if the court will admit this evidence, and, strange to relate, Bell seems to have recovered from his injuries.

The Tucker Peach Murder.

This was a case which taxed our resources to the utmost. I have never been connected with a case in which it was so difficult to procure evidence, as the sequel will show.

The murdered man himself wrapped up his business in impenetrable mystery. He was known to have a large sum of money—how much no one knew, but it consisted of a large roll of bills. He was scrupulously honest in his dealings and was well liked by his neighbours, who, however, knew very little about him. He was the personification of eccentricity. He would not entrust his money to a Bank, and no one knew where he kept it. I was able to find only one man who ever saw him with a roll of bills in his hand, and that on one occasion in the Dunbow Industrial School where he was making some small payment to the accountant. He was known to have at least one sister in England, but, after weeks of correspondence with English Authorities, I failed to find her. He himself led his neighbours to believe that he was in process of selling his ranch and it's belongings to a young Scotchman, and when he disappeared without having gone to bid his old-time neighbours good-bye, they thought it strange and unneighbourly, but put the omission down to eccentricity, and nothing was ever said to the Police about it.

His real name was A. J. Tucker Peach, but he was generally known as 'Old Tucker' and comparatively few people knew that his name was Peach at all. The Postmaster at Gladys and John Fisk were two of the few.

On June 29, 1910, the headless trunk of a man was found in the Bow river where it had been washed by the current against a fallen tree. Part of the body which was out of the water was very much discoloured, and the whole of it was decomposed. a shirt and undershirt were on it, but these gave no clue to its identity. No one was known to be missing and Dr. Nyblett, Coroner, of Macleod, who was called to the spot issued his order for burial. The remains were buried on the river bank by two settlers.

In the month of November following a skull was found under the fallen tree previously mentioned, and near it, half buried in the sand and frozen stiff were a blanket, a cowhide and a piece of rope. The skull had a small clean hole in the centre of the forehead; a few iron grey hairs attached to it; a piece of cotton batting

in one of the ears, and a slight dent, apparently the mark of an injury received many years previously during life time, which extended both ways across the forehead from the centre; some few teeth were also missing.

A few of the settlers in that neighbourhood, on being shown the skull, said from the first that it 'looked like Old Tucker.'

One settler remembered that some 25 years previously 'Old Tucker' had been kicked in the forehead by a horse, and he had bound up his head for him. Another recalled that 'Old Tucker' always wore cotton batting in one or both ears. A third judged from the shape of the skull and the iron grey hairs that it was 'Old Tucker's' cranium that was presented to him.

The skull was sent for examination to Dr. Revell, Provincial Bacteriologist, at Edmonton, an inquest was called for November 29, at Okotoks, and the previously buried body was exhumed.

In the interim we searched high and low for Tucker Peach, of whose disappearance we now learnt for the first time.

A young man was then living on his ranch as caretaker for the young Scotchman who was said to have bought it, Thomas Mitchell Robertson. This latter young man was working as a brakesman on the C.P.R. between Medicine Hat and Calgary.

Robertson had left word with the Postmaster at Gladys to forward any mail matter for Tucker Peach to his Calgary address. On being served with a summons to attend the inquest at Okotoks, Robertson told us that he had bought the Peach ranch of 160 acres for $26 per acre—half down—half payable in 12 months. He told us also that Peach went first to Carstairs and from there to England, whence he had written about his money. We had Robertson interviewed at various times and places, and on each occasion he told a somewhat different story to what he had previously told. We investigated each story as we received it, to find that it was founded on fiction, but we never said a word to let him think that we regarded him with suspicion.

On the day before the inquest Robertson left Calgary for the South, having stolen $90 from a fellow boarder, but, instead of leaving the train at Okotoks, he went on to Macleod, where he spent the afternoon is dissipation at a house of ill-fame. Towards evening he became the worse for liquor and said that he had stolen $75,000 in Alaska, that the police were after him, and that he wanted to catch the Spokane flier that night. The woman of the house communicated with the officer commanding the Mounted Police, and Robertson was taken into custody. The summons to the inquest being found upon him, the Coroner was appealed to, and he issued a warrant under which Robertson was conducted to Okotoks next day.

The first witnesses called established the identity of the dead man to the satisfaction of the jury, and Dr. Revell, who had made a masterly examination of the skull, showed clearly the course which the bullet must have taken after entering the forehead to find an exit at the inner corner of the left eye. Dr. Revell repeated his story to two other juries, who unreservedly accepted his able exposition.

In the afternoon Robertson underwent a lengthly examination, and his story then differed from any of his previous stories. He swore that he had bought two quarter sections from Tucker Peach, being 320 acres at $26 per acre, which price included 21 horses on the place. The purchase money to the extent of $5,000, had come to him

by Bank draft from Scotland to the Bank of Montreal at Calgary, where he cashed it for notes and gold. He did not remember the respective amounts of each, and so the silly story went on until at last he was informed that Bank of Montreal officials could, and would, be called to contradict his statements in detail, and he was then asked by Inspector Duffus if he had any explanation to offer as to the conflict of evidence between himself and them. His reply was 'Well I guess this isn't the place to say it. I do not wish to say anything further.'

Inspector Duffus who was watching the case for the Mounted Police, and who did it very judgmatically, saw that the psychological moment had arrived obtained the Coroner's permission to speak to the witness—asked Robertson if he had anything he would like to say to him privately, and, on an affirmative gesture, took him to another part of the house. There, in the presence of witnesses, having given the witness the full caution laid down in the Criminal Code, he wrote down Robertson's confession and asked him to sign it, which he did. The confession briefly set forth that, on the morning of King Edward's funeral, Robertson and one John Fisk had murdered Tucker Peach in his own shack; that they had wrapped the body in the dead man's blanket and cowhide, and, with his own horses and wagon, had driven it into the middle of the Bow river, and there dumped it into the stream.

It was after 10 o'clock that evening before I heard and digested the reports made by Inspector Duffus, and there was no time to lose. John Fisk had recently left the Gladys district and gone to Carbon to the north-east of Calgary, where he had bought a livery stable. We had a detachment at Carbon, but for some reason or other the wires were down and we could not communicate with them quickly enough.

Soon after midnight on November 29, therefore, the most powerful motor that I could hire in Calgary, containing two non-commissioned officers, crept quietly out of the city on it's 75 mile run to Carbon.

The men had positive orders to wait for the opening up of the stable in the morning, and to take Fisk while he was engaged in his daily routine, for he was well known to be a desperate man. The arrest was effected without difficulty, and the motor discharged it's three passengers into Calgary Barracks by 1 p.m. of November 30. Five dollars per hour for thirteen hours paid the motorman's account.

Now that the two perpetrators of the murder were secured, there was obviously only one course to pursue to convict both men, namely: to use Robertson's evidence against Fisk, and Robertson's confession against himself.

Robertson never weakened in the stand he had taken—It was such a relief to him to have disburdened his guilty conscience that he became cheerful, and was not only willing but anxious to give us every assistance in his power.

Inspector Duffus, having been the recipient of his first confidence, was the only person allowed to talk to him, and any conversations were reduced to writing, and taken in the presence of the Provost, for my information.

After I had heard by wire from Sergt. Tucker at Irricana that Fisk was in custody on November 30, Inspector Duffus had an interview with Robertson and the following is what he said—I give it in extenso in order to show how completely a man of weak mind may be dominated by a stronger will.

Thomas Mitchell Robertson states as follows:—'The latter end of January, 1910. I was working down at Bob Begg's at the corner of the Bow and High rivers. One

day—I don't remember the date or month—I think it was February last, Jack Fish drove down with a team and box sleigh to Begg's place.

Mrs. Begg, the two children and I were the only ones there, he sold her a washing machine and a couple of patent fasteners for horse collars he had with him, this was the first time I met Jack Fisk.

About two or three weeks after this Old Man Tucker came down to the river at Mrs. Begg's for water, he said that Jack Fisk's pigs disturbed the water on the top of the hill and he could'nt drink it, he took a barrel of water with him with a team and wagon he had with him.

I rode the range for Begg for about a month looking after his cattle and one day I rode over to Begg's gate at the north-east corner of his place, where I met Jack Fisk chasing his milk cows into Begg's place, I had some conversation with him about some horses, it was then that he told me that Old Man Tucker was getting after him about some horses he (Tucker) had lost, he said Tucker was going to have him run in for stealing them. He said 'I'm scared the old man will get me into trouble' and as he (Tucker) had no friends and no relations and no one to take care of him, he thought it would be a good thing to get him out of the way. I said, 'if you have got his horses the old man is right and you should get into trouble.' He then said to me 'if you will help me get Peach out of the way you can have his land and I will take the horses as I want em.' I didn't say anything to this as I was scared. He then threatened me and said 'if you say anything about this I will put a shot into you.' I said nothing to nobody and rode home to Begg's, and he went on rolling his Fall wheat. I used to meet him nearly every morning after this when I was riding, he would ask me what I thought of it, and if I had said anything to anyone. We discussed the thing on and off for about two months, until the last Saturday in April, 1910. I think it was Saturday when I came to Calgary about my job on the C.P.R. I stayed at the King Edward while at Calgary. Begg was in town and stopped at the Dominion I think. The two of us went home on Monday—this would be the beginning of May.

That afternoon the team I was working got up in a bunch and got away from me, Mrs. Begg sent me on the top to look for them, while I was up on the hill I met Fisk when he began talking about getting rid of old Peach, and said then if I helped I could have the land and he would take the horses, he was to take them at any time he wanted them. I then agreed to help him.

Two weeks after this I went into Calgary and started working on the C.P.R as brakesman, I made a couple of trips and went out to Fisk's place the following Wednesday. Before going out to Fisk's I hired a rig from Frank Pashak, who runs a store at DeWinton. I told Pashak that I was going to drive to Tucker Peach's. When I got to Fisk's place he sent me to Tucker's shack about three or four hundred yards away. This was Thursday afternoon. I helped to clean his grain that afternoon and talked to him about selling his place and horses, he made out a memorandum on a sheet of paper, which is now at Medicine Hat in my box, the memorandum showed what he wanted for the horses, land, &c. I went back to Fisk's that night and slept there. Fisk and I agreed that night that we would kill Tucker Peach the next morning, he was to fire the first shot and I was to fire the second.

He wanted me to fire the first one but I wouldn't.

The next morning, Friday, the day of King Edward's funeral, about 6 o'clock, Fisk and I went to Peach's shack and tried to look in the window. We could'nt see anything as it was covered over with a tent. I knocked at his door and the old man called 'who is there' I said I was there, telling him my name. He opened the door, he had his drawers and shirt on, he sat down on his bed, which was on the floor and started to put on his trousers. Fisk then fired a shot at Peach with a revolver, blood started to trickle down his face, at the same time he fell back. Fisk handed the revolver to me and told me to do the same. I took the revolver, pointed it at Peach and fired. I don't know whether I hit him or not, I was so excited, but I guess I did, Peach never spoke, he was dead after the shots. We both came out of the shack and looked around to see if anyone was there. There was no one in sight. We then hitched up Tucker's team and drove up to the door, rolled the body in some blankets and drove it down to the Bow river to Tucker's lower place. We drove into the river along the west fence or west side of his property and dumped the body into it. The blankets and cow robe which we rolled him into were tied around him. The river at this point runs east.

From what I heard the body was found about a quarter of a mile from where we dumped it.

After this I came into town but stayed at the Dunbow School Saturday night, I told some of them there that I had bought the place. The team I took in were Peach's, I sold them to the Alberta barn for $200 and put the money in the savings Bank of Montreal, I was to give Fisk any money that he needed. I gave him two payments, one of $50 and one of $30, the amounts show in my pass book in Medicine Hat.

I went back to the ranch in about two weeks. I saw Earny Adams there and he told me that Fisk had been looking after the horses, and that four two year old horses were missing. Adams told me he thought Fisk had stolen them. I didn't say anything. Shortly after this the body was found—Fisk I think was living on his place, but shortly after this left for Carbon. Shortly before the body was found I brought one of Peach's horses to town and traded it for one belonging to Mr. Gilmore, the plumber, of 827, 5th Avenue, west. I sold the horse I got from him to a grocer, who has a store east of the post office, for $18; the grocer is just east of the Queen's Hotel. I gave him a bill of sale. I sold a stud about two weeks ago. My cousin sold it for me. My cousin is E. Davis and is looking after the place for me, he knows nothing about this affair.

Fisk threw the revolver we shot Peach with into the middle of the river. When I speak of Tucker I mean Tucker Peach.

(Sgd.) THOMAS M. ROBERTSON.

(Sgd.) ARTHUR W. DUFFUS, INSP.

WITNESS:—

(Sgd.) F. J. BASSON, Cpl.

Calgary, November 30, 1910.

Our next steps were to obtain some corroboration of Robertson's story.

I sent him with Inspector Duffus and others in a motor to try to find the revolver with which the murder had been committed. The days were short, and the distance

from here was about 25 miles, and nothing but a motor could cover the ground. Slush ice was found to be running down the river, the water was up to a man's middle and cold, Robertson could not tell within a hundred yards where the pistol had been thrown into the river, and the party returned to Calgary, without having accomplished anything in the way of corroboration.

It was, of course, incumbent upon us to corroborate Robertson's story, as the story of an accomplice so far as we could, but for the information of my confrères, who may be confronted with similar cases, I think it worth while to reproduce for their benefit the dictum of the Lord Chief Justice of England upon this matter. It formed the subject of a conversation between the President of the Parnell Commission and Sir Henry James on November 13, 1889, and I quote the conversation as reported in the 'Weekly Times' of November 15, 1889; I cut out this extract at the time it appeared and pasted it in my Text book. It read as follows:—

> Sir HENRY JAMES:—'I submit to you that even if there were no corroboration of Manion's testimony his evidence should not be struck out on the ground that this principle of law which requires corroboration of the evidence of an accomplice does not apply in this case.'
>
> The PRESIDENT:—'I rather regard it as a doctrine of expediency and prudence than a principle of law. Juries are strongly recommended not to act upon the uncorroborated evidence of an accomplice, but it has never been a rule of law. I may add that the corroboration required is only of the surrounding circumstances so as to lead up to a general presumption as to the truth of the evidence. *It would be an absurdity* to say (the italics are mine) that no evidence of an accomplice can be received unless corroborated by other independent testimony, because then there would be no need of an accomplice's evidence.'

In order to test the accuracy of Robertson's statement the services of Dr. Revell were again called in.

He spent several hours with the evil-smelling corpse and the thoroughness of his examination was manifested when he reported:—'In the left side of the body about midway between the front and the back, and just over the 8th rib, there was a 32 calibre bullet embedded. In the shirts that were on the body when found there are holes corresponding in situation to the situation of the bullet.' Adhering to the bullet he found minute particles of the underclothing through which it had passed, and a single red fibre from the blanket where it had passed through a stripe. From the position of the bullet the doctor was inclined to think that it was a ricoche, and a visit was paid to the Tucker Peach shack for further examination. We had already examined this shack once and found that it had been thoroughly ransacked, evidently in search for the money (variously estimated at from $1,200 to $1,500), which the dead man was known to have possessed. On this second visit, Dr. Revell and his associate non-commissioned officer found an indentation in the floor close under the bed which accounted for the upward turn of the bullet. The bed itself consisted of nothing more than a few gunny sacks filled with hay. We tried in vain to account for the dead man's money—the person who could have told us about it rigidly held his peace until after John Fisk had been convicted. He then permitted himself to say that on August 25, 1910, he had met Fisk at DeWinton, and had had supper with him at the Minto House. He saw Fisk pay for a twenty-five cent supper with a ten dollar bill, which he drew from a large roll of bills which he had in his hand. He

was surprised to see so much money as Fisk was generally impecunious. This information did not come to my knowledge until last April, and was given in evidence against Robertson, as it was advisable that the Department of Justice should know it.

That incident is a fair sample of the difficulty we experienced in collecting evidence. John Fisk seemed to have terrorized the entire neighbourhood. It was no uncommon thing to hear a witness say 'If Fisk gets off I shall have to quit the country.'

It was some time before I could obtain corroboration of Robertson's story as to the conveying of the body to the river, but it presently transpired that a settler named Robert Jones, who lived between Tucker Peach and the river, with an Indian boy, was working at a fence on his quarter section when the funeral procession passed. Both he and the boy recognized the Tucker Peach team and wagon, saw John Fisk, in a Khaki coloured shirt, driving on the front seat, with a person whom they took to be Robertson in the rear part of the wagon.

A bitter controversy raged over this testimony and desperate attempts were made by the defence to shake it. One witness went the length of deposing on oath that, on a particular Sunday after Church service, he had a conversation with Robert Jones who told him that he had not seen the team and wagon on the road to the river.

This evidence was offset by Constable Crane who swore that on the Sunday in question he spent the forenoon with Robert Jones and that Jones did not go to church at all. It came out later, after Fisk had been hanged, that another settler and his daughter saw the team and wagon as prescribed by Jones and the Indian boy but refrained from saying a word about it for fear of Fisk's vengeance. Both father and daughter had given valuable testimony but suppressed this important little item. After sentence of death had been carried out, as I have said, the father met a juryman at High River and said 'Your conscience may be quite clear about the verdict you gave—John Fisk was guilty all right.' He then in the roundabout way affected by the denizens of the Western States intimated that he and his daughter had seen the outfit, and what Jones and the boy had said was true.

Robertson was mistaken in telling us that the murder was committed on the day of the late King's funeral.

It doubtless would have taken place on that day but for the circumstance that, when Fisk looked round in the morning, he saw Ernest Adams, Tucker Peach's nearest neighbour, moving about on a hill which commanded a view of Peach's house, and his attention would doubtless have been attracted by any shots fired then.

That afternoon Robertson spent with Tucker Peach, at Fisk's suggestion. He helped him fan some barley which he had contracted to sell for seed, and to fan which the old man had borrowed Adam's fanning mill. In the course of the afternoon a hired man arrived with team and wagon to fetch the barley for the purchaser, and waited while the fanning was completed by Peach and Robertson. Adams had deposed that his fanning mill was returned to him by Peach at dinner time, (mid-day), whereas Robertson had said that it was not returned until the evening. The advent of the teamster in the afternoon settled this question in Robertson's favour. He also learnt from Tucker Peach himself that he was making arrangements to sell his place to the young man who was then helping him.

The trial of John Fisk beginning on February 21, lasted for 10 days, and 41 witnesses were examined.

The verdict was 'Guilty—with a recommendation to mercy.' This was to solve the susceptibilities of a juryman who was not in favour of Capital punishment, and who required that concession. Fisk was executed in the prison yard here on June 27 last.

Robertson's trial began on May 16 and continued for 4 days—43 witnesses being examined for the Crown and 6 for the defence. He was found guilty with a strong recommendation to mercy, and personally I was glad when his death sentence was commuted to life imprisonment. He is certainly not a desirable young man to have at large.

The prosecutions of the horse thieving fraternity have been fairly successful during the past year.

Out of 17 cases, there have been 12 convictions, with three cases to be heard at the forthcoming court.

I frequently have occasion to tell my clients that the country is so large and our numbers are so few that we are expected to do a great deal more than it is possible for us to do. The following is a case in point:—

Gleichen is about 55 miles from Calgary, and we have a detachment there consisting of 2 men with 2 saddle and 2 team horses.

On the morning of October 14, 1910, I received a telegram as follows:—

> 'Stolen from my barn last night, October 13, 1910, 2 mares, bay and grey, also 2 saddles, kindly inform your stations.
>
> (Sgd.) J. ROUECHE.

About the same time a telephone message was received giving descriptions of the supposed thieves, and saying that the horses had been tracked east for 2½ miles and that the trail was then lost. Telegrams were at once despatched to the divisional detachments at Bassano, Strathmore, Berry Creek, Okotoks and High River, and to the officers commanding at Medicine Hat, Lethbridge, Macleod and Battleford.

It happened that at that date Corporal Tabuteau, who was in charge of the detachment at Gleichen, was absent on a few days leave, and the constable was busy serving a large sheaf of criminal subpœnas in the neighbouring district for the then approaching session of the Supreme Court. There was thus no member of the Mounted Police available to follow the thieves. I had neither men nor horses to send from here, and if I had had them, they would, on reaching Gleichen, have been at least 36 hours behind the thieves.

It transpired that Mr. Roueche, an immigrant Mormon from the United States, had given permission to two men named William Watson and Arthur Bolt to sleep in his stable on the nights of October 11 and 12. They had been doing some work for him, and on the 13th went into Gleichen to get their cheques cashed. That evening they returned to the stable and stole the two mares with two saddles. They had thus a long night's start before ever the theft was known. Watson is a 'hard-looking citizen,' whereas the other is a good-looking boy, then about 17 years of age, as he told me.

He feared that Watson had designs upon him, as he would not let him out of his sight, and had on several occasions threatened him with his revolver.

Mr. Roueche had himself and some grown up sons, and any two of them could have started in pursuit of the thieves. They followed the trail eastward for about 2½ miles and then contented themselves with wishing that Tabuteau would come back! It is a very simple matter for a man who knows the country to make his way from point to point, avoiding police detachments and posts. That is exactly what Watson did. He and his companion rode to Columbia Falls in Montana and sold the stolen horses for $250. We next heard of them when Corporal Tatubeau received a letter from Grand Forks, North Dakota, viz:—

November 5, 1910.

Chief of Detectives,
Alberta, Canada.

We have arrested two men last night or rather this morning for a gun play, and we put the younger one who is 18 years old in the sweat box—and he told us they stole a team of horses, seven miles from Gleichen from a farmer who they helped to thresh for. They were a team of mares, one grey and one dark bay, about October 15, and rode them to Columbia Falls, Mont., and sold them for $250. I can tell you later who to. Answer by wire. We are holding the parties here.

Sgd. J. W. LAW, *Chief*
by JOHN SULLIVAN, *Captain.*

Extradition proceedings were initiated at once and the men were brought here for trial.

The boy was admitted as King's evidence and the charge against him was withdrawn with the Attorney General's consent. Watson was on December 7, 1910, sentenced by Mr. Justice Stuart to three years hard labour in the penitentiary.

Mr. Roueche of course could only recover his horses by arranging with the man who had bought them in Montana, and because he had to do that he thought he was very badly treated by the police, notwithstanding his own contributory negligence.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

There have been only eight cases of prairie fire reported during the year, and they were all disposed of by the courts, the originator in each case being convicted and fined. Insufficient fireguards when clearing land were mostly the cause of the fires, which in no instance did any particular damage.

The wet season is undoubtedly to be thanked for the lack of fires during the past autumn.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.

GUARD-ROOM AND COMMON JAIL,
CALGARY, October 1, 1911.

The Officer Commanding, 'E' Division,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
Calgary, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the Annual Report of the Guard Room for the year ending September 30, 1911.

The health of the prisoners confined in the guard room and female jail during the past year has been very good, with the exception of the ordinary trivial complaints.

A female lunatic, Sarah M. Murray, died in the female jail on March 27, 1911, where she was under observation. Dr. Sanson, Coroner, ordered a post-mortem examination to ascertain the cause of death, which was found to be general peritonitis. No inquest was held.

The guard room, female jail and outbuildings are in first class repair; the female jail and the whole of the guard room, except the new wing, was painted and kalsomined during the summer.

The new wing of the guard room, which was in course of construction at the time last year's annual report was rendered, was completed last fall, and gave us an additional 20 cells, making a total of 40 cells in the guard room and 8 in the female jail, besides the hospital ward. An electric fan was also installed in the new wing, and also one in the female jail. These fans are a great boon as ventilators, especially during the winter months when it becomes necessary to keep everything closed.

The Provincial jail, at Lethbridge, which was opened this summer, now receives all prisoners from this province who are sentenced to terms for more than one month and less than two years. Twelve prisoners who were undergoing sentences here were transferred there at the end of July last by an Order in Council, and others have been sent there on several occasions since. This greatly reduced our number of sentenced prisoners.

At present we have ample accommodation, but during the summer we were very much over-crowded, at one time as many as 96 prisoners being confined in the 48 cells in the guard room and female jail.

The number of lunatics admitted during the year was 74, this being an increase of 18 from the previous year.

Prisoner Albert T. Allen who was undergoing a sentence of six months imprisonment for supplying liquor to Indians became violently insane and was taken to Ponoka Asylum on July 4, 1911.

Two prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, Arthur C. Pontifex on August 1, 1911, and Edward B. Keegan on April 7, 1911.

Prisoner Christopher Haake, who was serving six month's sentence here for theft, was taken back to the Manitoba penitentiary to complete his sentence there, he having been out on ticket-of-leave, which was forfeited.

Prisoner John Fisk who was sentenced to death for the murder of one Tucker Peach on March 3, 1911, was hanged in the guard room yard on June 27, 1911.

Prisoner Thomas M. Robertson, who was also sentenced to death on the same charge on May 20, 1911, and afterwards commuted to life imprisonment, was taken to Edmonton penitentiary on July 15, 1911.

Boy, Norman McPherson was sentenced to two years at Portage la Prairie Industrial School by Judge Carpenter on January 27, 1911, for housebreaking and theft.

Boy, George M. Dodd, who escaped from the Children's Shelter at Edmonton was taken to the Portage la Prairie Industrial School on February 27, 1911, by order of R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of neglected children.

Boy, Redvers Tomlinson, who escaped from the Children's Aid Society's Home in Calgary, was taken to Portage la Prairie Industrial School by order of R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of neglected children.

Boy, Leonard Cartwright, was sent to Portage la Prairie Industrial School for an indefinite term by R. B. Chadwick, superintendent of neglected children.

Boy, Earl Marshall, was taken to Portage la Prairie industrial school on August 3, 1911, having been sentenced to three years by Judge Winter at Calgary.

A new automatic fire alarm was installed, which connects the guard room with all the seven fire stations in the city.

Attached are guard-room statistics for the division for the past year.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

(Sgd.) F. J. BASSON, *Sergt.*
Provost.

GUARD ROOM STATISTICS FOR THE YEAR ENDING SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Males		Females	
Whites	558	Whites	45
Halfbreeds	34	Halfbreeds	13
Indians	47	Indians	10
Negroes	12	Negress	1
Japanese	2	Lunatics	20
Boys	6		
Lunatics	54		
Total	713	Total	95

Number of prisoners in guard-room October 1, 1910	53
Number of prisoners in guard-room September 30, 1911	34
Daily average	64
Maximum number, June 15, 16 and 17, 1911	96
Minimum number, September 22, 1911	33
Serving sentence	15
Awaiting trial	16
Under observation, awaiting order of Attorney General	3

LUNATICS.

Number received in guard-room	74
Males	54
Females	20

Disposal of Lunatics.

Males		Females	
To Brandon Asylum	15	To Brandon Asylum	10
To Ponoka Asylum	12	To Ponoka Asylum	2
Discharged as sane	20	Died in Female Gaol	1
Discharged to relatives	2	Deported	1
To Medicine Hat Hospital	1	Discharged as sane	3
Deported	2	Discharged to relatives	2
Under observation	2	Under observation	1
Total	54	Total	20

List of Prisoners who have Undergone, or are Undergoing, Sentences from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911.

Charges.	Number of Sentences.	Average Terms. Months.	Days.
Males—			
Drunk	65		27 1/6
Vagrancy	105		26 5/31
Stealing railway ride	40	1	10 3/10
Theft	82	2	24 7/11
Assault	17	2	4 16/17
Fighting	4	3	25 1/2
False pretenses	5	2	10 1/5
Uttering worthless cheques	4	5	1 1/4
Pointing firearms	1		28
Attempt to have carnal knowledge	1	12	
Liquor to interdicted person	1	2	
Drunk while interdicted	3	1	
Assault on peace officer	5	1	7
Indecent assault	1	2	
Breach of contract	14		23
Attempted murder	2	6	
Burglary	1	4	
Murder	2	1 hanged, 1 life imp.	
Keeper of disorderly house	1	12	
Damage to property	1	1	
Housebreaking	1	6	
Carrying concealed weapons	1	2	
Selling liquor without a license	1	9	
Obscene language	1	2	
Trespass	1		7
Robbery with violence	1	6	
Females—			
Drunk	8		15 1/8
Vagrancy	11	1	8 8/11
Keeper of disorderly house	3	2	
Prostitution	3	1	4
Forgery	1	3	
Causing disturbance	1	1	
Theft	2	2	15
Assault	1	1	
Indian Act.			
Males—			
Drunk	26	1	13/26
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	9	2	18
Counselling Indians to obtain intoxicants	1	1	
Females—			
Drunk	6	1	11
Supplying intoxicants to Indians	1	1	

The daily average of prisoners in our charge is 64, being 10 more than last year.

According to present arrangements any convicted prisoners sentenced to more than 30 days imprisonment are sent to the new provincial jail at Lethbridge.

STATE OF INDIANS.

We have had to deal with 87 drunken Indians—just ten more than last year, and twenty-two convictions have been obtained for supplying them with liquor.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Stations.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Calgary	1	1	2	3		14	3	24	17
Banff				1		1		2	2
Bankhead						1		1	
Bassano					1		1	2	1
Berry Creek				1		1		2	5
Brooks					1			1	1
Canmore						2		2	1
Carbon						2		2	2
Cochrane						1		1	1
Gleichen						2	2	4	4
High River				1				1	2
Innisfail						1		1	1
Okotoks					1			1	1
Olds						1		1	1
Red Deer						1		1	1
Strathmore						1		1	1
Trochu				1		1		2	4
Irricana						1		1	1
Total	1	1	2	7	3	30	6	50	46

It was found necessary to open a detachment at Brooks, and the people of Acme have been asking for a constable to be stationed there. The only way, under present conditions, in which this request can be complied with, would be by withdrawing the constable from Red Deer, where there are municipal police.

DRILL AND TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

We have had no time for drill. The death watch on two condemned prisoners during several weeks kept us busy. Especially during the absence of the Coronation Contingent. Revolver practice has been carried out as usual.

HEALTH

The health of the division has been good.

HORSES.

On October 1, 1910, there were 49 horses in the division and since then we have received 2 remounts and one transferred from Regina.

Three horses were cast and sold, two more transferred to other divisions, and one. Reg. No. 396, died from blood poisoning, leaving a total of 46 at the present time.

I think we shall require 6 saddle and 4 team horses in the near future.

TRANSPORT.

Two platform spring wagons and one double buckboard have been recently received.

Two light lumber wagons are now required, one for Gleichen detachment and one to replace a wagon in use here.

HARNESS.

We are in want of one set of 4 horse light harness, to replace a set now in use, part of which has been condemned.

THE COAL INDUSTRY.

The mines at Bankhead and Canmore have been out of operation for several months owing to a strike of the miners, but there has been no disorder.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

R. BURTON DEANE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'E' Division, Calgary.

APPENDIX B.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT G. E. SANDERS, D.S.O., COMMANDING 'N' DIVISION, ATHABASKA LANDING.

ATHABASKA LANDING, ALTA., October 1, 1911

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'N' division.

The district over which the division has supervision is a very large one, covering an area of some 620,000 square miles and extending north over 2,000 miles to the 70th parallel of latitude and 3½ degrees within the Arctic Circle. The southern portion, from the Athabaska river to Great Slave lake and west to the Rockies, is an agricultural country; north of this, except to a very limited extent, farming is out of the question, although potatoes and garden products have been grown at Fort Good Hope, 1,600 miles north of Athabaska Landing.

It will be my sad duty to record in this report the death of five members of my division (one an ex-constable a few months out of the force), all in the far north. Four occurred under circumstances which disclose one of the most trying episodes in the history of the R. N. W. M. Police, and the news of which sent a thrill of sorrow, mixed with pride, throughout the entire force.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

The general state of the district from an agricultural and business point of view is one of great development and progress. The stream of settlement into the country round about Athabaska Landing and to the Upper Peace river and Grande Prairie has continued to a much larger extent during the year. With the influx of settlement traders have followed and a general air of prosperity prevails, with very optimistic hopes for the future. The homestead entries at Athabaska Landing for the first three months of this year exceeded the entire number for 1909, and for the past months the entries are upwards of 175 in excess of those received during the whole of 1910. The homestead entries at Lesser Slave lake and Grande Prairie have increased at an even greater rate, at the latter place, the first day the Land Office opened there, 75 entries were received.

As regards weather conditions the winter of 1910-11 was one of the coldest known, the thermometer at different times in January and February registering over 60 degrees below zero at Athabaska Landing, Lesser Slave lake and Fort Vermilion. In the far north the same months were cold, but the thermometer did not go as low, 58 degrees below being the severest at Fort Macpherson and 40 degrees at Herschell island. Forty below on the coast, however, would be much more trying than 60 degrees below inland. It is interesting to note that the Athabaska river and the Mackenzie river, 1,800 miles further north, froze over within 4 days of each other, the former on the 8th and the latter on the 4th of November. The ice left the Athabaska on the 22nd of April and the Mackenzie on May 13th. The past summer has been an unusually wet one which made travelling on the trails very difficult and prevented the crops in many instances from ripening. In

spite of these drawbacks, oats, which are the main crop at present, have turned out well and the loss due to the frost catching them is not great. On Grande Prairie and the Upper Peace river a half crop is reported, and at Peace River crossing and settlements about there they claim forty bushels to the acre of spring wheat, and a good average crop of oats. In the low-lying land about Lesser Slave lake the wet weather and early frosts have affected the yield much more than at other places. In marked contrast to the wet season of the southern part of my district, the country from Great Slave lake north has experienced a summer without practically a drop of rain, the consequence being that the gardens, which contribute so much to the otherwise strenuous diet of people living in these northern latitudes, have been a total failure.

It was generally expected that the railway would reach Athabaska Landing in November; but the contractors have met with so many set-backs, due to the weather, shortage of labour and lately, sickness amongst their horses, that it is extremely doubtful when the work will be completed.

As a consequence of the coming of the railway the town of Athabaska Landing has experienced quite a boom in real estate, and the prices for lots in the townsite and for land adjoining have become very high, lots that sold for $300 last year are now changing hands at $3,000, and land within a mile has been sold for $175 per acre. A great deal of building is going on and every one predicts an important future for the place on account of its many natural advantages, and its situation making it the distributing point for the vast country to the north. Like many other new towns in the west some speculators have taken advantage of the situation and put lots on the market which are a mile and a half from the town and never likely to be of any value. These lots are sold to parties in distant parts of Canada and elsewhere. Apparently such transactions, as long as only misleading and not absolutely false representations are made, are legal, yet undoubtedly people are cheated and deceived. I am strongly of opinion that some special legislation should be introduced to prevent this prevalent form of real estate dealing the result of which, in addition to causing loss to many who cannot afford it, must be detrimental to the whole country.

A good deal of hardship and loss of money has been caused to settlers going to Grande Prairie by the much advertised Edson-Grande Prairie trail. This road is practically impassable and it is doubtful if it ever can be made of any use. Many settlers after journeying all the way to Edson have had to turn back and come this way, complaining bitterly of the expense and time lost. In winter time it may be travelled, but lack of hay and stopping places will make it very difficult and will result in disaster unless those travelling it are thoroughly warned of what they have to expect. Without doubt the proper route both winter and summer for settlers bound for Grande Prairie and the Upper Peace river is via Athabaska Landing and Lesser Slave lake; it is about 100 miles longer, but has the advantage of being an old-travelled road along which forage and provisions can be obtained, at no time is one out of reach of assistance, and there are good stopping-places in winter.

Very little progress has been made over last year in the development of the mineral resources of the country. Three companies are boring for oil near Fort McMurray but I cannot ascertain that they have met with much success. No work is being done in connection with the tar sands although very favourable reports have been made as to their value for asphalt and street paving, probably the lack of transportation facilities is the reason of the delay.

From the Mackenzie river sub-district I have reports of a few prospectors in different parts, but of no success. A Mr. D. F. McRae, however, who went down the Mackenzie in 1910 and went out the same year, has returned again with a party and well equipped outfit, consisting of a powerful gasoline launch, three scows with provisions, two horses, &c. He and one of the other members, have their wives with

Coast, they are wintering near the mouth of the Horton river. [illegible] having gone back in this manner would indicate that he has made a discovery of some kind, the nature of which has not been disclosed, as the whole party are very reticent. The fur trade, therefore still continues to be the only industry north of Fort Smith and unless a big mineral discovery is made will continue to be so; as mentioned further on the past year's fur catch has been good.

The whaling industry in the Arctic is entirely in the hands of American companies and has been very profitable. No ships were at Herschell island last winter but three were expected to arrive this summer.

Deaths of Inspector Fitzgerald and his party of three on the Dawson Patrol and of Sergeant Selig at Herschell Island:

The sad occurrence which resulted in the deaths of Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald, Regt. No. 4346 Constable R. O'H. Taylor, Regt. No. 4582 Constable G. F. Kinney and Ex-Constable S. Carter,(who had taken his discharge to pension a few weeks previous) has already been reported on, and a supplementary Blue Book on the subject published.

As they were members of 'N' division it is unnecessary to state that nowhere was their loss more keenly felt than it was by their comrades in this northern district. Knowing Inspector Fitzgerald as we did and those who accompanied him, it is still difficult for us to realize that such a terrible disaster could have overtaken them. Further information received from Inspector Beyts, who held an enquiry in July on his arrival at Fort Macpherson, leaves no doubt that the primary cause of the calamity was the lack of a competent guide and insufficient supplies. From Inspector Fitzgerald's diary and from preparations and plans that he made before starting we gather that he had the idea of making a fast trip, and with that object in view cut down his supply of provisions. He had lived and travelled in the north for so many years that the journey ahead of him had no unusual dangers, with a rough map drawn for him by Mr. H. Darrell, who had often travelled the trail, and Ex-Constable Carter, who had been over the route once, but a man who had much experience and served with him several years, he had absolute faith in his ability to make the trip, and in my opinion he had every reason for it. From the start, however, everything was against him, the weather was the worst experienced for years, his first entry in his diary states 'the going very heavy in some places,' and day after day we have such entries 'snowing, heavy going,' 'had to break through three feet of snow,' 'lots of trouble with open water,' 'had to camp at noon owing to intense cold,' &c., &c. Under these conditions we find that instead of making the fast trip he expected he took much longer than usual in reaching Little Wind river, and that when he finally decided to turn back they were all suffering from fatigue and frost-bites, and the dogs were nearly done for. On the terrible struggle to return ill-fortune still pursued them, on nearly all former trips Indians had been met, they saw none, and in addition to hunger and cold they were continually getting wet owing to the unusual amount of overflow and open water on the rivers in spite of the intense cold. It would appear that Inspector Fitzgerald and Carter were delayed by one or both of the other members of the party, but this cannot be attributed to their unfitness to undertake so strenuous a journey, but to accident or sickness which might occur to the hardiest under such conditions. The diary shows that on January 24, Constable Taylor got into the water up to his waist and the cold was intense, and on the 28th Taylor was sick but travelled all day, no mention whatever is made of Constable Kinney's health being different to the rest of the party.

Constable Taylor, though lately transferred to the Mackenzie river sub-district, had been on the force nearly six years, previous to this he had been at sea, was used to hardships and well fitted for the journey.

Constable Kinney had served over three and a half years practically all the time at Fort Macpherson and Herschell island and had an excellent reputation as a traveller in the north. Inspector Fitzgerald in his report of December 14, 1910, says of Cons-

...Kinney,' he is a good hard worker and I could not wish for a better man on the trail,' again in his report of December 7, 1910, on the winter patrol from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson made just prior to his start for Dawson, he says 'Constable Kinney is all that can be desired on the trail, young, smart, handy and a willing worker.'

The failure to take a guide was, in the light of after events, a fatal mistake, but apart from that the whole party did all that man could do to carry out their duty and when they reluctantly had to turn back the most vivid imagination can only partially realize the desperate struggle that ensued. The simple diary which is all that is left to tell the tale makes no mention of despair or faintheartedness on the part of any. Inspector Fitzgerald has no complaint and at the end we have the mute evidence, found by Corporal Dempster, which shows that he was the last to succumb but before doing so he carefully drew his dead companion Carter 10 or 15 feet from the fire, crossed his hands on his breast and covered his face with a handkerchief. It was after this, probably, he wrote his brief will with a charred stick from the fire, and lay down to die. Thoughtful of others and attentive to duty to the last, let us hope that Inspector Fitzgerald died comforted with the thought that he had done all that was to be done, and mortal man could do no more.

The Mackenzie River sub-district, besides the loss of the Dawson patrol, has another death to record, that of Regt. No. 3948, Sergt. S. E. A. Selig, at Herschell island, on January 30, 1911. On March 10 Corporal Somers, at Fort Macpherson, received word through the Hudson's Bay Company at Arctic Red river that a native had come in and reported the death of Sergt. Selig, in January. This was followed a few days after by the news of the fate of Inspector Fitzgerald's party. Such an accumulation of news of death and disaster must have been a great shock to the three surviving members of the sub-district in their isolated and distant detachments. Corporal Somers, who was left in charge, and upon whom all responsibility devolved, acted with commendable precision. His conduct under the trying circumstances I wish to bring to your favourable notice. Immediately after the funeral and the departure of Corporal Dempster's relief party with his reports, Corporal Somers set out from Fort Macpherson for Herschell island, arriving there on the 13th April, taking ten days on the journey. He found from Constable Wissenden, the only one remaining in this detachment, that Sergt. Selig had commenced to complain of pains in the stomach about the middle of December, and from that time on getting worse. On January 18 he took to his bed and began to complain of pains in his chest and his left leg started to swell. Const. Wissenden did what he could, but without avail. On January 26 Sergt. Selig became delirious at times. On the night of January 29, Const. Wissenden reports, 'I went into Sergt. Selig's room, before going to bed, to see if he was alright; he did not need anything and said that he was feeling about the same, so I went to bed. When I got up in the morning I went in to see how Sergt. Selig was. From the position in which he was lying, I at first thought him asleep, but on looking closer I found that he was dead.' With the assistance of the natives he made a coffin and had the body placed in a vacant store-house to await the return, as he expected, of Inspector Fitzgerald. The funeral took place on April 16, the service being read by Mr. Fry, of the Church of England Mission, who had accompanied Corporal Somers from Escape reef for the purpose. Sergt. Selig was very much liked by the Esquimaux and every native on the island followed behind the dog sleigh bearing the coffin to the burial ground.

Sergt. Selig was one of the best N.C.O.'s in the Force; he had served upwards of eight years, three of which were in the north. His death is a distinct loss to the Force and is much regretted by all. Inspector Fitzgerald, in his report on the Mackenzie River sub-district, dated December 14, 1910, thus speaks of him: 'Sergt. Selig, S.E.A., is a most efficient N.C.O., and has done excellent work in the north.

Since he has been in this country he has been on every patrol, both summer and winter. He is a most capable man for any kind of work in the northern country. I beg to bring him to your favourable notice.

Const. Wissenden's position at Herschell island all winter was a peculiarly lonely and anxious one, no whalers wintered there as has been customary for many years past, and he reports he did not see a white man between the 20th November, 1910, and the 1st March, 1911.

CRIME.

Very little crime of a serious nature is recorded during the year. I make brief mention of those which could be so described further on. An increase was shown in 1910 over that of 1909, and from the following table a similar increase appears this year. That crime keeps pace with the settlement of the country is abundantly proved by the criminal records in the west for the past decade:—

	1909.	1910.	1911.
Cases entered	78	117	174
Convictions	57	97	145
Dismissals and withdrawals	19	19	29
Awaiting trial	2	1	0

CASE OF RAPE AT GRANDE PRAIRIE.

This was mentioned in my last report as awaiting trial. The accused was committed to the detachment at Lesser Slave lake on August 16, 1910, and was taken for trial at Edmonton on October 18, 1910, a time of year just before the freeze-up when travelling in this country is avoided as much as possible. The charge was not proven, and the accused acquitted. The expense of bringing witnesses from Grande Prairie to Edmonton was large and it is mainly on account of this and the great inconvenience caused to every one connected with the matter that I mention it. The time has now come when at least one sitting of the Supreme Court should be held in this northern part of Alberta and at some central point, such as Peace River crossing. The country is much farther advanced than was the North-west Territories 25 years ago, when regular sittings were held in all parts and under conditions of travel and distances worse than pertain here.

Cattle killing.—At Grande Prairie in September, 1910, Corporal Clay arrested one A. G. Traux for killing one and wounding another of his neighbour's horses. He was committed for trial and admitted to bail, the trial not taking place until June 19, 1911, when the District Court Judge turned up and sentenced him to two months imprisonment.

Another case at Grande Prairie was that of Endore Germain for shooting a mare. He was committed on March 1, 1911, and remained in custody until June 19, when he was sentenced to two months imprisonment. In awarding sentence account was taken of the length of time he had been imprisoned before being brought to trial. Had not the two above elected for a speedy trial, the cases would have gone to Edmonton and I believe we would almost have found it impossible to get the witnesses to go there.

Theft of Registered Mail.—In January the P.O. Inspector at Edmonton reported the theft of two letters from the mail bag between Lac la Biche and Saddle lake. The mails are carried in this district by half-breeds and owing to the time which had elapsed and the careless manner in which the mail was carried we have been unable, up to the present, to fasten the offence on any one. I have had two special trips made

to Lac la Biche in connection with this and members of 'G' division have been engaged upon it in the district around Saddle lake. This case does not appear in the summary of crime.

Indecent assault.—Alfred Attilaw, an Indian, in May, 1911, near Port Vermilion assaulted an Indian woman in the bush, she reported the matter at once to her husband and the tribe, but they kept the matter quiet until June 20, when it was reported to Dr. Donald, Indian Agent. Attilaw was committed on June 23, and on the 26th he elected to be tried by the District Court Judge, who happened to be there and was sentenced to two years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Murder and suicide.—This is a tragedy due to the loneliness, and distance from assistance, in which trappers and prospectors often find themselves in the far north. W. S. Oliver and Pete Melland, two men well-known about Athabaska Landing, went down the Mackenzie in 1910 to hunt and prospect. They built a shack on Salt river, 100 miles from Fort Wrigley. Inspector Beyts in passing Wrigley in July en route to Fort Macpherson received word that Indians had found these men lying dead in their cabin. He had the steamer *Mackenzie River* stop there to permit an investigation which showed that Oliver had evidently shot Melland and then poisoned himself, as a result of a quarrel. The murder must have taken place about May 15, as a calendar on the wall was carefully marked off to that date. The bodies when found were very much decomposed and their burial by the police was a gruesome job. A funeral service was held by Bishop Holmes and Archdeacon Lucas. From the following confession left by Oliver one can form an idea of the feeling between the two men immediately preceding the tragedy:—

"W. S. Oliver. Cruel treatment drove me to kill Pete. Everything is wrong. He never paid one cent. Ship everything out. Pay George Walker $10. I have been sick a long time. I am not crazy but simply goaded to death. He thought I had more money than I had and tried to find it. I tried to get him to go after medicine but could not. He wanted me to die first so good-bye. W. S. Oliver."

"I have just killed this man that was killing me so good-bye and God bless you all. I am awful weak and have been down since the last of March, so there haint no but death for me."

This case is not included in the summary of crime.

A comparison of the summary of crime hereunder and that of the previous year shows:—

Offences against the person.—21 convictions to 6 last year.
These are mainly Common Assaults.

Offences against Property.—21 convictions to 12 in 1910.

Offences against Public Order.—1 conviction and 3 in 1910.

Offences against Religion and Morals.—64 convictions to 55 in 1910.

Offences against Indian Act.—8 convictions to 4 in 1910.

Offences against Provincial Statutes.—30 convictions to 17 in 1910, increase mainly due to offences under the Liquor License Act.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CLASSIFIED Summary of Crime from October 1, 1910 to September 30, 1911.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissals or Withdrawals	Waiting trial.
Offences against the person				
Assault, common	25	20	5	
" indecent	1	1		
Rape	1			1
Defamatory libel	1			1
Offences against property				
Theft	13	5	7	1
Cattle, stealing	1			1
" killing	3	3		
" maiming	1			1
Cruelty to animals	3	3		
False pretenses	5	4		1
Wilfully damaging property	4	3		1
Killing dogs	1	1		
Offences against public order				
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Drunk and disorderly	59	59		
Disorderly conduct	5	4		1
Using obscene language	1	1		
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	4		
Indians intoxicated	4	4		
Provincial Statutes				
Masters and servants ordinance	9	4	5	
Prairie and forest fires	6	6		
Liquor license Act	19	17	2	
Hawkers and pedlars	1	1		
Dogging cattle	1	1		
Insanity	1	1		
Public Works Act	1			1
Totals	171	143	28	
N. W. T.				
Theft	3	2		1
Totals	174	145	29	

Summary of Cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial	6
No. of convictions	4
Fines	0
Sent to jail	3
Sent to penitentiary	1
Suspended sentence	0
Acquitted or charge withdrawn	2
Awaiting trial	0

Prairie and Forest Fires.

Grande Prairie is the only portion of my district in which prairie fires can cause trouble. Corpl. Clay during the year has prosecuted several cases there. A few bush fires occurred on the Upper Peace river, but apart from this we have been singularly free from forest fires during the year. Their absence may be attributed to the extremly wet summer. The Forestry Branch of the Interior Department now have a small steamer for the use of fire guardians on the upper portion of the Athabaska river.

Assistance to other Departments

Customs Department.—The officer in command of the Mackenzie River sub-district acts as collector of customs at Herschell island. The duty collected there is mainly on articles brought in for trade with the natives by the American whalers. Since my last report customs dues amounting to $1,324.64 have been collected.

Post Office Department.—In the north at Fort Macpherson the detachment looks after the mail and sees that it reaches the few and scattered population between there and Herschell island. At Fort Chipewyan the N. C. O. in charge acts as postmaster.

Indian Department.—Our work for this department in the southern portion of my district consists mainly in reporting cases of distress and administering relief under the direction of the Indian agents. At some points the detachments look after supplies kept on hand for this purpose. Where practical an escort is provided at treaty payments. This was done this year at Lesser Slave lake, Fond-du-lac and at different points between Smith's Landing and Hay river on the south shore of Great Slave lake. To these latter points Inspector Field accompanied Mr. Conroy, Inspector of Indian Agencies who was making the payments. In the Mackenzie River sub-district the police have full control of the native population and some interesting reports, of which I take notice further on, have been received of the Esquimaux and Indians.

Justice.—Naturally our work in connection with the administration of Justice under the Attorney General's Department of the Provincial Government is large and is increasing. As mentioned in my last report and elsewhere in this, the work could be better done and the Force and general public not be put to so much inconvenience if sittings of the Supreme Court could be held in the district.

Provincial Public Health Department.—During the winter serious outbreaks of measles occurred among the native population round Lesser Slave lake and the Upper Peace river, a great many deaths resulted. Our detachments hunted up all cases and upon our reports the Public Health Department took the necessary steps to quell it. We have had also to see that the quarantine regulations were observed in several isolated cases of infectious or contagious disease.

Provincial Department of Dependent and Deliquent Children.—The work of this department is increasing and during the year we have investigated or brought to the notice of the superintendent cases which required his attention.

GUARD ROOMS AND COMMON JAILS.

The division does not boast of a guard-room, but the majority of the detachments are supplied with one or two cells in which prisoners are kept, under conditions far from safe, especially as the detachments consist in most instances of two and sometimes only one man. With a prisoner in charge the detachment is practically prevented from doing any other work.

The following tables give particulars regarding the prisoners held in the district during the year:—

Prisoners in cells October 1, 1910	3
Received during the year	17
Discharged during the year	20
Remaining in cells September 30, 1911	0

Classification of prisoners:

Males—	
Whites	4
Indians	2
Halfbreeds	13
Halfbreed (lunatic)	1
Females	0
Total	20

Months of confinement—

October, 1910	1
November, 1910	0
December, 1910	1
January, 1911	3
February, 1911	0
March, 1911	4
April, 1911	0
May, 1911	1
June, 1911	3
July, 1911	3
August, 1911	0
September, 1911	1
Total	17

Disposal of prisoners discharged

Time expired	16
To Edmonton penitentiary	1
To Fort Saskatchewan guard-room	2
To Edmonton to be deported (lunatic)	1
Total	20

Schedule showing crime under which prisoners were charged:—

Crime—

Assault	2
Assault (indecent)	1
Theft	11
Cattle killing	2
Drunk and disorderly	1
Drunk when interdicted	1
Lunatics—	
Male	1
Indian Act—	
Indian intoxicated	1
Total	20

DRILL AND TRAINING.

In a division such as this with detachments of one or two men at great distances apart and covering an area of about one-fifth of the whole of Canada, it is impossible to do very much in the way of drill. When detachments are inspected all are examined and given as much instruction as the situation will permit. The majority of the N.C.O.'s and constables in the division were well trained men before being transferred here.

MUSKETRY AND ARMS.

There is no available range, and we still have the old Winchester carbines; no rifle practice was performed.

The annual revolver practice was completed as far as possible, at some detachments only the preliminary was done as I had not an officer to attend the final practice. Regt. No. 3820, Constable C. H. C. Pearson, made the highest score, 340 out of a possible 420. I have made arrangements by which I hope to get every member of the division through his annual practice next year.

PATROLS.

Reports of all patrols have been forwarded to you as received. Hereunder I briefly refer to a few of the most important.

The following patrols were uncompleted, or the reports of same not received, when my report for last year was closed:—

Sergeant Darling, accompanied by Constables St. Laurent and Bowen, from Athabaska Landing to Whitehorse, Yukon Territory. They left on May 4, 1910, and reached their destination on October 15. The patrol had eleven pack-horses, one of which was drowned near Telegraph creek and the rest transferred to 'B' division on completion of the trip. The found the trail made by the police in 1905, 1906 and 1907 much covered with fallen timber and bridges in some cases rotted and in others washed away. Only two white men, one half-breed and very few Indians were met between Fort St. John and Telegraph creek. Sergeant Darling cleared the trail as much as possible and gathered some useful information regarding the different routes in the northern part of British Columbia. The distance covered would be upwards of 1,700 miles, and over a very rugged and mountainous country.

Sergeant Field (now Inspector) made a trip, in company with Mr. Conroy of the Indian Department, from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Nelson, B.C., between June 30 and October 6, 1910. The route taken was down the Mackenzie river to Fort Simpson, thence up the Liard and Nelson rivers to Fort Nelson, returning by Fort St. John, and from thence down the Peace river to Fort Chipewyan, the total distance travelled by steamer, canoe and pack-horses being 2,150 miles. He reports about 250 Indians around Fort Liard who come into the Hudson Bay Company's post there to trade three times a year. The Sicannie Indians (a British Columbia tribe) refused to take a treaty at Fort Nelson and wanted to be independent of the white man. The country passed through was uninhabited, except by a few Indians. Six prospectors were met on their way to the Nahannie river, where coarse gold is found. Timber on the Nelson river is plentiful and large, spruce being seen measuring 9½ feet in circumference. Above Fort Nelson beds of bituminous coal of a good quality are exposed for miles along the river banks.

Sergeant Mellor with Constable W. A. Johnson made an extended patrol along the south shore of Great Slave lake, between August 1 and September 27, 1910. The object was to determine the northern boundary of the Buffalo range. They made several incursions inland, one up the Buffalo river to Buffalo lake, from which it

flows. In returning they wrecked their canoe in a rapid and lost everything they had, including $240 of wolf bounty money. Curiously enough, in July last, nearly a year after the mishap, Mr. Conroy, of the Indian Department, had to run his boat into the mouth of the Buffalo river for shelter and whilst there his cook, a man named Deschambault, saw an envelope under a log on the shore, it was marked R.N.W.M. Police wolf bounty, and inside was found $200 of the missing money in a perfect safe state of preservation. The patrol determined the fact that the Buffalo do not roam to within 30 miles of the south shore of Great Slave lake.

Of patrols begun and completed during the year I would mention the following:-

Inspector Fitzgerald, with Constable Kinney and Ex-Constable Carter, from Herschell island to Fort Macpherson, between November 18 and December 3, 1910, distance, 265 miles. The trip was more difficult than usual on account of the sea ice which he reported 'worse than I have ever seen it yet. There is water and snow on the ice, making slush about 5 inches deep.' Eighteen days after coming off this journey he started on the disastrous patrol to Dawson.

Sergeant McLeod, from Fort Vermilion across country to Hay river, on Great Slave lake, between December 2 and 24, 1910, distance, 500 miles. He took advantage of some Indians travelling through to make the trip, which was a very hard one, particularly on the dogs as the snow was deep. No white man is known to have made this journey, and it is twenty years since Indians have attempted it. The country is quite unexplored. The width of the Cariboo mountains is about 100 miles and the country is mainly moss-covered muskeg and lakes. The large lake he saw last year is called Fish lake by the Indians; it is as large as Lesser Slave lake and is in the Cariboo mountains. This, I believe, is the lake which a Mr. Radford, an American naturalist, has claimed he discovered and reported to the Department of the Interior as Lady Grey lake.

Between the 20th March and 6th April, Constable Johnson, W. A. accompanied by a half-breed and with a dog team, patrolled from Smith's Landing to Hay river on the south shore of Great Slave lake. He visited all the trading posts and missions. Distance 560 miles.

Corporal Somers patrolled from Fort Macpherson to Herschell island and return between the 3rd and 27th April. 530 miles were covered.

Corporal Somers between the 30th May and June 5th made a trip by canoe to Cariboo creek and return, he visited the last camping place of Inspector Fitzgerald's party but found nothing beyond some dogs bones, knives and forks and a leather belt.

At Grande Prairie Corporal Clay and Constable Blary have been continually on patrol on account of the large territory, fast filling with settlers, for the policing of which the Detachment is responsible.

WOLF BOUNTY.

We are paying wolf bounty of $20 per head for the Dominion Government at Smith's Landing and Fort Chipewyan. This bounty is paid for the protection of the buffalo, in addition to this the majority of our detachments issue the Provincial Government Bounty of $10. As far as my latest returns show Dominion Government wolf bounty has been paid on 46 wloves during the year at Fort Chipewyan and Smith's Landing.

WOOD BUFFALO.

During the summer the special supervision of the wood buffalo has been taken out of our hands and transferred to a government agent who is stationed at Smith's Landing. The two Indian hunters I had employed to keep down the wolves have been discharged.

In my report for last year I went fully into the evidence as to the number of these animals, and am still of opinion that 75 is a fair estimate, yet every one, who has been on the ground and actually seen them and their tracks, is convinced that there are from two to three hundred. No one has seen more than twenty-five at any time.

GAME AND FUR.

The fur catch during the past season has improved, lynx were plentiful in the far north, they have been very scarce for some years and are now reappearing with the rabbits. The value of the fur which passed through Athabaska Landing this year on its way out of the country, is estimated at $350,000. Moose were scarce in some parts where they are generally plentiful and appeared in large numbers at points where they are not usually seen, this is accounted for by the wolves moving them about. Wolves were reported thick in all directions and at Peace River Crossing a small pack chased a moose through the settlement.

Chicken and partridge are numerous in the southern portion of the district.

This year the chief game guardian of the provincial government has notified that the close season for beaver will remain in force, hitherto it has been the custom to open the season during the winter for a short time. The effort, to preserve the beaver by having a close season in this country, fails entirely, and I would repeat what I said last year in regard to this subject about which I made careful inquiries. 'I am strongly of opinion there should always be an open season for beaver. I found during my travels that Indians kill more beaver when there is no open season then when there is. When they do not kill for the fur, and there is no reason in their minds to preserve the animals, they exterminate whole families for food. Whereas if they have an open season, and the fur is thereby more valuable, they are careful not to destroy certain colonies, but leave some to breed. They only kill when the fur is prime. The majority of the hunters and trappers whom I consulted agreed that between October 15. and December 15, would be the most suitable time for an open season.'

INDIANS AND ESQUIMAUX.

The Indians in the southern portion of the district are mostly Crees, but their appearance is very different to their brothers on the plains, they look more like half-breeds and very few are pure Indians. North of the Peace river we find beavers and at McMurray and Chipewyan, Chipewyans with a few Cree. Further north are the Dog-Ribs and Yellow Knives, very few of whom have taken treaty. Hunting has been good and fewer cases than usual of destitution amongst the natives have been reported. The Sicannies, a British Columbia tribe, near Fort Nelson, and on the borders of my district, are reported truculent and averse to the advent of the white man. As mentioned by Inspector Field in his trip there last year they refused to take treaty and the old Sicannie chief, in voicing this refusal made the following speech:—'God made the game and fur bearing animals for the Indians and money for the white people, my forefathers made their living in the country without white man's money and I and my people can do the same.' Should discoveries of minerals be made in the country in which these Indians hunt, and prospectors go in, it is highly probable they would cause a lot of trouble.

As regards the Esquimaux and their superiority to the Indians it is interesting to read the late Inspector Fitzgerald's last report on the Mackenzie river sub-district and Corporal Somer's of July 7, 1911. Inspector Fitzgerald says 'it was a pleasure to see their pleasant faces after the sulky looks of the Indians, all had good clean clothes on and looked far superior to the Indians in their dirty rags.' Great praise is given to the Rev. C. E. Whittaker and the Church of England Mission for the wonderful improvement they have effected in these people and he points out that what Bishop

Bompas said some years ago does not at all apply now. The Union Jacks sent down for presentation to the Esquimaux were very much appreciated and all had to have them to show them with much pride on their coats. Inspector Fitzgerald asks that 24 more be sent in.

A report has been received that a new tribe of Esquimaux have been found who had never seen a white man or an Indian. The report emanates, I believe, from a Mr. Steffanson who has been exploring in the Artic for two or three years for some scientific society in the United States. I have received no confirmation of the story from our men in the north, they simply state Mr. Steffanson was on the Dease river, Great Bear lake in November, 1910, and that he was leaving there to join Dr. Anderson another explorer, on the Horton river. The letter in the papers describing the new tribe was written in October, 1910.

DISTRIBUTION AND STRENGTH.

The strength of the division at the present time is not up to the requirements and at Athabaska Landing and other points I have had the greatest difficulty to keep things going. That I have not found myself at some time during the year in an impotent position is due to the greatest of good luck. It has been a case of attending to the most important and allowing matters of less importance to wait or be neglected altogether.

As will be seen by the following distribution state, the division is short of 2 N.C.O's, and 2 constables of what it had at the same date last year, and the strength has been still lower than this during the summer.

A further reduction will occur in a few days as Regt. No. 1197, Sergt. G. F. Adams is taking his discharge to pension after 26 years service.

DISTRIBUTION State of 'N' Division, September 30, 1911.

	Superintendents	Inspectors	Staff Sergeants	Sergeants	Corporals	Constables	Supernumerary Constables	Total	Horses	Dogs
Athabaska Landing	1		1		1	3	2	7	5	
Fort Chipewyan				1		1	1	3		6
Grande Prairie					1	1		2	1	
Herschell Island		1			1	2		4		
Lesser Slave Lake				1		3	2	6	6	
Fort MacPherson					1	2		3		12
Peace River Crossing			1					1	2	
Sawridge									1	
Smiths Landing		1			1	2	1	5	4	5
Sturgeon Lake						1		1	2	
Vermilion				1				1	1	2
On Leave		1						1		
Total	1	3	2	3	5	15	6	35	25	25

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

Inspector Beyts, Corporal Trickey and two constables replaced the deceased members of this sub-district in July. On the way in Inspector Beyts purchased dogs to take the place of those lost on the Dawson patrol. By your orders he has been instructed to establish rest-houses with supplies for men and dogs, on the winter patrols between Herschell island and Fort Macpherson. On the Dawson patrol route a cabin is to be built at Trail creek where the 80 mile portage starts, it is to be stocked with

10 days rations and dog feed sufficient for 15 dogs for 10 days. A cabin is being similarly stocked from Dawson on the Big Hart river.

Acting-Assistant Surgeon C. W. Wilson was appointed from July 1, to take medical charge of the sub-district. He went from here by Hudson Bay Company's scows leaving on July 26, and I am doubtful if he will reach Fort Macpherson before the ice comes.

BARRACKS AND IMPROVEMENTS.

The division possesses nothing that could be called a barracks. At Athabaska Landing, the headquarters, we own a lot in the town upon which is a small detachment building with a stable for six horses, two buildings are rented, one for officer's quarters and the other as an office. At Grande Prairie and Sturgeon lake, although we have some land reserved, there are no buildings. A building large enough for a detachment of 4 or 5 men, and with cells to keep prisoners, is urgently required at the former place. At Fort Vermilion there is a police reserve but it is back from the river and unsuitable as a site for the detachment. I have strongly urged during the year the securing of suitable sites at this place and other points and the erection of buildings.

At Herschell island up to this year the buildings occupied were the property of the Pacific Steam Whaling Company, of San Francisco, to whom we paid a yearly rental of $240. We have now purchased them and are putting those in use into a proper state of repair.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct and discipline of all ranks has been good.

HEALTH.

The illness of Sergeant Selig, which resulted in his death, and a serious injury to the right hand received by Constable F. S. Pearson, when making an arrest in August, are the only cases of importance during the year. We are fortunate now in having a doctor at Athabaska Landing. Previous to last winter there was no medical man within a hundred miles.

HORSES.

The strength of the division in horses is really two in excess of last year, when I showed 34, 11 of which were only temporarily in the division on the Peace-Yukon patrol.

The losses in horses have been, team horses Regt. Nos. 2632 and 2689, cast and sold at Lesser Slave lake, and Regt. No. 64, which died at Grande Prairie. The gains are Regt. Nos. 222, 297, 243, 483 and 502, received from Regina. At Smith's Landing horses Regt. Nos. 24 and 150 are about to be cast and sold.

Next year I shall require at least five new horses as several of the horses in the division are very old and cannot last much longer.

TRANSPORT.

The division is well equipped with transport, such as wagons, canoes and boats. What we require are motor boats; we should have three at least, one at each of the following places:—Athabaska Landing, Peace River crossing and Chipewyan. The use of these boats is becoming common on the rivers and the supply of gasoline can easily be arranged for and stored at different points during the freighting season.

Under present conditions our hands are tied to a certain extent in doing our work on the rivers. We should be in a position to do a quick trip up or down the river at a moment's notice, and we have not enough men to allow of one or two of them being away for weeks on a trip which, with a gasoline launch, would take a few days.

GENERAL.

In closing my report I desire to emphasize the fact that a rapid change is taking place in the southern portion of my district, that more detachments are necessary and better accommodation for prisoners should be provided, either by having a police guard-room, with the men to look after it, or a jail erected at Lesser Slave lake or Peace River crossing.

The N.C.O.'s and constables of the division on detachment have given me every reason to be satisfied with their work, and I specially would bring to your notice Regt. No. 2353, Staff Sergeant K. F. Anderson, a most conscientious and energetic N.C.O.; also Regt. No. 4279, Corporal Clay, S.G., at Grande Prairie, who has had a very busy year and managed to cope with many difficulties in a very resourceful manner.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,
G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX C.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT P. C. H. PRIMROSE, COMMANDING 'D' DIVISION, MACLEOD.

MACLEOD, October 1, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

During the past twelve months the Macleod district has largely increased in population, and the progress made has been of a very substantial character. Although at the beginning of the season, everything pointed towards a large crop of hay and grain, the summer has been so wet that farming operations have been somewhat retarded in a great many places. These continued rains have had the effect of preventing some of the grain from ripening, and have in other parts reduced the grade. In my last annual report I noted an exceptionally dry spring and summer, but it is a subject for speculation whether the variable weather conditions experienced in southern Alberta are altogether unmixed evils, as the farmer is forced to consider whether it is absolutely wise to depend entirely upon one crop in preference to mixed farming, which acts as an automatic insurance against a heavy loss in any season.

The crowded condition of the trains, the difficulty of obtaining hotel accommodation, the generally prosperous state of business, and the well dressed appearance of the majority of the newcomers to the country, who are evidently well supplied with funds, are all signs of the marked increase of prosperity. We have had to chronicle no business failure in the district.

The rapid expansion of the telephones, and their extensions to the rural districts, have been of immense advantage to trade and the general facilitation of business.

In the coal mining industry, quite a number of new mines have been opened during the year in the Crow's Nest Pass district. Although the miners have been on strike since the 1st April, this has not prevented a large amount of development work being done, which means an increased output so soon as the strike is settled. Many new villages have sprung up, both on the prairie, and in the mining district.

The Claresholm subdistrict extends from township 11 to township 17, both inclusive, and runs the full width of the district from east to west. Its area is 3,456 square miles, and the population is practically the same as last year. This area is policed by one inspector, one sergeant, one corporal, and three constables.

In this subdistrict, the farmers have not done as well as they expected at the beginning of the year, as the cold wet weather during the summer has prevented the grain from ripening as early as it should have, with the result that there will be a certain amount frosted. But even taking this into consideration, there will be a larger yield than last year.

Claresholm.—The population is about 1,000, and conditions are about the same as last year. The Canadian Pacific railway are erecting a fine stone station, and the

Union Bank are putting up a brick bank building. A creamery has also been built at cost of about $7,000, but this is not yet running. The provincial government have started an experimental farm immediately south of Claresholm, the buildings costing about $12,000 to erect, and being fitted up with all modern improvements. Owing to the wet weather and early frosts there will be very little No. 1 hard wheat this year, the bulk of the wheat will probably grade less.

Stavely and Nanton.—Have not made the rapid progress they otherwise would have made, owing to the previous dry season.

Granum.—Was incorporated as a town last spring, and has a population of about 400. There has been nothing new in the way of improvements.

Carmangay.—Has a population of about 460; this place was incorporated as a town last March, and during the past year has been the busiest town in the district. This has chiefly been due to its being the railhead of the Kipp-Aldersyde branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. There is a good supply of sandstone for building purposes close to town, and coal mines are not far away. Considerable improvements have been made during the year, a new school being finished at a cost of about $16,000. The Bank of Commerce are erecting a new building, and a new elevator has been put up. The town is also arranging to install an electric light and sewerage system this fall at a cost of about $19,000.

Barons.—Has a population of about 300, conditions being about the same as last year. There is a good farming country round this village, and business should be brisk this fall.

Other villages in this section are Champion, Vulcan and Parkland, which are steadily growing.

The Pincher Creek subdistrict, which is bounded on the east by west line of range 28, on the west by the British Columbia line, on the south by the north line of township 4, and on the north by the south line of township 11, is engaged in grain, timothy hay, and stock raising from Lundbreck east, and is a most excellent mixed farming district. From Lundbreck west to the British Columbia line is the mining districts of the Crow's Nest Pass.

Pincher Creek.—This town is the headquarters of the subdistrict with Inspector Belcher in charge. The population is about the same as last year. Thirty-one buildings have gone up at a total cost of $28,500. The local flour mills have only worked intermittently during the year. The creamery is doing a good business. Twenty new settlers, principally Americans, have located during the year. Owing to the wet and snow of the past season, there will be a considerable loss in grain; there is a fair crop of timothy, but a quantity has been damaged. The cattle industry is becoming a thing of the past, the supply not being sufficient for the local markets. The Beaver Creek branch of the Alberta and Kootenay railway is now in course of construction. The line is to be 16 miles long, and the heaviest grade is only one per cent.

Pincher Station.—Has not progressed much during the year although business has been good owing to the transient trade in connection with the construction of the railroad. The two elevators have only had 40,000 bushels of grain during the year which has been the lowest since they started. A water works system has been installed. The population is about the same as last year.

Cowley.—This village, has gone ahead a little. The population is now 150; several new business houses have been built, notably a branch of the Union Bank.

Beaver Creek.—Is a new settlement, and a townsite has been surveyed during the year. It is situated 13 miles west of Lundbreck, there are two mines here now, the property of the Western Coal and Coke Company, which employ 101 miners. A large

quantity of coal has been taken out but none shipped as the railroad has not yet reached there. Several buildings have been erected and it is only a matter of a few months before this place will be a thriving town.

Lundbreck.—This place has boomed lately, the two mines, the Breckenridge & Lund, and the Galbraith, have been working steadily and employ between them 150 men. They are taking out about 450 tons of coal per day. Attempts have been made to form a miner's Union but so far without success. This village has gone ahead considerably, the population now being estimated at 300. Several new houses have been erected and about $8,000 has been spent in development work in the mine. A new telephone line has been built into North Fork country and a number of settlers are having telephones installed in their ranches.

Burmis.—Is rapidly springing up into a place of some consequence. The population is estimated at 150, the only industry is mining. A few farmers are scattered round the district, who go in for mixed farming and are prosperous, having a fine market close at hand for their produce. The Davenport Coal mine had an output of 16,045 tons of coal during the year which would have been much larger but for the strike. The mine is now working, and several of the miners have returned to work. The company have built ten new houses during the year at a cost of about $15,000, the average pay roll is about $35,000 per month, and the output 1,500 tons per month when working full strength. A lumber yard has been started and a general store, miner's hall and butcher's shop have been built during the year.

Bellevue.—Bellevue district takes in Bellevue, Hillcrest, Maple Leaf and the South Fork Mines. The general state of this district is poor at present, owing to nearly six months strike following on the explosion at the Bellevue mines nearly a year ago, in which thirty lives were lost, and which completely tied up the mine. The population has greatly decreased, owing to the miners seeking work elsewhere. The Bellevue mine when working, employs an average of 350 men, but since the explosion only 52. Eighty-thousand tons of coal have been taken out during the year, which is a large decrease. The average pay roll is $12,000 per month, and the improvements have cost $6,000. Business has been very dull, several business men having to close down temporarily.

Hillcrest.—The average number of men employed in the mine was 310, but since the strike, 75. The output for the year was 77,000 tons being a large decrease, the average pay roll was $19,000 per month and improvements were made to the amount of $125,000, which include a new plant, and several houses. Waterworks have been installed and the Canadian Pacific railway have built a new station. Between Hillcrest and Bellevue an Eastern Company has built several large kilns for burning lime, they employ twelve men and ship about ten cars per week.

Maple Leaf.—Is situated to the east of Bellevue, and has grown a little. The mine output for the year was 16,815 tons, and the average pay roll $28,000. At present six men are employed in development work, but no coal is being shipped. Improvements have been made to the amount of $25,000. In the South Fork country there are several coal prospects being developed and large seams of coal have been discovered. A railway into that country is needed to make a boom.

Passburg.—The Passburg detachment takes in Police Flats and the Passburg mines, both operated by the Leith collieries. There has been a considerable decrease in the population owing to the strike. The Coal Company made improvements during the year costing $250,000; their new coke ovens which cost $220,000 will be ready to operate in two months. The average monthly pay roll was $10,500 before the strike, when they employed 210 men. The output for the year was 160,000 tons an increase of 45,000 over the previous year. Several new buildings have been built at Passburg.

Frank.—This town has gone back considerably during the year on account of the strike, the mine having been closed for the last six months. The population has decreased considerably and a lot of houses are empty. Business is in a very bad way as the hotels and stores depend upon the miners for their trade. The Coal Company when running employ 350 men with a pay roll of $30,000 per month and furnishes water and electric light for the town.

Extensive surveys are being made of Turtle Mountain and the village of Frank for the use of the Geological experts who are expected to examine and report on the safety of the mountain.

Lille.—Another mining town, the property of the Western Coal Company is also suffering from the effects of the strike. Business has been very poor and the population has decreased from 462 to 215 during the strike.

Blairmore.—This town has suffered less from the strike than any other town in the Pass; they do not depend upon the mines entirely. The Rocky Mountain Cement Company employ 80 men with a monthly pay roll of $6,000, their output for the past year being 71,000 barrels of cement which was an increase over last year. The brick works have turned out large quantities of brick, employing about 15 men and paying about $1,000 in wages. The population has decreased about 300, but will pick up again as soon as the strike is over. The Blairmore Brewing Company have built a brewery costing $6,000, and will start operations in the near future.

The W. C. C. shipped 63,000 tons of coal up to March 31 and employed 148 men, with an average pay-roll of $15,000. They have built 11 houses, at a cost of $14,000, and have spent $10,000 on a new townsite west of the town. Application has been made by the village for incorporation, and a water-works system has been installed. The old McLaren Lumber Company, with all its branches, was taken over during the year by A. C. Peucen, who has increased the business considerably. They employ 52 men, and have an output of 5,000,000 feet of lumber, with a pay-roll of $3,800 per month, and have spent $10,000 in improvements.

Coleman.—Is the most westerly town in the Crow's Nest Pass, and also the largest. The population has decreased about 200 owing to the strike, and business has been very dull. About 40 residences have been erected during the year, and the village has been incorporated into a town. The International Coal Company have put $40,000 into improvements to their plant. The output for the year was 234,000 tons, being only half the output of last year. They employed 550 men up to March 31 last, and since then only 38.

The McGillivray mine, which is a mile west of Coleman, had an output of 39,000 tons, a decrease from last year. They employed 50 men previous to the strike, and at present none. A. Pelletier has opened a sawmill north of the town, and is cutting a large quantity of lumber. The Carbondale sawmill has closed down, and moved their plant to British Columbia.

The Cardston sub-district comprises the southern portion of the district including townships 1 to 4, and ranges 23 to 30, west of the 4th meridian. Inspector Lindsay is in charge, and at present quartered at Macleod. This is almost entirely a farming and ranching country, and cattle suffered very severely last year, owing to the severe cold, and extreme depth of snow. Owners place their loss at about 20 per cent. Hay and grain have done fairly well, but loss is expected owing to the continued wet weather, cutting not being nearly finished yet.

Cardston is the only town of importance in the district, and has a population of 1,500. Considerable amount of building has been done, some new residences and two business blocks having been erected.

A gravity water system is also under construction, and will cost $36,000. The villages of Aetna, Woolford, Leavitt and Spring Coulee remain about the same as last year, with the exception of a few new buildings.

Twin lakes is situated at Galbraith's gap, on the international boundary, and is a customs port, with Corporal Rawson in charge. The collections at this office were about the same as last year.

Big Bend, the nearest detachment to the mountains in the subdistrict, had a quiet year. Nothing has been done regarding the rumors of railroad construction that have been prevalent for some time. The villages of Mountain View and Glenwood, south of the detachment, are about the same as last year, with the exception of a few new dwellings. The new villages of Spring Hill and Glenwoodville are increasing rapidly. Crops are only fair owing to the rain and frost.

The Macleod subdistrict, which takes in townships 5 to 10, and ranges 23 to 28, is a thickly populated district. Although the outlook at the beginning of the season was exceptionally good, the recent wet weather has caused the one-crop farmers to take a more pessimistic view of the situation. The town of Macleod has, during the latter part of the year, been booming under the influence of real estate transactions, various rumours of a wild nature which were prevalent with regard to the movements of several railway companies were responsible for the many speculations in real estate, nor did the town escape the epidemic of certainties for the location of the new Canadian Pacific railway car shops. The Canadian Northern railway, however, have located their line from Calgary through the town, and intend to make this the divisional point, and to place their main car shops for southern Alberta here also. Construction of their bridge over the Old Man river will be commenced as soon as the water is low enough.

The Canadian Pacific railway also intend to put a steel bridge over the Old Man to replace the old wooden structure on the Calgary and Edmonton.

Several new business blocks have been built in the town of Macleod, and an addition has been made to the railway station. A great improvement has been made in the streets by grading, and gangs are at present engaged in building macadam roads in several localities. An excellent exhibition ground has been laid out on a portion of the old police reserve immediately south of the Canadian Pacific railway, and is a great improvement on the old site.

The village of Monarch is in about the same condition as last year. Owing to the shortage of men, the detachment at that point has been closed for several months.

CRIME.

During the year just closed we handled a total of 1,076 cases, being an increase of 164 over last year, and made up principally by drunks, 89; vagrants, 28; breaches of health, 22; Game Act, 14; cruelty to animals, 12; stealing rides, 13; thefts, 10; Motor Vehicle Act, 10; and a few others.

Now, although we handled 164 additional cases, we had 14 less of the more serious cases as handled by the Supreme and District Courts, and this reduction I attribute to the fewer number of men engaged on detachment duty.

I feel quite confident that, although the number of cases have increased, the population has increased so enormously, our percentage of crime has been reduced.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1911.

Offences.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed. and Withdrawn.	[illegible]
Offences against the person				
Manslaughter	1		1	
Murder attempted	2	1	1	
Wounding	1	1		
Assault, common	111	91	20	
Assault causing bodily harm	6	6		
Assault with intent	1	1		
Indecent Assault	1		1	
Attempted suicide	2	1	1	
Carnal knowledge	1		1	
Criminal neglect	1			1
Intimidation	2		1	1
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Offences against the property—				
Theft	55	43	12	
" from the person	1	1		
" by juvenille	2	2		
Horse stealing	15	7	6	2
Cattle stealing	1			1
Cattle killing	1		1	
Cattle wounding	2	2		
Fraudulently in possession of horse	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	26	23	3	
False pretenses	7	5	2	
Forgery and uttering	4	3	1	
Receiving stolen property	5	3	2	
Wilful damage	14	13	1	
Mischief	10	8	2	
Killing or wounding dogs	1	1		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons	4	4		
Pointing fire arms	2	2		
Discharging firearms	4	4		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	109	104	5	
Drunk and disorderly	216	206	10	
Causing disturbance	37	30	7	
Insulting language	17	17		
Indecent exposure	8	8		
Seduction	1	1		
Keeping house of ill-fame	7	7		
Inmate " "	10	10		
Frequenters " "	15	15		
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1		
Keeping gaming house	5	4		1
Frequenters " "	7	5	2	
Gambling	4	4		
Selling lottery tickets	1	1		
Nuisance	5	3	2	
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	4	3	1	
Corruption and disobedience				
Obstructing peace officer	4	3	1	
Assaulting peace officer	1	1		
Bribery and attempted bribery	2		2	
Offences against Railway Act—				
Stealing rides	16	16		
Trespass	1	1		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	13	9	4	
Indians drunk	19	17	2	
Indians drunk on reserve	28	27	1	
Liquor in possession	2	2		
Liquor in possession on reserve	1	1		
Truant school children	7	6	1	
Offences against—				
Fisheries Act	4	4		
Mining Act	10	9	1	
Lord's Day Act	3	3		
Dominion Lands Act	12	12		

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ended September 30, 1911—*Continued.*

Offences.	Entered.	Convicted.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting Trial.
Offences against Province Statutes and Ordinances				
Masters and servants	42	30	11	1
Game	27	24	3	
Hide and Brand	5	5		
Prairie and forest fire	5	4	1	
Liquor license	45	41	4	
Insanity	10	6	4	
Estray animals	9	7	2	
Pound	1	0	1	
Village ordinance	4	3	1	
Public Works	9	5	4	
Druggists	1	1		
Engineers	1	1		
Public health	22	22		
Paupers and Pedlars	9	8	1	
Noxious weeds	9	7	2	
Pollution of streams	2	2		
Steam boilers	1	1		
Motor and vehicle	14	14		
Miscellaneous	5	5		
Total	1,076	940	129	7

* Judgment reserved.

Total Cases Tried before the Supreme and Districts Courts.

Cases tried	73
Convictions	47
Fines	5
Imprisonment	33
Penitentiary	8*
Suspended sentence	9
Acquittals	20
Nolle prosequi	3
Set over	3

The following are short statements of the most serious cases disposed of:—

Thomas Ashdown, Walter Matheson, Steve Bakos, hold up.—At 3 a.m. on the morning of September 6, 1910, a message was received at the detachment at Pincher Creek, to the effect that the house of ill-fame kept by one Pearl Brown, had been held up by three armed men, and the occupants relieved of about $69. Inquiries were at once made, but no traces of the men could be ascertained until the afternoon of the 14th September, when Steve Bakos was arrested at Blairmore, and made full confession of the affair. On the 15th September, Matheson was arrested at the South Fork, but no trace could be obtained of Ashdown.

On the 22nd September, Bakos and Matheson were committed for trial, and on the 22nd inst., they appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter, and both pleaded 'guilty.' On the 3rd October, Matheson was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary, and Bakos, on account of his youth, was sentenced to three months in the Macleod guard room. Inquiries are still being made for Ashdown, who so far has evaded arrest, and is believed to have left the country.

* Light sentence upon eleven charges.

Charles Hoover, mischief.—On August 12, 1910, G. E. Matson, living at Spring Coulee, complained that one Charles Hoover had unlawfully wounded a horse, the property of John W. Lee, of Cardston, by shooting it with an automatic shot gun. The circumstances of the case were that at about 5 a.m, of the 11th August, Matson was watching the horses, and heard four shots fired, and afterwards saw Hoover with a shot gun in his possession. Matson at once examined the horses, and found one had been shot in the hind legs. Accused claimed that the horse had got in amongst his grain. On the 12th August, accused was remanded for trial; he appeared before Chief Justice Hervey at Lethbridge, on the 28th October, and pleaded guilty. He was released on suspended sentence on entering into bonds of $1,000 to be of good behaviour for two years.

William Ira Thompson, theft.—On September 10, 1910, complaint was made at Frank by one Jennie Backer, an inmate of a house of ill-fame at Blairmore, that on the early morning of the above date, the accused, who was employed as a bar-tender at the Bellevue Hotel at Bellevue, had come to her house, and after asking for a cup of coffee, was shown into the dining room. Whilst her back was turned she heard the drawer of the sideboard opened. Accused drank the coffee and left. On the drawer being examined, the sum of $40 was missed. Accused was subsequently arrested at Bellevue, and the sum of $23.10 was found on him. On the 13th id., he was committed for trial.

Whilst awaiting trial at Macleod, Thompson strongly objected to being photographed, but this was accomplished, and his photograph sent to Spokane for identification. On October 25, word was received from Spokane to the effect that accused was well known in police circles there under the name of J. R. Duffy, a notorious Spokane hold-up artist, and was strongly suspected of being the man who murdered Policeman Waterbury at Spokane on October 27, 1909. Thompson had previously served a 5 year term in Walla Walla penitentiary for burglary.

On October 28, 1910, accused appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at Macleod, and having pleaded 'guilty' was on the 29th sentenced to 4 months imprisonment in the Macleod guard-room, and recommended for deportation to the United States, which was carried out on completion of his sentence.

John Miller, theft.—This was a case from Blairmore and Frank, where numerous complaints were being made of petty thefts, which finally ended in the arrest of the accused, when most of the stolen property was found in the shack occupied by him. He appeared before His Honour Judge A. A. Carpenter at Macleod on November 17, pleaded 'guilty' to all the charges, and was sentenced to 2½ years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Frank Rickett, mischief.—This was a case from Granum, where accused who was in the employ of one J. Jeffway, as teamster, on or about February 5, 1910, did wilfully injure a horse by pulling its tongue out.

The circumstances and result of this case were peculiar. It appears that on February 5, 1910, accused drove to a creek with a team of horses for water. The team were unable to pull out the load on account of the wagon getting stuck in a mud hole. By the sworn evidence of eye-witnesses accused was seen to go up to one of the team and put sand in its mouth, then he put his hand in the mouth of one of them, and, quoting from the depositions, said, 'Supposing I pull your damn tongue out, and he said 'By God, I did,' and then threw it down on the ground.' Accused then unhitched the team and drove it home. The owner seeing the horse bleeding at the mouth examined it, and found its tongue gone. The horse was subsequently destroyed.

Accused was committed for trial and on November 22, 1910, appeared before Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury at Macleod. He was acquitted.

Edward Shaw, cattle killing.—On August 8, 1910, Henry Wilhart, who resides at Vulcan, laid information at Nanton, charging one Ed. Shaw with shooting a yearling steer on August 7, at Vulcan. It appears from the evidence that on August 7, Wilhart was notified that a yearling steer of his had been shot by a ·22 bullet, and from information he received, he blamed the accused for doing the shooting. On the accused being served with a summons, he voluntarily said he had shot the steer, but that it was an accident as he was trying to scare the animal away from his pasture. On August 11, accused was remanded for trial, and on November 22, appeared at Macleod before Mr. Justice Stuart, and having pleaded 'Guilty' was fined $1 and costs of the Court, and to pay $25 to complainant for the loss of the steer.

'Calling First': assault causing actual bodily harm.—This was a case from the Blood Reserve, drink being apparently the cause. The accused was charged with hitting another Indian named 'Night Gun' on the head with an axe. He was committed for trial on February 6, 1911, appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge Crawford. Pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to 2 years in the Alberta penitentiary.

D. Whitford, horse stealing.—Accused who is a breed, was arrested at Macleod on January 21, 1911, on a charge of stealing a horse and saddle at Pincher Creek, on October 7, 1906, the property of one Culbert Gervais. After committing the theft he left for the United States but on his return to Canada in 1910 he was arrested at Saskatoon on another charge, brought back to Macleod and convicted. Whilst serving sentence, he was recognized as the man wanted for the theft in October, 1906. Having owned up to the charge he was committed for trial, and on February 23, 1911, appeared at the District Court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge Crawford, pleaded 'Guilty' and was sentenced to three years in the Alberta penitentiary.

Tony Nicoletti, attempted murder.—On February 20, 1911, a row took place outside the Passburg Hotel between the accused and a man named Young, which terminated in a fight. Both of the pugilists were parted by friends. Shortly afterwards accused again struck Young in the back of the neck and ran, followed by Hewitson a friend of Young's. When at a distance of about ten feet, accused turned sharply, drew a revolver, and fired at Hewitson, fortunately missing him. Accused then ran away and was shortly afterwards arrested. On March 1, accused was committed for trial, and on May 25, appeared at Macleod before Mr. Justice Beck and a Macleod jury, who for reasons best known to themselves, returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

Henry Adams, first, attempted murder by poison, second, poisoning mare.—This was a serious case, and occurred on one of the farms belonging to Mr. S. Dyment, near Nanton, where one R. C. Hunter was employed as foreman, and accused as one of the farm hands. Various arguments had taken place between them, which finally ended in a row, for which accused was sentenced to jail. He was heard to make threats and finally on the 13th June, one of the mares was found poisoned, and all the water on on the place had been dosed with strychnine. Investigations were made and accused's footmarks were traced from the farm to his own place, where strychnine was found. Accused was committed for trial on July 26, and on November 23, 1910, his trial commenced at Macleod before Mr. Justice Stuart and a jury. On the 26th instant, he was found 'guilty' on each charge, and sentenced to ten years in the Alberta penitentiary on each charge concurrently.

L. L. Allander, Manslaughter.—This case occurred at Nanton on the 18th August, 1910. Allander was a Canadian Pacific railway engineer in charge of engine No. 1412, and whilst running through the yard at Nanton, ran down a hand car on which a section man, named Joe Small was riding. Small received severe injuries, which resulted in his death. Accused was committed for trial on September 12, and on December 1, 1910, appeared before Mr. Justice Beck and a jury. The jury returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

D. G. Gould, theft.—This was a case from Pincher Creek, in which the accused was charged with stealing the sum of $87 from one J. H. Rae. It appears that Rae was drunk and was taken to his room by accused. After Rae woke up, he missed the money. Accused was subsequently arrested and committed for trial on January 21, 1911. He appeared at the district court, Macleod, before His Honour Judge Crawford, was found 'guilty' and sentenced to one year's imprisonment in the Macleod guard room.

Mike Rossi, offering a bribe to a peace officer.—This case occurred at Frank on February 23, 1911. Accused was charged as follows:—'Did offer T. S. Belcher, a peace officer, to wit, an inspector in the R. N. W. M. Police, a bribe, to wit, the sum of $100 with intent to interfere corruptly with the due administration of justice, to wit, with the trial of one Tony Nicoletti, for having attempted to murder one Wm. Hewitson.' On February 28, 1911, accused was remanded for trial, and on May 26, 1911, appeared in the Supreme Court, Macleod, before Mr. Justice Beck and a jury, who after weighing the evidence, returned a verdict of 'not guilty.'

D. I. Thibadeau, perjury.—Accused, while giving evidence on his own behalf, on a charge of supplying intoxicants to Indians, committed perjury, and was committed for trial on the 20th January, 1911. He appeared in the Supreme Court on the 26th May, 1911, before Mr. Justice Beck and a jury, who returned a verdict of 'guilty.' Accused was sentenced to two years in the Alberta penitentiary.

P. Trudel, perjury.—This case was the result of proceedings instituted by the Department of the Interior. Accused, when making his affidavit, before the sub-agent of Dominion Lands at Macleod, made certain false statements, in support of the application of Alexander Lynch for homestead patent. On May 13, 1911, accused was committed for trial, and on June 1st appeared before Mr. Justice Scott and pleaded 'guilty.' His Lordship inflicted the following sentence: Two years suspended sentence to pay the costs of the prosecution, and to enter into his own recognizance of $500 to keep the peace for two years.

A. E. Bingham, theft.—Accused was accountant at the Northern Crown Bank at Macleod, was charged that he, on or about the 4th January, 1911, did steal $6,000, the property of the said bank. Accused was committed for trial at Calgary on the 23rd June, 1911, and on the 7th July, 1911, appeared before His Honour Judge Winter at Macleod. He pleaded 'guilty' and was sentenced to eight months imprisonment in the Lethbridge jail; sentence to date from the 1st April.

Frank Cotton, alias Frank Berry Child, horse stealing.—Accused, a blood Indian was charged on three separate counts with stealing horses from other Indians. He was committed for trial, and on the 5th September, 1911, appeared before His Honour Judge Crawford at Macleod. Convicted on one charge, and sentenced to five years in the Alberta penitentiary. This man had only been released on ticket of leave in the early part of 1911.

Eagle Rider, horse stealing.—This Indian was charged on two counts with stealing horses from other Indians. He appeared before His Honour Judge Crawford on the 6th September, 1911, convicted on both charges, and sentenced to five years on each, in the Alberta penitentiary, to run concurrently. This man had also been released on ticket of leave early this year.

Jackie Black Horse, horse stealing.—Another case from the Blood Reserve. Accused was charged with stealing a filly, the property of Mr. Robert Patterson, M.P.P. The evidence showed that accused slashed the brand on the colt with a broken bottle, took it to Lethbridge, and sold it. He was committed for trial and on the 6th September appeared before his Honour Judge Crawford, was found guilty and sentenced to one year and eleven months in the Lethbridge provincial jail.

F. Bastien, assault causing actual bodily harm.—On September 10, 1911, accused was charged with assaulting 'Cracker Nuts' a Peigan squaw, with an axe. He was committed for trial, and appeared in the District Court before His Honour Judge Crawford. Sentenced to one year in the Lethbridge jail.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

It is with great pleasure that I can make the unprecedented report that this offence was practically nil in the Macleod district during the past year, as we had only five cases entered as against 57 of the previous year.

A great part of this is due to the unusual rain storms which we received in the fall, and which kept the grass wet, and less liable to ignite and burn.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

We have supplied orderlies for the sittings of the Supreme and District Courts, and also at all Police Courts. Whenever necessary the coroners have been attended on. Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts, and brought to Macleod from outside points. Escorts have been provided for all convicts sentenced to the Edmonton penitentiary. The recent opening of the Provincial Jail at Lethbridge has caused a reduction in the number of prisoners undergoing sentence in the guard-room, all those having over thirty days and under two years to serve being now sent to that point. We have kept track of all ticket-of-leave convicts, who reported monthly, and these reports we have forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa.

I attach a detailed report from the Provost showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the guard-room since October 1, 1910.

To the Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Macleod, Alberta.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'D' division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1911.

Fourteen prisoners were confined in the cells at the beginning of this year, twelve being sentenced to terms of imprisonment, and two awaiting trial.

During the year two hundred and twenty-eight prisoners were admitted, making a total of two hundred and forty-two prisoners confined during the year, classified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	192
Indians	31
Halfbreeds	1

Females—

Whites	2
Indians	2
Total	228

Twenty-five prisoners were awaiting trial for an average period of sixteen and a half days. Eleven were admitted to bail.

Daily average number of prisoners	19·2
Monthly average number of prisoners	17·1
Maximum number of prisoners in any day	53
Minimum number of prisoners in any day	10

Maximum number of prisoners received in any month was in June.. 31
Minimum number of prisoners received in any month was in October.. 5

These prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—

Time expired.. 140
Fines paid, cases dismissed, on bail, &c.. 50
Sent to Brandon Asylum.. 2
Sent to Ponoka Asylum.. 1
Sent to Industrial School at Portage la Prairie.. 2
Sent to other places for trial.. 4
Sent to Alberta penitentiary for an average sentence of 3 years, 11½ months.. 5
Sent to Provincial Jail at Lethbridge for an average sentence of 9 months, 15 days.. 19
Handed over to Immigration Agent for deportation to United States.. 3
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1911.. 11

Females—

Sent to Brandon asylum.. 1
Sent to Calgary guard-room.. 1

Total.. 242

The following table gives details of prisoners who have served during the year, or who are at present serving sentence.

The number of prisoners who have served or are now serving terms of imprisonment, and sentenced this year, was one hundred and fifty-three, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Sentenced.	Average Term.	
		Months.	Days.
Assault, (common)	5	1	20
Drunk and disorderly	6	1	8
False pretenses	4	4	7
Burglary	2	7	22
Indecent Exposure	1	4	
Stealing ride on C. P. R.	8		8
Vagrancy	82		21 8
Theft	11	3	14
Procuring Intoxicant with [illegible]	3		29
Selling liquor in prohibited hours	1		10
Cruelty to animals	1	2	
Keeping common gaming [illegible]	1	2	
Indian Act:			
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	1	25½
Intoxication	22		29

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. LINDBLAD, *Corpl.*,
Provost.

CUSTOMS DEPARTMENT.

The non-commissioned officer at Twin lakes on the boundary line still acts as sub-collector of Customs, and reports to the collector at Lethbridge.

INDIAN DEPARTMENT.

The Stand Off detachment on the edge of the Blood reserve, and the detachment on the Peigan reserve have most of their work in connection with the wards of the government. At the present time we have an interpreter and two scouts at Stand Off and a scout at the Piegan detachment. It is an extremely hard matter to get an interpreter for Macleod, as the rate of pay does not present much attraction. This want creates no little amount of difficulty at times.

During the past year we obtained 9 convictions for supplying liquor to Indians. 17 convictions for drunkenness, and 27 convictions for drunkenness on the reserve. With the education of the younger generation, their liking for intoxicants seems to increase, and it is frequently the indirect cause of other and more serious offences. I must also chronicle the fact that we recently obtained convictions against two Peigan Indians for a particularly bare faced forgery of cheques.

I would bring to your serious consideration the advisability of the employment of a man to do nothing else but go to the different towns visited by Indians, and attend to the suppression of the liquor traffic.

STATE OF INDIANS.

No new sales of land on the Peigan reserve have taken place this year. The Indians on this reserve have been doing considerable outside work in the Pincher Creek district. Their numbers have slightly decreased.

Mr. R. N. Wilson resigned his position as agent on the Blood reserve and was succeeded by Mr. W. J. Hyde. The crops on the reserve have been very good this year, and their beef shipments last fall netted a large sum.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

The following distribution state with a total strength of 78 of all ranks, is an increase of 15 over the strength of last year, but I regret to again report that the old established posts of Boundary creek, Kootenai, and Porcupine hills, are still without police detachments. In addition to the above mentioned, there are some of the newer points also without police detachments.

DISTRIBUTION, September 30, 1911.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeon.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Macleod	1	2	1	..	4	1	4	26	2	41	42
Bellevue						1	..	3		4	2
Big Bend						..	..	1		1	
Blairmore						..	1	2	..	3	1
Boundary Creek											
Burmis						..	..	2		2	1
Cardston					1	..	..	..	1	2	1
Carmangay						..	1	..	..	1	1
Claresholm		1				1	..	..	..	2	2
Coleman						..	..	2	..	2	1
Frank		..			..	..	1	3	..	4	2
Granum											
Kootenai											
Lille								2		2	2
Lundbreck		..				..	..	1	..	1	2
Monarch											
Nanton											
Passburg							1	2	..	3	1
Pekan							..	1	1	2	2
Pincher Creek		1					..	2	..	3	4
Porcupine Hills											
Stand Off						1	..	..	3	4	5
Stavely											
Twin Lakes							1		1	2	3
Total	1	4	1	..	5	4	9	47	8	79	74

The strength in the Crowsnest Pass should be increased to meet the new conditions in that sub-district, and as the greater part of the cases handled have come from that sub-district, I would suggest that Inspector Belcher's sub-district be reduced in size, so that he may be able to devote the whole of his time and attention to this mining district. I would also suggest that his residence be moved into the middle of the pass, say, about Bellevue, in order that he may be able to be at his own home more than at present. As it is now, he only has his Sundays at home. In accordance with your instructions, as soon as the coal miner's strike is over, I will submit to you a report on the strength of all of the detachments of the division.

I would like to invite your attention to the subject of having a senior inspector, second in command, who is particularly good at office work, stationed at Macleod, who would look after all of the division work and returns, &c., and thus permit me to devote the whole of my time to looking after the criminal work.

DRILL, TRAINING, AND MUSKETRY.

Owing to the extreme shortness of men, drill has been out of question until this fall, when mounted and foot drill have taken place daily. Having no rifle range we are unable to have any musketry practice. The annual revolver practice is in progress at the present time.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division for this year, has, I am sorry to say, not been so good as last year. Several serious cases were dealt with, and punished severely.

HEALTH.

From the table of cases accompanying the Assistant Surgeon's report you will see how particularly fortunate the members of the division were in enjoying such very good health during the past year; there being no cases of serious illness reported.

HORSES.

Fifteen new horses were purchased during the year. Eight horses were cast, and one died during the same period, so our total gain in the strength of horses was only six, which is not nearly enough, as we should rest up a number of those having such enormous mileage.

The total number of miles travelled by the horses of the division was 189,309, making an average of 2,558 miles per horse.

The veterinary surgeon, Staff Sergt. Waddy reports that several of our horses, Nos. 2694, 2412, 2946, 2701, 2600, 2951, 2763, at present are incapable of doing much work, due to old age or infirmities, and recommends that seven be cast and sold. This would mean we should need about eighteen new saddle horses: the new team which I have your authority to purchase, I have not yet been able to secure, but expect to be able to do so this fall.

TRANSPORT AND HARNESS.

Our transport is in good order, but some of it requires re-painting. During the year we received three heavy waggons, and two buckboards. I would suggest that any future heavy wagons which are supplied, be of heavier axles than two and three quarter inch, as that is rather light for big loads over bad ground. Two wagons were condemned during the year, and one of them, D 6, had been in use for 23 years.

Two new democrats will be requisitioned for this year. Our harness and saddlery is in first rate order, but one new four in hand heavy set will be required for next year.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen does not owe anything, and we own the small stock which we have on hand. A couple of years ago, the canteen purchased a piano on the instalment plan for the amusement of the men, at a cost of about $350, and this year completed all the payments.

READING ROOM.

To the books at present in the library, we have this year made a very considerable addition, and mostly in the way of sets of standard novels. The illustrated and daily papers, have been regularly received, and the illustrated papers sent out to the different detachments after remaining in the reading room for one week.

STORES.

This year I am pleased to say we have been supplied with everything in clothing and kit to enable us to supply the men with all their requirements.

The general and other stores supplied have been of excellent quality.

BUILDINGS.

Our buildings are in good shape, but the roofs should be painted. I would again drawn your attention to the remarks of the assistant surgeon with reference to the sewerage system from the point of view of the public health.

GENERAL.

It was expected that the opening of the Provincial jail at Lethbridge would have relieved us of the care of all prisoners, and thus enabled us to have more constables available to place at outlying points, for actual police work. But as we still have to receive into our guard-room the lunatics, prisoners awaiting trial, and convicted prisoners with thirty days to serve, we are practically in the same position we were before this jail opened.

The cost of living in the west has increased greatly during the past few years, but the rates of police pay have remained as they were since 1905, and I would again invite your consideration to the subject of increased pay for the members of the Force, and would bring to your notice the increases secured by some of the labour unions due to the above-mentioned cost of living and also to the further advances asked by some of these unions.

I wish to express my appreciation of the hearty support given me by all the members of the division in their efforts to prevent and suppress crime, and to bring the same to your favourable consideration.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
P. C. H. PRIMROSE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX D.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT A. R. CUTHBERT, COMMANDING 'G' DIVISION, EDMONTON.

EDMONTON, September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the following report for the year ending this date:—

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

Growth and development have continued without check during the past twelve months. The increase of population has been marked. Old towns and settlements have become more populous and new towns have been established following upon the extension of existing railways and construction of new lines in many directions.

The Canadian Pacific railway and Canadian Northern railway have all contributed to the increased railway mileage. The Transcontinental Grand Trunk Pacific line has now reached Jasper Park and before winter the steel will have crossed the interprovincial boundary into British Columbia.

The taking up and settlement of the unoccupied lands in the better known localities has continued, while a large number of settlers have preferred to look for homes in the still comparatively unsettled north. A wagon road has been completed by the Provincial government from Edson, the first divisional point on the Grand Trunk Pacific railway west of Edmonton, to Grande Prairie in the Peace River district, and many settlers have availed themselves of this route during the past summer; though none but the best equipped and most experienced travellers should at present attempt this road in preference to the older and better known route via Athabaska Landing, to which point the Canadian Northern railway is to be completed this fall.

There is also a pack-trail from Prairie creek, on the Grand Trunk Pacific, to Grande Prairie. This is a fairly good trail, with good feed for horses at intervals.

The crops throughout the Edmonton district are unusually heavy. There has been an abundance of rain and absence of frost during August, but the cold summer has retarded ripening and a percentage of the crops, especially oats, which were cut late in September, have doubtless suffered through frost.

CRIME.

I would again point out that the number of men available in this division is insufficient for the police requirements of the district. Crime has increased with the increase of population and, as stated in preceding reports, the strength of the division is inadequate to the demands made upon it. I regret the loss during the past year of two efficient members of the division, viz., Detective Sergeants Nicholson and Ensor. Both left the Force after several years of valuable service in the detection and punishment of crime; one to take charge of a license district for the Provincial government and the other to become chief of police of the city of Edmonton.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ending September 30, 1911.

Charges.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Offences against the person					
Murder	5	1	2		2
Attempted murder	5	1	1		3
Manslaughter	2		1		1
Assault, common	189	134	51	4	
Assault, aggravated	6	5	1		
Assault causing bodily harm	6	2		4	
Assault, indecent	5		3	1	1
Rape and attempted rape	13	4	5	1	3
Attempted suicide	1			1	
Bigamy	2	2			
Carnal knowledge (under 14 years)	3	1	2		
Non support of wife and family	6	3	3		
Wife desertion	1	1			
Abduction	1		1		
Criminal neglect	4		1	1	2
Threatening to shoot	2	2			
Intimidation	4	1	2	1	
Defamatory libel	1				1
Abortion	1	1			
Offences against property					
Theft	232	133	79	1	19
Horse stealing	5		2		3
Cattle stealing	16	6	6	1	3
Receiving stolen property	5	2			3
Cattle killing	7	3	3	1	
Wounding of stock	6	2	3		1
Cruelty to animals	27	20	7		
Housebreaking	2	2			
Fraud	3	1	1	1	
False pretenses	33	11	13	2	7
Forgery	21	17	3		1
Robbery	4	4			
Forcible entry and detainer	2		1	1	
Arson	4	1		1	2
Extortion	2		1		1
Trespass	2	2			
Mischief	15	10	5		
Wilful damage	7	3	4		
Killing and wounding dogs	1	1			
Miscellaneous	3	1	2		
Offences against public order—					
Offensive and cancealed weapons	18	17	1		
Pointing firearms	4	2	2		
Obstructing mail	1	1			
Preservation of peace in vicinity of public works	37	26	10	1	
Offences against religion, morals and public convenience—					
Vagrancy	63	63			
Drunk and disorderly	140	134	6		
Buggery	5				5
Causing disturbance	117	109	8		
Harboring vicious dog	1	1			
Indecent acts	4	3	1		
Incest	2	2			
Seduction	8		4	1	3
Keeper of house of illfame	7	7			
Inmate house of illfame	8	8			
Prostitution	3	2	1		
Frequenter house of illfame	4	4			
Keeper gaming house	18	10	4	4	
Frequenter gaming house	30	29	1		
Disturbing public workship	1		1		
Procuring girl	2	2			
Nuisances	11	9	1		1
Miscellaneous	1	1			

SUMMARY of cases dealt with for the year ending September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Charges	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Withdrawn.	Unfinished.
Administration of law and justice—					
Perjury	3		3		
Bribery	5	2	3		
Contempt of court	3	3			
Escaping from custody	5	3	2		
Obstructing of peace officer	7	7			
False statement	1		1		
Resisting arrest	2	2			
Railway Act					
Stealing ride	10	10			
Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	6	6			
Indians drunk	20	20			
Drunk on reserve	8	8			
Liquor in possession	5	5			
Fisheries Act	2	2			
Masters and servants	165	108	47	8	2
Lords Day Act	1	1			
Games ordinance	24	18	4		2
Hides and brands	1	1			
Prairie and forest fires	25	23	2		
Liquor license ordinance	75	62	10	3	
Insanity	62	48	12		2
Estray animals	12	8	4		
Pound	2	1	1		
Medical profession	1	1			
Public health	3	3			
Steam boilers	6	6			
Vital statistics	3	3			
Public works	1	1			
Livery stables	4	4			
Fence ordinance	1	1			
Veterinary ordinance	1	1			
Motor vehicle Act	2	2			
Entire animal ordinance	1	1			
Animals contagious disease Act	3	3			
Totals	1,609	1,170	332	38	69

Number cases committed to Supreme and District Courts	195
Number of convictions	80
Number of fines	3
Number of imprisonments	33
Number of convicts sent to penitentiary	25
Number let out on suspended sentence	19
Number of cases withdrawn by the Crown	7
Number acquitted and dismissed	41
Number awaiting trial	67

Included in the convicts sent to the penitentiary is one female who was on bail till her trial, and consequently is not shown in guard room returns of the prisoners awaiting trial. Fourteen are in custody at Fort Saskatchewan; the remainder on bail.

The number of juvenile offenders handed over to the Superintendent of Dependent and Delinquent Children was three.

Boys sent to reformatory, three; one of whom was not committed to the guard room, Fort Saskatchewan; while five more were arrested, tried and let go with a severe warning.

Cases entered in 1908	824
Cases entered in 1909	864
Cases entered in 1910	1,404
Cases entered in 1911	1,610

Among the more important cases dealt with during the past year are the following:—

Rex vs. Stevens Amend, murder. This case had not been brought to a close when last year's report was rendered. The crime was the result of a fight between Amend and one Lewis Goldman in which the latter was the aggressor. It was also established at the trial, which was held in October last, that Amend was in constant fear of violence at the hands of Goldman, who bore a very bad reputation. The accused who pleaded not guilty, gave evidence in his own behalf to the effect that he had acted in self defence; that when Goldman had turned towards him after the fight had been stopped, he, Goldman, had reached for his pocket and Amend, thinking this was to draw a revolver, fired first.

Some of the witnesses for the prosecution testified to the same effect, and that Goldman had bullied and threatened Amend for a long time, saying he intended to brain him and, Goldman being the much more powerful of the two, Amend was constantly on the defensive when in Goldman's neighbourhood.

The jury were out only a few minutes and brought in a verdict of not guilty. On dismissing the jury, the Court told them their verdict under the circumstances was the only one they could give.

Rex vs. Clark Woods, murder.—This also is a case, the details of which were given in a preceding report, but which was only closed in November last when the trial of Woods took place. The facts in connection with this crime are, briefly, that Woods was an employee of Hector Murray, a railway contractor near Alix, and had a grievance relative to a small sum of money alleged to be due him by Murray. On a request by Woods for payment, and being referred to the book-keeper for adjustment, the accused struck Murray on the head with a bottle. Murray was stunned, but was able to get into his buggy and drive in to Alix. On the way however he became unconscious and died the same night in the hospital from a fractured skull.

Meanwhile Woods and some companions made their way south on foot, with Detective Sergeant Tucker and Constable Thorne in pursuit of them. On the afternoon of the following day Woods and his five companions were overtaken some thirty miles south of Alix, when they endeavoured to conceal themselves in the poplar bushes. When discovered they attempted to get away, but being immediately covered made no resistance.

The charge against Woods was one of murder, but the jury brought in a verdict of manslaughter with a strong recommendation for mercy. The Court, in dismissing the jury, approved of the verdict of manslaughter and sentenced the accused to ten years in Alberta penitentiary.

Rex vs. W. Morrow, attempted murder.—The accused, William Morrow, and James Bergar appear to have been on bad terms and in October last Morrow, being under the impression that Bergar had stuck a pitchfork in one of his pigs, went to Bergar's with a shot gun and fired when nearing the house, apparently with the object of attracting Bergar's attention. On the latter going outside, he saw accused walking up to the window of a new house about 50 yards away and went towards him. Morrow turned and, upon being asked by Bergar what he wanted, cocked the gun and pointed and fired at Bergar. The latter stated in his evidence 'when he fired I stepped to one side and the charge just missed me.' Morrow then appears to have reloaded the gun and, after a few minutes more or less heated conversation the two parted.

At the trial of Morrow the defence was that the accused was afraid of complainant and for that reason had taken his gun when going to speak to him of the injury

to the pig; that he had no intention of killing complainant, but only of frightening him. The jury brought in a verdict of 'assault with intent to do grievous bodily harm,' with a strong recommendation for mercy. The court's sentence was seven years in Alberta penitentiary.

Rex vs. A. L. Greenberg and Byron Winters, robbery.—In July, 1910, Corporal Bayly, then stationed at Wetaskiwin, reported that on his return there after a temporary absence on duty, he had learnt from the city police of Wetaskiwin that one J. See, a resident of the city, while carrying a valise containing about one hundred dollars from his shop to his house, had been attacked at night on the street and robbed of valise and contents. On information the city police had received they had arrested one A. L. Greenberg, but he had escaped from their custody. Corporal Bayly had reason to believe one Byron Winters was also implicated and a watch was kept for both, fairly accurate descriptions being available. Traces of both men were obtained some days later some sixty-five miles southeast of Wetaskiwin. As this country is covered with brush it was an ideal place of concealment, but they had to obtain food, and Corporal Bayly, together with Constable Meyer, who had been detailed to assist him, having reason to believe the fugitive would in the night of the 22nd obtain food at the house of one F. Tate, they went there after dark and searched the buildings, but without result. Const. Meyer was then left in the house and Corpl. Bayly, making as much noise as possible, took his departure from the neighbourhood, with the result that when well out of sight Greenburg and Winters made their way from the bush, where they had hidden, to the house, and were arrested by Const. Meyer.

Greenberg was subsequently identified by Mr. See as the man who had attacked him from the front, but not having seen the other assailant who had held him from behind, the case against Winters was not conclusive. However, by dint of hard work and evidence secured from witnesses who had seen both Greenberg and Winters together on the night of the assault, and particularly to the evidence of one witness who had seen Winters wearing a black and white striped shirt just prior to the robbery, while the sleeve of a black and white shirt had been picked up at the scene of the assault where it had been torn off in the scuffle with the complainant, a strong case was finally completed against both Greenberg and Winters. The latter subsequently confessed and at his trial pleaded guilty. Greenberg was ably defended by Mr. P. J. Nolan, and notwithstanding the confession and evidence of Winters as to Greenberg's share in the offence the jury disagreed. On the second trial Grenberg was found guilty and sentenced to five years in Alberta penitentiary; also one year for escaping from the Wetaskiwin police, sentences to run concurrently. Winters pleaded guilty to being an accessory and aiding and abetting, and was sentenced to five years on the first charge and one year on the second, to run concurrently.

In connection with this case, the following resolution of the Wetaskiwin city council was communicated to this office: 'That this council desires to express to Supt. Cuthbert, of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, its high appreciation of his courtesy and kindness in granting the city the services of Corporal Bayly and Const Meyer in connection with the capture of the men alleged to be implicated in the robbery of Mr. See; and it further desires to highly commend Corporal Bayly and Constable Meyer upon the clever manner in which the capture of the two men was effected.'

Rex. vs. Fred Carlson, murder.—The accused has been committed for trial to the fall sittings of court for the murder of Norman Merritt, who lived with his brother, Sanford Merritt, on their homestead at Hamilton lake, some forty miles southeast of Castor. The crime was committed on the morning of the 21st August, Sanford Merritt being at the time in Castor. Fred Carlson, a neighbour and friend, had slept with Norman Merritt on the night of the 20th, and on the 21st was found in his own shack by another neighbour named Laycraft, who had gone there after

visiting the Merritt home and not being able to get a reply to his knock. Mr. Laycroft's statement follows:—

'I knocked at Carlson's door. A voice inside said 'come in.' I tried the door and it was barred. I said I could not get in as the door was barred. He said he was sick and could not open it. I then went round to a window opening; there was a piece of cheese-cloth tacked over the opening, but no window in. I could see Carlson inside lying on the bed. I asked him what was the matter? He said he was sick all over. Then I tore the screen off and got into the house through the window. I asked Carlson if he knew where 'Dick' was? He said as far as he knew, he was up in bed. He then said, 'Have you seen any redcoats around?' I said I hadn't, and asked him why they should be around? He said, 'you must know all about it, wern't you at Dick's shack?' I asked him to come over to my place until he got better. He said he would stay where he was until the police came, we need not be alarmed, he was not going to run away. Said he had slept with Dick the night before and had left there about six that morning. Carlson did not seem at all excited, but weak and nervous. I then unbarred the door and went out. I went back to Merritt's shack and opened the door and went in. I went towards the table, intending to write a note telling Merritt to come over to my place. The shack is rather dimly lighted. Just as I reached the table I saw some dark splashes on the building paper that was on the wall at the head of the bed. About the same time I noticed Merritt in the bed. I went over to the bed and found him lying on his left side with a large wound on the right side of his neck. I saw there was a lot of blood on the bed clothes and the dark spots on the wall-paper were blood. There was a blanket drawn over the body as far as the shoulders. I felt the body to see if it was dead, and then left the shack and went home, and sent a young man named Johnson to Castor for the police, and sent word to the neighbours. A number came to my place, and we went to Carlson's place, as from what he had said I suspected him of the crime. I knocked on the door. Carlson called out, 'Come in.' Tried the door, it was barred. Carlson unbarred the door and we opened it and went in. When we got in, Carlson was alone, lying on the bed. Mr. Johnson, D. Delaney, F. Kuhn, F. Laun, B. Laun, W. Laycraft, T. Laycraft, Jas. Hart and Robert Mulgrove were with me. We stayed there a few minutes, and went over to Merritt's place, leaving R. Mulgrove and F. Kuhn with Carlson to watch him. When we got over to Merritt's the shack was just as I had left it and the body was in the same position on the bed. Delaney pulled the blanket over the head, after we had looked at the body. On the right-hand side of the door I saw an axe. The handle was leaning against the wall, and the blade was on the ground. There was blood on the axe-blade but none on the handle. No one moved the axe, but we could see the blood on the blade plainly. The handle of the axe is not fully driven into the eye of the blade. I would know it again. (Axe produced, identified and marked Exhibit "B.")

We then went back to Carlson's. B. Laun told Carlson that Dick had been murdered and that we suspected him, and we would tie him up until the police came. Carlson said. 'There is enough to do as you like, but I want a trial.'

At the inquest it was found that Merritt's throat was cut through almost to the back-bone, and his skull crushed in. On being arrested by Constable Coventry and given the usual warning, Carlson made a voluntary statement, acknowledging the deed, but not giving any reason therefor. On reaching the Fort Saskatchewan guard-room, however, he made another voluntary statement, giving the motive for the crime. He is apparently a man of very violent temper, and took offence, according to his own statement, at a remark of Merritt's regarding a woman.

Rex. vs. James Atkinson, murder.—The facts of this case, as ascertained up to the present, are that 'Jim' Atkinson, a half-breed residing at Moose Mountain in the north-easterly part of this district, and Milo Bankes, living on his homestead

in the same locality, were having a friendly wrestling bout in a tent near Atkinson's home, on the 11th instant, as a result of which they came to blows, when Bankes knocked Atkinson down; whereupon, Atkinson went to the house, obtained his rifle, and shot Bankes through the neck, the wound causing death in a few hours. There was one eye-witness to the shooting. Both men appear to have been drinking at the time.

Residents of the locality seem to have been in great fear of Atkinson and took no action beyond notifying us by telephone from St. Paul des Metis, and stating Atkinson was at large in the bush at Moose Mountain, armed, and might commit other crimes. Men were sent out from Fort Saskatchewan and Constable Calow of Vegreville detachment arrived on the scene the night of the 12th instant. His report of the arrest and attendant circumstances follows:—

'On Tuesdoy, 12th September, 1911, I returned from Beaver lake at 10.10 a.m. Upon my arrival at Vegreville I met Mr. Roy Field, who stated his brother the doctor wanted to see me at once, and that a murder had been committed at St. Paul. I went to Dr. C. W. Field, Coroner, who stated he wished me to go right away with him to St. Paul and to arrange the court for the coroner's inquest on the body of the dead man, who he stated had been murdered. I said I was ready, but would have to go to the barracks first to obtain certain papers. He then instructed his brother Roy to drive me up in his car. I got ready and returned to Dr. Field's house and we at once started off for the North (Dr. Field, Dr. Monkman and myself). The case appeared urgent and I had no time to communicate with headquarters because the operator informed me that the line was busy.'

'We arrived at St. Paul about 7 p.m., and, inquiring the way, went on without supper as far as we could drive the car. We picked up a guide at St. Paul. Then I walked three miles to the farmhouse of one Arthur Cleven, S. W. 24-58-8-4. I hired a team and democrat and returned to the party waiting at the motor car. We then drove on through the forest and arrived at William Noble's N.W. 7-58-6-4-. While the party went to Oscar Savard's house, I went alone to Atkinson's house, S.E. 7-58-6-4. I saw a lamp burning on the table and a fire in the stove. The door was locked. I could see some children sleeping on the floor. I then threw some pebbles gently at the window until I woke one of the children, who, upon my beckoning, came and opened the door. I went in and saw Atkinson asleep on his bed, fully dressed, beside his wife and baby. I told him it was all up and arrested him. His double barreled shot gun was under the bed not loaded, and his rifle was hanging on the wall.'

',I seized the rifle and warned him. He stated 'I shot Milo Bankes with that rifle. I was mad and I am sorry. I will go quietly with you. I will give you no trouble. I am glad that you have come; I can sleep now. Milo Bankes gouged my eye out and I was in great pain.' I again advised him to say nothing as everything he said could be used in evidence against him. I then went and employed a man to help me on the night guard and swore him in, one Sherman Boos of Sec. 19-58-6-4. I then went to Oscar Savard's house close by across the creek and met Drs. Field and Monkman and told them I had found the accused. We then went to supper at Wm. Noble's house, after which I went and located the witness and jury, (names hereinafter described) and at 3 p.m the court was ready and jury sworn in. The body was viewed, also the place of the murder, and evidence taken from the succeeding witnesses at 7 p.m. 13-9-11. The post mortem was completed and the jury gave their verdict 'Milo Bankes came to his death from a bullet from a gun in the hands of James Atkinson."

Atkinson has been committed for trial to the next sitting of court.

The deceased was a settler from the United States and his father, living at Bell Center, Wisconsin, on being communicated with, arranged for the shipment of the remains there.

Killing of Edmund Brahevelt by Frank Van Cammeyet.—This matter is still under investigation, and at the moment it is not known whether the shooting was intentional or accidental.

Frank Van Cammeyet was deputy returning officer of a poll on the 21st instant, near MacKay siding on the Grand Trunk Pacific West, where a number of Belgians working on Central Northern railway construction were to vote. Van Commeyet is also a Belgian. The only other election official at the poll was another Belgian named Alphonse Sygs, acting as poll clerk. After the closing of the poll some trouble appears to have arisen within the building where several Belgians had congregated, some of whom are said to have been under the influence of liquor. Van Cammeyet then, in brandishing a revolver, claims he was pushed, the revolver being discharged killing a man named Edmund Brahevelt.

Van Cammeyet is in custody but has not yet been charged. We are experiencing considerable difficulty in getting at the facts, owing to irregularities in the conduct of this poll in which witnesses do not wish to become involved, hence the delay in determining the matter of the offence.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

I am glad to be able to report very few fires, and insignificant loss from this cause this year up to the present. This condition is altogether due, however, to a very wet season and not to increased care on the part of those usually responsible for them.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all criminal sittings of the court in the three judical districts comprised in this police district. This means practically all the time as the district courts dispose of many criminal cases.

Orderlies and coroner's assistants are provided for all inquests. The number of these is considerable.

Escorts are provided almost daily for prisioners to and from the courts and jails, and for insane persons on transportation to asylums.

A constable attends all summary proceedings before justices of the peace.

All criminal summonses and subpoenas are served by us.

Estates of deceased persons not otherwise looked after are inventoried and handed over to the respective public administrators of the three judical districts. This entails a great deal of correspondence and other work as many such estates pass through our hands every month.

Provincial Health.—On behalf of this department, we constantly have duties on hand with regard to contagious and infectious diseases, and relief of destitute persons.

Deliquent and Dependent Children.—Whenever required, we assist this department in its dealings with juveniles under the provisions of the Provincial Act.

License Department.—Infractions of the Liquor License Ordinance coming to our notice are reported upon for the information of the license department. On Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railway construction west of Edmonton, where the Public Works Act is in force relative to the sale of liquor, we have dealt with many cases monthly, both under the Act and the Liquor License Ordinance.

Indian Department.—The usual police escorts have been provided for treaty payments.

Special attention has been given to infractions of the Indian Act and thirty-eight convictions obtained under the liquor clause of that Act. Apart from this, the Indians give no trouble whatever. They are honest, peaceful and law abiding.

The report of the provost follows, giving a summary of prisoners in our custody during the last twelve months. This branch of our duties and the overcrowding of our guard-room will be somewhat lessened in the future owing to the completion of the Provincial jail at Lethbridge, where prisoners convicted to sentences of more than one month are to be sent.

FORT SASKATCHEWAN, September 30, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
'G' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'G' division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1911.

At midnight of September 30, 1910, there were 50 prisoners in the guard-room, consisting of 39 undergoing terms of imprisonment and 11 awaiting trial.

During the twelve months 332 prisoners were received, making a total of 382. They are specified as follows:—

Males—

Whites	338
Indians	9
Halfbreeds	14
Japanese	4
Negroes	5
Lunatics	11
Total	381

Female Lunatics—

Whites	1
Grand total	382

Number of prisoners received each month—

October	34
November	24
December	29
January	15
February	21
March	30
April	30
May	31
June	35
July	30
August	35
September	18
Total	332

The daily average number was	49
Maximum number of prisoners on any one day	64
Minimum number of prisoners on any one day	34
Number of prisoners awaiting trial September 30, 1911	14
Number of prisoners serving sentences	16
Awaiting deportation	4

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows—

Time expired	201
Sent to insane asylums	8
Sent to Alberta penitentiary	24
Deported	4
Sent to other places for trial	2
Sent to Lethbridge jail	12
Released on ticket-of-leave	4
Sent to Reform School (juvenile)	2
Handed over to Mr. R. B. Chadwick	3
Handed over to relatives (lunatics)	2
Discharged as cured (lunatics)	1
Died in hospital	1
Appealed	3
Dismissed	29
Escaped	1
Sentence quashed	1
Released on bail	29
Fines paid	15
Otherwise disposed of	6
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1911	34
Grand total	382

The number of prisoners who have served, or are serving, terms of imprisonment in the guard-room, are classified as follows:—

Crime.	No. of Sentences.	Years.	Months.	Days.
Attempted murder	1	7		
Common assault	9		1	16½
Assault causing bodily harm	5		9	
Bigamy	1		3	
Non support	3		3	10
Intimidation	1		2	
Rape	2	5		
Threatening to shoot	2		2	
Theft	67		3	24
Cattle stealing	3		10	10
Mischief	2		1	
False pretenses	5		4	12
Forgery	11	1	7	20
Receiving stolen property	1		1	
House breaking	6		10	8¼
Carrying concealed weapons	5		3	
Pointing firearms	2		1	15
Vagrancy	25		1	13¾
Drunk and disorderly	28		1	23¼
Frequenting house of ill-fame	3		1	20
Manufacturing obscene photos	1		6	
Incest	1	3		
Drunk while interdicted	2		3	
Procuring girls for immoral purposes	2	3		
Masters and Servants Act	14			15
Indians drunk	5		1	24
Supplying liquor to Indians	2		3	15
Stealing rides on railway	5		2	
Causing danger to persons on railway	1		2	
	216			

Four prisoners were released on ticket of leave, viz.: Martin Alovar, who was sentenced on May 13, 1911, to six months hard labour for theft. He was released on July 29, 1911, having served two months and 13 days.

Robert McTavish, who was sentenced on May 18, 1910, to 21 months hard labour for theft. He was released on May 15, 1911, having served 11 months and 28 days.

R. E. McLaren, who was sentenced on May 26, 1911, to 3 months hard labour for theft. He was released on July 26, 1911, having served 2 months and 1 day.

Herbert Thomas who was sentenced on February 15, 1911, to 1 year hard labour for forgery. He was released August 14, 1911, having served 6 months.

Charles Bridgeman, who was sentenced to one month's hard labour for vagrancy, died in the barrack hospital, July 17, 1911, from pneumonia. The body was buried in the Fort Saskatchewan cemetery, July 19, 1911.

Louis Gracondie, an Indian, who was sentenced to one month's hard labour for vagrancy, escaped from a special constable while working at the dumps on August 3, 1911. He had only 14 days still to serve.

The conduct of the prisoners has been good, and the prison rules strictly enforced.

The health of the prisoners has been good.

The guard room has been very much overcrowded, but, since the opening of the Lethbridge jail, it has been much relieved.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd. J. W. PHILLIPS, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

Distribution of Strength of 'G.' Division on September 30, 1911.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals.	Saddle Horses.	Team Horses.	Ponies.	Mules.	Totals.
Alix						1		1	1				1
Andrew													
Bickerdike						1		1	1				1
Camrose					1			1	1				1
Castor						1		1	3				3
Daysland						1		1	1				1
Edmonton	1	1		2	1	5	3	13	7	2			9
Entwistle						1		1	1				1
Edson						2		2	2				2
Fort Saskatchewan		1	1	2	2	6	4	16	15	6		1	22
Hardisty						1		1	1				1
Jasper Park						1		1			1		1
Lacombe					1			1	1				1
Lac Ste. Anne													
Morinville						1		1	1	1			2
Prairie Creek		1			1	1		3	3				3
Stettler				1		1		2	1				1
Stony Plain				1				1	1				1
Tofield						1		1	1				1
Vegreville						1		1	1				1
Vermilion						1		1	1				1
Viking					1			1	1				1
Wainwright						1		1	1				1
Wetaskiwin					1			1	1				1
On command			1			7		8	3				3
In hospital and sick						2		2	3	1			4
On leave		1						1					
Totals	1	4	2	6	8	36	7	64	52	10	1	1	64

The number of detachments, while too many for our present strength, is too few for the proper policing of this large and populous district.

HEALTH.

The only serious cases of illness during the year were confined to Edmonton detachment, where three cases of typhoid developed in a short space of time this summer. This being a heavy percentage, and there being no other cases in the neighbourhood, the cause was assumed to be local and due possibly to the plumbing, which, on examination, appeared to be defective. Repairs and alterations were made and no further cases have occurred. I am pleased to say that the three constables, though very ill, made good recoveries and are now almost well.

HORSES.

During the year we received seventeen remounts. One horse was cast and sold, the price obtained being $78. One horse was destroyed on account of incurable spinal affection. Six horses recommended for casting are to be sold next month.

The mileage of 'G' Division horses for the last 12 months is 139,554.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our equipment is in serviceable condition and sufficient for our needs with the exception of saddles. Six more are required.

CANTEEN.

The small canteen at Fort Saskatchewan is no more than paying its way, but it is of considerable convenience to the men.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

These are supplied with piano, billiard table, newspapers and periodicals and small library of books kept up by monthly subscriptions from members of the division.

POLICE WORK ON RAILWAY CONSTRUCTION.

This has been a special and heavy feature of our duties during the past year, especially on construction west of Edmonton to the Rocky mountain, where an officer and a half dozen men have been constantly employed patrolling and enforcing Dominion and Provincial laws on construction west of the 5th meridian. Several thousand men are employed on the main lines of the Grand Trunk Pacific and Canadian Northern railways, and I am pleased to say that we have had no unusual difficulties in our dealings with them, and no labour troubles of any kind have occurred.

STORES.

All stores and supplies are of good quality.

GENERAL.

Your attention is called to the inadequate accommodation at Edmonton, both for our own men and prisoners. I am unable to keep sufficient men here to perform the necessary duties owing to lack of room, and members of the force from other points at Edmonton on duty cannot be accommodated at barracks. With regard to prisoners, there are at times as many as a dozen temporarily held in three cells awaiting disposal by the courts.

There is also no suitable office accommodation.

Members of the division have endeavoured to carry out their many duties in a cheerful painstaking manner, notwithstanding a constant stress and rush of work, abreast of which at times it is difficult to keep. The district comprises some sixty thousand square miles of more or less thickly settled country, and the division consists of some sixty men.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

A. R. CUTHBERT, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'G' Division.

APPENDIX E.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. O. WILSON, COMMANDING 'K' DIVISION, LETHBRIDGE.

LETHBRIDGE, October 13, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The dry season of 1910, as mentioned in my report of last year, was followed by a very severe winter and a number of new settlers in the district just north of the boundary line were found by our patrols to be in very poor circumstances. The matter was reported to the Immigration department, who sent their agents through this district and made a report on conditions, with the result that supply depots were established at Coutts, Writing-on-Stone, Pendant d'Orielle and Medicine Lodge detachments. Issues were made to all settlers requiring relief by our men, and liens taken. The action of the government in supplying relief to destitute settlers was much appreciated by the community, and settlers were loud in their praise of the police in sending patrols through the district in such weather in order to prevent loss of life and freely stated, had they been on the other side of the line they would have had to rustle for themselves or freeze.

In connection with this relief I wish to bring to your notice the action of some of our men on the line detachments. In one instance, Constable White, while travelling through the district, was so badly frozen that when he pulled off his clothing the skin came with it. I am pleased to say that this constable was awarded $25 from the fine fund.

In addition to relief furnished on the boundary line, we issued relief at Grassy lake and Medicine Hat.

The severity of the winter and shortness of feed (owing to drought of the previous summer) caused a large loss in stock, especially cattle and sheep, but I am pleased to report but one loss of life.

Spring opened up here this year with most magnificent prospects. We had plenty of rain and the crop was estimated to be almost double to that of the previous year, but unfortunately the rain continued too long, with the result that the crop kept growing until a large percentage of it had been frosted. The season for harvesting has also been a bad one. We have had more rain during the months of August and September than has ever been known before, with the result that harvesting has been retarded and in many places where grain has been cut it has sprouted, consequently it is expected the grade in this district for the year will be low.

One of the worst hailstorms ever known in the west visited this district during August and it is estimated that a million bushels of grain were destroyed, but on the whole the condition of the settlers is much better than it was at this time last year.

The shutting down of the mines throughout the district on April 1 has had a bad effect on business especially in Lethbridge, and at present I can see no indication of the trouble being settled. Coal has been imported from the United States and most of it is of poor quality. My opinion is, as soon as frost sets in and work on the city improvements and farm work closes down for the winter, the strikers will be more than anxious to return to work.

There has been less building in Lethbridge during the past year than heretofore. Medicine Hat had quite a boom in real estate during the summer owing to the expected location of the Canadian Pacific railway shops at that point.

The past year should certainly demonstrate to the settlers of this country the necessity of going in for mixed farming. The raising of wheat and grain alone may be an easy way of farming, but with a season like the past one, it certainly was not as profitable as though each farmer raised a few head of stock.

CRIME.

I am pleased to report a decrease in the number of cases entered during the past year, the number being 656 in comparison with 860 last year, and out of the 656 cases this year, 562 convictions were secured, being 85.55 per cent convicted.

The most serious crime that took place in this district during the year was that of the murder of Ernest Erskine and Louise Marquise, alias Babe Adams, alias Babe Wilson.

This woman was living in a bawdy house about a mile and a half from the town of Taber by herself, and on the night of the murder (February 14) a man by the name of Ernest Erskine was in the house with her. She had in her employ a Chinese cook who was sleeping in the rear part of the house, who heard shots on the night of the murder and also disturbance but was too frightened to leave his room but on the following morning reported the matter to the town police at Taber. Sergeant Mason, accompanied by the town police, went out to the house and discovered Ernest Erskine lying in a bed-room dead from a bullet wound. No trace of the woman could then be found and suspicion pointed toward her; consequently her description was sent to me and distributed throughout the country. Later on upon searching around the premises the body of Louise Marquise was found in the coulee where she had evidently been pursued and shot. This was not discovered until the afternoon of the same day.

Suspicion then pointed towards Heago Ushyima, a Japanese who was the husband of the woman. His description was at once wired to all points west, British Columbia and throughout the district.

Sergeant Piper of Macleod and Constable Lawrence of this division were detailed to work on the case and spent over two months in Oregon, Washington and British Coulmbia endeavouring to locate Ushyima, but without success.

Wasyl Chobotar, charged with murder.—This case referred to in my last report was tried on October 25, 1910, before Chief Justice Harvey and jury, the prisoner was found guilty and sentenced to be hanged December 15, 1910. The execution was delayed for one month by order of the Department of Justice, and the condemned man was hanged on January 14, 1911, in the barracks enclosure.

Re murder of Victor Thomas at Lethbridge, October 26, 1907.—In the fall of 1907, a half-breed by the name of Victor Thomas, who was working for the Western Transfer Company at Lethbridge, with a man by the name of George Whitford hauling gravel from the river bottom, disappeared on the afternoon of October 26th, and his team was picked up by George Whitford. No report of the disappearance of Victor Thomas was made to the police at that time. In April of the following year, the body of a man was found in the Belly river near Diamond City. The body was brought in by the police and buried as no one could be found to identify it. Shortly after this, a half-breed by the name of Joe Paranteau reported to me that he thought

the body found was that of his brother-in-law, Victor Thomas. An order was obtained for the exhuming of the body and it was identified by Paranteau as that of his brother-in-law. An inquest was then held and Doctor McNally examined the body and deposed as to there being no wounds; consequently it was re-buried. At this time George Whitford also gave evidence as to the identity of the body.

During the month of August this year, information was received that two half-breed women living at Browning, Montana, were eye witnesses to the killing of Victor Thomas. Staff Sergeant Ashe was detailed by Inspector West to interview these women, which he did, obtaining statements from them that Victor Thomas was killed by George Whitford. Whitford was then arrested and committed for trial on August 14. Inasmuch as this case has been concluded before the completion of my report I am including the result in this year's report.

George Whitford was tried before Chief Justice Harvey and jury on October 10.

On October 12, at 8.40 p.m. the jury, brought in verdict of 'not guilty.' The jury evidently took the evidence of the accused, which was discredited by swearing falsely, against that of two eye witnesses of the murder besides strong corroborative evidence.

Re Howard and Bird, horse stealing.—In my last year's report, Walter Howard had then been committed for trial. On November 3, before Chief Justice Harvey and jury, he was found guilty and sentenced to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Re F. Sweanorr alias F. Schonard, horse stealing.—In my last year's report this man was committed for trial on October 10, and being charged before Judge Stewart, was sentenced to three years in the Edmonton penitentiary.

Re John Boseley, Wm. Owen, Leslie Owen, Robert and Thomas Cunliffe, charged with shop breaking.—In December, 1910 the store of J. H. Watson at Kipp was reported broken into and some stamps and merchandise stolen. In July, 1910, M. Petro, of Petro and Pisko of Stafford village reported their store broken into and a lot of stuff stolen. On September 29, 1910, a report was received of the breaking and entering the store of the Taber Trading Company and a quantity of clothing taken. On July 1, P. M. King of Coaldale reported his house broken into and a number of articles stolen. Again on October 15, 1910, O'Brien & Nalder, merchants at Raymond reported their store broken into and clothing, shoes, &c., stolen.

Upon receipt of these various complaints every effort was made to locate the thieves but without success, until on February 9 this year an anonymous letter was received by the chief of police, Lethbridge, stating that if we wanted to find out about the theft at Watson's store, to go to Bosely's place near Kipp. I immediately detailed Sergeant Ashe for this duty and sent him to Bosely's, east of New Dayton with a search warrant. While searching the place, Boseley went out of the house for a moment and then skipped. Ashe had some trouble but located him in a field about a mile away and arrested him. Boseley then admitted the theft from Watson's store, but upon Sergt. Ashe finding stuff in his house identical to that stolen from the Taber Trading Co., O'Brien & Nalders, King's and Petros & Pisko's, Boseley admitted all these thefts but implicated Wm. Owen, a farmer living near him, as being with him at King's and Petro & Pisko's and that Wm. Owen's son, Leslie had assisted him at Taber, Raymond and at Kipp.

A search was made at Owen's place and portions of the articles stolen were found and Owen and his son were subsequently arrested, and later, Robert and Thomas Cunliffe were arrested for being implicated in the Watson's store affair.

All were tried before Judge Winter and John Boseley was sentenced on four charges, to six years in Edmonton penitentiary, to run concurrently. William Owen was sentenced on three charges, to six years in the Edmonton penitentiary, to run concurrently. Leslie Owen was sentenced to three years in the reformatory at Portage la Prairie. Robert Cunliffe was sentenced to one year and released on suspended sentence, and the case against Thomas Cunliffe was dismissed.

'K' Division, Lethbridge, October 5, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Lethbridge.

Sir,—I have the honour to submit the report of 'K' division guard-room for the twelve months ending September 30, 1911.

At midnight of September 30, 1910, there were in cells 40 prisoners, consisting of 27 undergoing terms of imprisonment, 8 committed for trial, 4 awaiting trial, and 1 awaiting deportation. During the 12 months 429 prisoners were received making a total of 469.

Compared with the number last year there has been an increase of 92.

They are specified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	411
Indians	23
Half-breeds	8
Chinese	3
Japanese	1
Negroes	8
Lunatics	5
Total	459
Females—	
Whites	5
Indians	2
Lunatics	3
Grand total	469

Number of Prisoners Received.

October	31
November	30
December	27
January	20
February	25
March	36
April	24
May	45
June	26
July	63
August	80
September	22
Total	429
The average daily number was	35
The maximum number in any day	49
The minimum number in any day	14
The maximum number received in any month (August)	80
The minimum number received in any month (January)	20

The above prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males—	
Time expired	171
Sent to Brandon Lunatic Asylum	5

Sent to Ponoka Lunatic Asylum	1
Sent to Edmonton Penitentiary	10
Deported to England	4
Deported to Germany	1
Deported to U.S.A.	23
Sent to Provincial Jail, Lethbridge	50
Sent to other places for trial	8
Sent to other places to serve sentence	9
Released on ticket-of-leave	2
Sent to reformatory school (juvenile)	1
Sent to Galt Hospital for treatment	1
Executed	1
Cases dismissed, fines paid or otherwise disposed of	157

Females -

Sent to Calgary to serve sentence	3
Sent to Brandon Lunatic Asylum	2
Sent to Calgary (Insane)	1
Otherwise disposed of	4
In cells at midnight of September 30, 1911	15
Grand total	469

The number of prisoners who have served or are serving terms of imprisonment in the guard-room is 239 these classified, as follows:—

Crime.	Number of Sentences.	Average Term.		
		Years.	Months.	Days.
Vagrancy	128		1	16
Murder	1	Hanged.		
Breaking custody	5		1	18
Theft	27		6	16
Trespass on C.P.R	2		1	
Shooting with intent	1		3	
False pretenses	2		5	
Smuggling horses into Canada	1		2	
Stealing a ride	21			23
Assault occasioning bodily harm	3		11	
Bringing women into Canada for immoral purpose	1		2	
Assault	3		3	
Cattle stealing	1		1	
Assault on peace officer	6		2	25
Drunk while interdicted	3		1	
Opium in possession for sale	1	1		
Deserting employment	5			7
Forgery	4		9	2
Resisting arrest	1		1	
Unlawfully entering Canada	7		1	5
Unlawfully carrying concealed weapons	5			24
Neglecting wife and family	1		1	
Refusing to pay wages	1		1	30
Selling liquor without a license	1		2	
Receiving stolen property	1		3	
Indian Act:				
Liquor to Indians	6		2	
Drunk, &c	1		1	14

In cells at midnight September 30, 1910	40
Received during the year	429
Total	469
Discharged during the year	454
In cells at midnight September 30, 1911	15
Total	469

The general health of the prisoners has been good.

Prison discipline has been strictly enforced, and the conduct of the prisoners good.

A sufficient quantity of good prison clothing has been supplied.

During the past twelve months 13 lunatics were admitted to the guard-room. Five male lunatics were sent to Brandon Asylum.

Two female lunatics were also sent to Brandon Asylum, and one female lunatic was sent to Calgary guard-room. One lunatic was sent to Ponoka Asylum, and three dismissed.

The following prisoners were deported to the United States:—W. C. Dow, W. G. Davison, R. Danly, D. Smith, J. W. Metzer, C. Wilson, H. Howard, J. J. Jones, J. Nelson, F. Hawk, C. Hunter, W. Clifford, J. Hurley, B. Johnson, W. Rush, C. Castro, N. Spasoff, N. Ivano, J. Mack, J. Dixon, D. Pettoff, A. W. Walter, P. D. Herron.

The following were deported to England:—S. Easingwood, F. Jordon, W. Maybrick and J. McColl.

J. Rosenfelter was deported to Germany.

All the above served terms of imprisonment before being deported with the exception of W. A. Walter and W. G. Davison.

The guard-room has been very much overcrowded, particularly so through having to keep so many lunatics, and prisoners who are committed on very serious charges, in separate cells, but since the Provincial jail has been opened to receive prisoners it has relieved the guard-room considerably.

At present we are receiving no sentenced prisoners, only lunatics awaiting trial, and prisoners committed for trial.

One prisoner W. Chobotar was admitted to the guard-room on May 6, 1910, on a charge of murder. On October 26, 1910, he was sentenced to be hanged on December 15, 1910, but the sentence was postponed for one month, which greatly upset the prisoner. He was hanged on January 14, 1911.

One prisoner James McColl was admitted to the guard-room on October 14, last, for theft, sentenced to a term of 15 days imprisonment with hard labour. He was taken sick, and removed to the Galt Hospital for treatment, where he remained for one week after he had completed his sentence, he was held for deportation. This man was awaiting deportation for four months, and caused a lot of trouble through being subject to fits.

There were two cases in which prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.:—William Rose who was sentenced on October 22, 1910, to a term of twelve months hard labour for theft. He was released on July 31, 1911, having served a period of nine months and nine days. The other case that of John Murray, who was sentenced on October 15, 1910, to a term of twelve months hard labour for theft. He was released on August 7, 1911, having served a term of nine months and twenty-three days.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

H. VENUS, *Corpl.*,

Provost

SUMMARY of crime for the year ending September 30, 1911—*Con.*

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Not tried.
Against public order				
Carrying offensive weapons	3	3		
Pointing fire arm	1	1		
Administration of justice—				
Bribery attempted	1	1		
Escape from custody	5	5		
Perjury	1	1		
Assisting to escape	1	1		
Intimidation	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	209	190	19	
Living on avails of prostitution	1	1		
Keeper of house of ill-fame	4	4		
Seduction	1		1	
Indecent act	3	3		
Indecent assaults	3	1	2	
Inmate of house of ill-fame	1	1		
Abduction	1	1		
Against person and reputation—				
Assaulting peace officer	10	6	4	
Shooting with intent	2	1		1
Obstructing peace officer	3	3		
Manslaughter	1		1	
Attempted suicide	2	1	1	
Assault	68	56	12	
Assault with intent	1	1		
Assault causing bodily harm	8	5	2	1
Murder	3	1	1	1
Leaving excavation unguarded	1	1		
Keeping vicious dog	1	1		
Against rights of property—				
Forgery	4	4		
Horse stealing	17	9	3	5
Wounding horses	1	1		
Burglary	2	1		1
House breaking	9	7	2	
Shop breaking	9	8	1	
Receiving stolen property	5	1	4	
Killing chickens	2		2	
Killing dog	1	1		
Cattle stealing	1		1	
Cattle killing	5	2	1	2
Shooting horses	1		1	
Unlawfully breeding	1	1		
Theft	55	44	8	3
Cattle shooting	1	1		
Cruelty to animals	5	4	1	
Conspiring to defraud	1	1		
Against Rights of property—				
Uttering forged cheque	1	1		
Attempted arson	1		1	
False pretenses	4	2	2	
Cheating at play	1		1	
Criminal breach of trust	1			
House breaking tools in possession	1	1		
Destroying fence	3	3		
Damaging plants	2	2		
Against Indian Act—				
Intoxication	21	21		
Supplying liquor	9	8		1
Liquor in possession	2	2		
Against Customs and Inland Revenue—				
Smuggling horses	3	2		1
Smuggling machinery	3	3		
Smuggling lumber	2	2		
Smuggling furs	2	2		

SUMMARY of crime for the year ending September 30, 1911—*Con.*

Crimes.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or Withdrawn.	Not tried.
Against Railway Act—				
Trespassing on C.P.R	5	5		
Stealing ride	13	13		
Drunk on duty	1	1		
Liquor to operator on duty	1	1		
Militia Act—				
Neglecting to attend parades	10	10		
Immigration Act				
Undesirables	1	1		
Returning to Canada illegally	1	1		
Entering Canada illegally	12	12		
Bringing women into Canada for immoral purposes	1	1		
Assisting to land in Canada prohibited immigrant	1	1		
Against ordinances—				
Insane	15	11	4	
Noxious weeds	4	4		
Masters and servants	35	25	6	*4
Steam boilers	2	2		
Public Work	2	2		
Pound ordinance	4	3	1	
Liquor license	17	17		
Pedlars	2	2		
Public Health Act	1	1		
Game Act	3	3		
Delinquent and neglected children	1	1		
Stray animals	8	7	1	
Breach of marriage ordinance	1	1		
Prairie fires	4	4		
Total	657	553	85	19

* Transferred to District Court.

Total of cases before Supreme Court and District Court for year ending September 30, 1911:—No. of cases, 54; convictions, 43; fines, 1; imprisonment, 15; penitentiary, 21; suspended sentence, 6; dismissed, 11.

Out of the thirty cases awaiting trial shown in last year's report, all have been disposed of with the following result:—Twenty (20) convictions, two (2) withdrawn, eight (8) dismissed.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the continued wet weather we have been unusually free from prairie fires, there being but four on record, and four convictions, and very little damage was done.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied for all sittings of the Supreme and District Court. Prisoners have been escorted to and from all courts and brought to the guard-room from different parts of the district. Convicts have been escorted to the Edmonton penitentiary and insane persons to Brandon and Ponoka. A record has been kept of the ticket-of-leave men and reports forwarded to the Commissioner of Dominion Police at Ottawa. Since the opening of the new provincial jail at Lethbridge, in July, all prisoners arriving here have been taken to the jail with police transport.

IMMIGRATION.

As already reported, we have issued relief to all settlers requiring same throughout the district during the past year, and I am pleased to report that our services have been appreciated by this department. J. Bruce Walker, Commissioner of the

Department of Immigration at Winnipeg, having written through you, commending this division for their services during the year. We also took liens for the issue of seed grain and have reported to the immigration agent the names of parties whom we considered should be deported.

Customs.—Our men stationed at Coutts, Writing-on-Stone and Pendant d'Orielle are preventive officers and have assisted in the prevention along the boundary, while at Wild Horse and Pendant d'Orielle our non-commissioned officers act as sub-collectors. Ten prosecutions have been instituted by us for infractions of the Customs Act, and nine convictions secured.

Agriculture.—All cases of contagious diseases among stock have been reported to the local inspector of that department.

Public Health.—During July and August we had men stationed at Irvine, Bow Island, Seven Persons and Sundial, in charge of small-pox, scarlet fever and other contagious disease were quarantined was necessary, and all cases have been reported to the Provincial Health Department.

Indians.—The detachment at Medicine Hat still continues to issue relief to destitute Cree Indians camping in that vicinity. I am pleased to report a small decrease in the number of cases of intoxication. The Indians here again assembled at the Lethbridge fair, and very few cases of intoxication were found. The camps were patrolled regularly by our force, as well as by the city police.

HORSES.

The horses of this division are generally in good condition, and fit for work. Owing to seven having been chosen and sent to the Coronation, the work has been unusually hard. Four remounts were received during the year.

The following horses were cast and sold:—Nos. 126, 271, 273, 208 and 290.

I now have your instructions to hold a board and cast horses 282, 209 and 112. I will require next spring at least ten good saddle horses. I understand that the price of remounts has again fallen.

The mileage for the past year is as follows:—

1910—	
October	13,954
November	11,676
December	11,209
1911—	
January	9,971
February	11,154
March	12,408
April	13,345
May	13,180
June	13,897
July	13,789
August	13,086
September	11,251
Total	148,920

TRANSPORT.

Transport is generally in good order. One wagon, lumber has been received and one sold, mentioned in my report of last year. As we now have to transport prisoners to the provincial jail, it is necessary that we should have a three-seated spring wagon for this purpose as the prisoners some times arrive four at a time. I would also recommend that a single buckboard be supplied to this division, also a light sleigh.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

This is all in good condition although some of the harness is very old. Would ask to be supplied with one set of light single harness.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been ample and the quality good.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

No expenditure has been made on the barrack buildings during the year with the exception of a few minor repairs. I have recommended new flooring for the barrack rooms, division mess and guard room. I would also ask that authority be given to install hot water heating in the two officers quarters in the barracks. These buildings are now heated by stoves and I presume they are about the only houses in the city of Lethbridge, other than shacks, that have no modern heating system.

Detachment buildings along the line at Writing-on-Stone and Pendant d'Oreille have about outlived their usefulness and should be replaced. They, as you know, are old log buildings and have for some time, been infested with vermin. If this is done I would recommend that plans be drawn and all work be done by contract.

FORAGE.

The cost of oats during the past year has been very high owing to the scarcity. The quality of hay has been good although the cost higher than in former years.

CANTEEN.

The canteen is in a flourishing condition. We have made grants to the division amounting to $506.47, and at the end of the year had a balance of $735.52 in the bank.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

We have a good library and comfortable reading room which is kept up by monthly subscription.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

I regret that it is almost impossible to have any regular drills owing to the amount of work to be done. I gave the division about two weeks mounted and dismounted drill prior to leaving for the Coronation.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

Place.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Lethbridge..	1	1	2	1	4	14	1	24	17
Coutts				1		3		4	6
Grassy Lake					1			1	1
Irvine					1	1	1	3	2
Magrath						1		1	1
Medicine Hat			1		1	2		4	5
Medicine Lodge						1	1	2	1
Pendant d'Oreille					1	1	1	3	4
Royal View					1	1		2	2
Sundial						1		1	1
Warner						1		1	1
Wild Horse					1	1		2	3
Writing on Stone						2	1	3	3
Totals	1	2	2	2	10	29	5	51	48

HEALTH.

The health of this division has been exceptionally good, but I greatly regret to have to report the death of Reg. No. 2821, Staff Sergeant Sexton, who died in the hospital on December 15, 1910, after a brief illness. This N.C.O. had long service and was a straight forward, honourable and efficient man.

GENERAL REMARKS.

An unusually large number of accidental deaths occurred in this district during the past year. I note from the reports that there have been twenty-six cases, all of which have been duly investigated and reported. This necessitated a large amount of travelling and work for the division.

The following members of 'K' division were selected to attend the Coronation ceremonies:—

Superintendent J. O. Wilson.
Reg. No. 4631, Corporal Coleridge, C.J.
Reg. No. 4714, Constable Atcherly, C.H.
Reg. No. 4959, Constable Brown, C.
Reg. No. 5937, Constable Dixon, E.J.
Reg. No. 4662, Constable Mollison, A.
Reg. No. 4840, Constable Woodward, E.C.

The following seven horses were also sent, Nos. 467, 477, 495, 496, 252, 2575, and 270. The party left Lethbridge on May 6, and returned, with the exception of myself, on August 1.

The post has been visited by yourself on two or three occasions during the year, and Inspector Burnett has inspected the horses of the division.

The new jail was completed July 1, and all prisoners confined in guardroom with more than a month to serve were transferred to the provincial jail, leaving us with only prisoners committed for trial, insane persons and those awaiting deportation. An order was issued that all prisoners sentenced in the Lethbridge district for any time up to two years were to be sent to the provincial jail. A subse-

quent order was issued on September 19 that committals for one month or less were to be made to the nearest guardroom as heretofore. Since that time we have received prisoners in this guardroom for a period of one month. I would respectfully request that arrangements be made so that prisoners committed for trial shall be sent to the provincial jail as in Saskatchewan.

The finger-print system for identification of criminals, I am pleased to say, has been adopted.

Reg. No. 4496, Sergeant Major Newson, was transferred to 'E' division and replaced by Reg. No. 4268, Humby, F.

I would respectfully request your consideration of the recommendation to the department, for increase of pay for the force. Owing to the increased cost of living and high salaries and wages paid outside, the increase granted about ten years ago, while at the time considered generous, I feel we are not better off financially now than before.

I have received the hearty support of all ranks in carrying out the duties of the force, and respectfully wish to bring to your notice, Inspector C. H. West, who commanded the division four months during my absence at the coronation and while on leave.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JAS. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'K' Division.

APPENDIX F.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. V. BEGIN, COMMANDING 'A' DIVISION, MAPLE CREEK.

MAPLE CREEK, September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'A' division for the year ended September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The crops in the district this year have been above the average, with few exceptions, where land was not prepared and crops put in too late being touched with frost. The Kelvinhurst district is in poor shape. Owing to the dry season last year little breaking was done, and crops put in on spring breaking are failures. Notwithstanding the plentiful rainfall this year, Kelvinhurst got none in early summer, the moisture coming too late, therefore there were no crops.

There is quite an air of prosperity about the town of Maple Creek, which now boasts of a population of 1,600. Building has been going on steadily for the past year. Sewers were constructed during last year and taken over from the contractor early this year, costing $58,000, and although the grade is very flat there has been no trouble in the flow of sewerage. Waterworks system has been extended and now covers practically the whole town; the supply is wonderfully pure as a recent analysis by the Provincial Bacteriologist shows an entire absence of typhoid or other germs. Trade in the town has improved greatly since the harvest was assured in the district. The following figures show the shipments made from this point for the year ended August 31 last:—2,044 horses; 4,556 cattle; 7,058 sheep. The local land office records show that for the last year 490 homesteads were granted, 250 pre-emptions and 16 sales made. The new Union Bank building and new Public School have been completed, and would be a credit to any town.

Swift Current.—Situated on the main line of the Canadian Pacific railway is destined to be the largest city between Medicine Hat and Moosejaw. It is at present a freight divisional point. The present population is estimated at 3,750, showing a marked increase during the last twelve months. Sewerage and water works, and electric light system, at present under construction, will be completed by November next it is expected. Two branch lines are at present under way, one from the S.E., and the other from the N.W., and will be completed shortly, the steel being laid for some 60 miles. A new hotel, estimated to cost $110,000 is also nearing completion.

Gull lake.—During the past year 622 homesteads entries and 312 pre-emptions have been recorded at the local land office. Population 834, showing an increase of over 200 during the last twelve months. The majority of new settlers are from North and South Dakota and Minnesota and are mostly of Norwegian and Swedish descent. A new school is under construction at an estimated cost of $25,000. All the formalities having been gone through it is expected this village will be incorporated as a town in the near future. Settelers on the whole are in good circumstances, only one case of destitution having been reported to the immigration authorities.

Herbert.—Population 600, an increase of over 100 over last year. 262 homestead entries and 213 pre-emptions filed at this point, Americans being in the majority, next Germans. As usual the crops in general are good. The country south of Herbert is well settled up, schools, churches and municipal councils in most districts. All the settlers appear to be independent.

In the Battle Creek district the crops are good, but on account of the large influx of settlers, the ranchers are obliged to dispose of their stock owing to the shortage of pasture and hay. With a few exceptions they have had to sell their cattle, some of them going in for horses. A new post office has been opened in this district with the name of Rusthorn. A great number of the settlers complain of the lack of fuel, many of the local mine owners not feeling disposed to operate their mines.

Willow Creek district lying between the boundary line one mile south and 30 miles north of the Ten Mile Post, and from Battle Creek 18 miles east to the Wild Horse district 20 miles west, is sparsely settled, mostly the whole of the upland or bench land being utilized for the pasturing of stock belonging chiefly to old settlers. A larger area of land would have been farmed throughout this district but for the fact that so many of the new settlers who came in a year ago last spring were obliged to abandon their claims owing to a vast prairie fire which swept the country in July, 1910, leaving it bare, and thus without feed for their stock it was absolutely necessary for them to move.

In the Notre Dame D'Auvergne and Lac Pelletier districts the conditions are on an average good. A strip of country in the vicinity of Ranges 8 to 14, Tps. 7 and 8 was hailed out last month, and probably through this particular area some parties might need assistance, although there are no complaints to date. The soil in these districts is of the best. All the settlers have put in large crops and with few exceptions the grain ripened well, and was harvested in time. The land is all taken up as far as 40 miles south of Notre Dame. The great majority of settlers are French speaking people. A railroad passes at 10 and 12 miles from these villages, and the Canadian Pacific railway Weyburn-Lethbridge road will pass through Notre Dame village, and another road is also surveyed to pass through the village of Lac Pelletier.

CRIME.

The following is a tabulated statement of the cases entered and disposed of during the preceding twelve months:—

Crime	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against the person					
Murder	1	1			Shown waiting trial last year.
Shooting with intent	1			1	
Assault, common	31	28	3		
" indecent	1	1			
Rape and attempted rape	5		4	1	2 cases waiting trial last year.
Bigamy	1			1	
Abduction	1	1			
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	1		1		
Non support wife or family	1	1			
Criminal neglect	1			1	
Intimidation and threatening	4	3	1		
Leaving excavations unguarded	5	3		2	

CRIME.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.	Remarks.
Offences against property					
Theft	52	41	11		2 cases theft shown as waiting trial last year.
" from H. M. Mails	2		2		
Horse stealing	2		1	1	
Cattle stealing	4		2	2	
Cattle killing	1		1		Waiting trial last year
" wounding	2		1	1	
Cruelty to animals	8	7	1		
Burglary	1	1			
False pretenses	5	2	2	1	
Forgery and uttering	1	1			
Robbery	1	1			
Wilfully damaging property	3	3			
Mischief	1	1			
Trespass	2	2			
Offences against public order					
Carrying concealed and offensive weapons	3	3			
Offencives against religion and morals—					
Vagraney	18	18			
Drunk and disorderly	30	30			
Causing disturbance	9	9			
Swearing insulting and threatening language	1	1			
Keeping house of ill fame	5	5			
Inmates house of ill fame	7	7			
Gambling	7	7			
Miscellaneous	3	3			
Misleading justice—					
Perjury	2	2			
Corruption and Disobedience—					
Escaping from custody	1	1			
Assaulting peace officer	1	1			Waiting trial last year
Offences against the Railway Act—					
Stealing rides	1			1	
Breaking into car	2			2	
Mischief on railway	1	1			
Offences against Indian Act—					
Supplying liquor to Indians	1	1			
Liquor in possession	1	1			
Offences against—					
Animals Contagious Disease Act	1	1			
Militia Act	1	1			
Dominion Lands Act	2	2			
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—					
Masters and servants	9	8	1		
Game	11	11			
Hide and brand	1		1		
Prairie fires	6	5	1		
Liquor license	3	3			
Insanity	16	14	2		9 sent to Brandon. 5 sent to Regina jail.
Stray animals	5	2	3		
Pound	5	4	1		
Fence	6	5	1		
Hawkers and pedlars	1	1			
Steam boiler	1	1			
Children's Protective Act	1	1			Girl sent to Regina Home.
Total	300	246	40	14	

Total cases tried before Supreme Court or District Court:—

Number of cases	23
Number of convictions	16
Number of fines	4
Number of imprisonments	7
Number of prisoners sent to penitentiary	3
Suspended sentence	2
Acquitted	5
Withdrawn by Crown prosecutor	2

The tabulated list of crime for the year shows a decided decrease in this district, compared with last year. It should be pointed out here that the list does not include cases tried under municipal bylaws and which are not brought under our observation. There are 70 cases of prairie fires less this year than last, and 33 less under the head of drunk and disorderly.

The murder case shown as waiting trial last year, the details of which were given in my last annual report, was disposed of by His Hon. Justice Johnstone at Moosejaw last November, and the accused Jas. McBride sentenced to life imprisonment in the Edmonton penitentiary. It will be recalled that McBride shot his father at their place near Gull lake during a drunken brawl a year ago. The two cases of rape shown last year as not disposed of were dismissed, the evidence not being conclusive.

For some years we have had to deal with some unnatural and unheard of crimes, but there is only one to record, that of a lad named Adolphus Armstrong, for committing an indecent assault on a mare. He was sentenced by His Hon. Justice Ouseley, to five years in the Edmonton penitentiary, and to receive ten lashes.

One of the perjury cases shown is that of one Livingstone, charged with making a false declaration while entering for a homestead at Swift Current, he having already entered for and proved up on one in Manitoba. The sentence in this case by His Hon. Judge Ouseley, was two years and six months in the Edmonton penitentiary.

PRAIRIE FIRES.

Owing to the plentiful rains there were hardly any fires, only 6 cases being entered as against 75 last year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been furnished at the sittings of the Supreme and District courts held in the district. The guard-room here is the common jail for the district.

Customs.—Corporal Cutting, in charge of the Willow Creek detachment, acts as sub-collector of customs at that point.

INDIANS.

There are only a few non-treaty Indians in this neighbourhood, and they behave well and give no trouble.

DISTRIBUTION of strength on September 30, 1911.

Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Inspector and Quartermaster.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Assistant Superintendents.	Asst. Superintendents.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses: Saddle.	Horses: Team.	Horses: Ponies.	Horses: Total.	Dogs.
Maple Creek					1	1	1			2		3	4	12	11	8		19	
East End										1		1	1	3	2	2		4	
Gull Lake											1			1	2			2	
Herbert										1		1		2	2			2	
Notre Dame												1		1	1			1	
Swift Current										1		2		3	4	2		6	
Ten Mile										1		1	1	3	2	3		5	
Town Station												1		1	1			1	
Willow Creek											1	1	1	3	2	2		4	
Attached												4		4					
Total					1	1	1			6	2	15	7	33	27	17	..	44	

Montgomery's Landing, Saskatchewan Landing and Lac Pelletier detachments have been temporarily closed owing to shortage of men, but I hope to reopen them soon.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Owing to the paucity of men it has been absolutely impossible to get any drilling done.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

Two men deserted and three were dismissed for cause; otherwise the conduct of the division has been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

HORSES.

The division was furnished with five remounts last month, which were much needed. We could do with another two for saddle and two for team purposes.

TRANSPORT, SADDLERY, ETC.

We are well supplied with transport harness and saddlery, all of which is in good serviceable condition.

CANTEEN, READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The canteen has been practically closed during the last few months owing to the few men in barracks; just being opened by the secretary when required to dispose of any of the stock. It is in good financial standing. The reading and recreation room is in the same building, and is bright and comfortable. The illustrated papers are received regularly from Ottawa, and are much appreciated. A good piano, gramaphone and billiard table help much to enliven the place.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply has been sufficient, and the quality very good.

STORES.

The supply and quality has been good.

GUARD-ROOM STATISTICS.

Prisoners.

Total number confined in guard-room on September 30, 1910. 5
Total number received for twelve months ending September 30, 1911. Males, 101; females, 0.. 101
In cells at midnight, September 30, 1911.. 7
Daily average.. .. .. 9·5
Maximum number on any day.. 16
Minimum number on any day.. 3
Number awaiting trial.. 1
Number serving sentence.. 6
Number of lunatics received during the year, males, 3; no females.
Disposed of as follows: two sent to Brandon Asylum for the insane, and one discharged.

GENERAL.

The post is in the same state as reported last year as regards water supply and sewerage. There was correspondence about installing water in barracks from our well with a gasolene engine, and plans and specifications were submitted, but nothing has been done.

We would be very much handicapped in case of a fire, with the few men we have and the poor fire-fighting system, which consists of an old hand engine to pump water from well.

Coal oil lamps are still being used here. An electric lighting system is being installed in town, and it is hoped that wires will be extended to barracks, and the electric light put in.

The guard-room is far from being up-to-date; it is ill-ventilated and ill-lighted; no accommodation for females, and absolutely no facilities for washing or bathing.

The prisoners have been kept very busy all summer. A good garden was made for use of the division, and fenced. All the fences which have not been touched for the last ten years were repaired and new posts put in, and the whole whitewashed, giving the place a good bright appearance, besides being a great improvement to the post.

I am tearing all the old log buildings down. These were formerly used by artisans and for other purposes, and have been an eye-sore to the place for years.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. V. BEGIN, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'A' Division.

APPENDIX G.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. A. McGIBBON, COMMANDING 'C' DIVISION, BATTLEFORD.

BATTLEFORD, September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police, Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ending September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF DISTRICT.

In the early part of the season throughout the district there was every indication of a bumper crop, but, shortly before harvesting, some of the crops were hurt by frost and hail.

The land now under cultivation in this district is nearly double that of last year.

There are some cattle ranches north of Jackfish lake and other parts, and cattle are doing well and selling for high prices.

If the people north of here went more into cattle raising, they would do better, as they are losing money by keeping to grain.

A large number of settlers have gone into the southern district and the towns there have grown considerably, especially Wilkie and Kerrobert.

In the north, North Battleford has grown considerably. Large numbers of settlers have gone north and the country around French Man's Butte is all settled up.

Battleford has had a boom on, and a number of new buildings have gone up.

The Canadian Northern railway are now working on a branch from Prince Albert to Denholm.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have built a branch from Biggar southwest 100 miles of grade, and have started work on a branch from Battleford to Cutknife.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Total.
Offences against the person—									
Murder	4		2	2					4
" attempted	2	2							2
Manslaughter	1		1						1
Leaving holes ungarded	5	4	1						5
Threating to do bodily harm	7	6	1						7
Assault, common	84	66	18		1	1			85
" aggravated	5	5							5
" causing bodily harm	1	1							1
" with intent "	1		1						1
Rape and attempted	2	1	1						2
Carnal knowledge girl under 14	1	1							1
Criminal neglect	1		1						1
Seduction under promise of marriage	1		1						1
Criminal nuisance	1	1							1

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

	Saskatchewan.				Alberta.				
	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Cases entered	Convictions.	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Waiting trial.	Total.
Offences against property									
Theft	99	61	36	2	1	1			100
Horse stealing	6	2	3	1	1				6
Cattle stealing	5		5						5
" wounding	5	3	2		1			1	6
Burglary	1	1							1
Fraud	2		2						2
False pretenses	25	12	11	2					25
Forgery and uttering	3	2	1						3
Robbery with violence	3	1	2						3
Receiving stolen property	1		1						1
Arson	1			1					1
Mischief	1			1					1
Cruelty to animals	3	2	1						3
Offences against public order									
Carrying concealed weapons	1	1			2	1	1		3
Pointing fire arms	1	1							1
Having fire arms when arrested					2	1	1		2
Offences against religion and morals									
Vagrancy	36	34	2		1	1			37
Drunk and disorderly	68	68							68
Causing disturbance	8	7	1						8
Keeping house of ill-fame	2	2							2
Inmate	1	1							1
Frequenter	8	8							8
Nuisance	1	1							1
Corruption and disobedience									
Contempt of Court	2	2							2
Obstructing peace officer	2	1	1						2
Offences against the Railway Act—									
Destroying property	1	1							1
Offences against the Indian Act—									
Supplying liquor to Indians	12	9	3						12
Indians intoxicated	7	7							7
Intoxicated on Reserve	8	7	1						8
Liquor in possession	4	3	1						4
Offences against Militia Act—									
Neglecting to turn out to drill	5	4	1						5
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances—									
Masters and servants	114	93	21						114
Game	11	10	1		1	1			12
Prairie and forest fire	30	25	5		1	1			31
Liquor license	5	4	1						5
Insanity	13	9	4						13
Horse breeders	7	7							7
Pound	13	11	2						13
Herd	3	1	2						3
Village	7	6	1						7
Livery	3	3							3
Fence					1	1			1
Public Works	14	14							14
Medical profession	1	1							1
Druggists	13	13							13
Public Health	2	2							2
Noxious weeds	2	2							2
Steam boilers	8	8							8
Motor and vehicles	24	24							24
Town bylaw	1	1							1
Dependent and neglected children	6	6							6
Boarding house	1	1							1
Total	716	569	138	9	11	8	3		727

SUMMARY OF CASES BEFORE SUPREME AND DISTRICT COURTS.

Committed for trial	32
Number of convictions	16
" fines	4
Sent to jail	4
Sent to penitentiary	5
Suspended sentence	3
Acquitted or charge withdrawn	15
Awaiting trial	1

The Canadian Pacific railway have built three branches out of Wilkie, one on east side of Tramping lake, and one to the west side, and one northwest into the Cutknife district.

The Biggar Battleford branch will not be completed this year. This is a Grand Trunk Pacific line and they have been working on it two years.

The Canadian Pacific railway are still working on the Macklin, Kerrobert and Outlook branch.

I am afraid that if we have a hard winter this year the question of fuel will be a serious one in some parts of the district, and I have warned all detachments to patrol and notify the settlers to get in fuel.

Kindersley and Alsask will be the worst off for fuel, as the Goose Lake line will be likely blocked up in winter, same as last season.

Some of the settlers in the south will not have money to purchase coal on account of losing their crops and wood cannot be got in the south.

I would recommend that the government get the Canadian Northern railway to ship in a good supply of coal to Alsask and Kindersley.

North of the Battle river I do not consider there will be any difficulty with regard to fuel on account of the numerous bluffs of timber.

SUMMARY OF CRIME.

Details of cases of importance.

J. M. Cumines, theft, forgery, uttering.—Case mentioned in last year's report. Cumines was released from the guard room here, a stay of proceedings having been given by the Attorney General's Department, Regina.

Daniel Reinheart, cattle stealing.—Case mentioned in last year's report. Case was dismissed.

Franz Mandl, murder.—This man was arrested on the 3rd August, 1910, at St. Walburg, and was committed for trial. He appeared before His Honour Mr. Justice Brown and jury and was acquitted.

The whole evidence was entirely circumstantial and the Crown had very little to work on. A knife was produced which was found in Mandl's shack and Dr. Charlton stated that the blood on the knife was human blood, and when cross-examined, showed how large corpuscles of the various animals would be when magnified. The accused on his own defence stated that he had used the knife to skin a muskrat, this being the one animal not mentioned by the prosecution.

John McDonough, theft from person.—Mentioned in last year's report. This man appeared before District Court Judge F. F. Forbes at Prince Albert on the 14th December, 1910, and pleaded guilty to the theft of money orders, gold watch and money from W. H. Flynn and was sentenced to two months hard labour in the Prince Albert jail.

Joe Robin, highway robbery.—On the evening of the 5th November an old man named E. Belanger left the Windsor hotel at Battleford to get his horse which he had left at a friend's house, he noticed that he was being followed, and he was attacked and robbed close to the house where he had left the horse.

He identified Robin and his partner Trainor, but Trainor was dismissed on the preliminary inquiry.

Robin was arrested in Prince Albert and brought back for trial and he was committed for trial on the 16th December, and was sentenced by Judge MacLean on the 10th February, to six years in the Edmonton penitentiary. It can be safely said that Robin is a man well out of the way, as his past record includes thefts in Manitoba, attempted murder and thefts in Saskatchewan.

A. Carson, attempted murder.—This man was committed for trial at Lloydminster on 25th November, and was found guilty of an assault causing actual bodily harm before Mr. Justice Harvey at Edmonton on the 21st February, and was sentenced to the penitentiary for two years at that place.

Jessie Wilson, murder.—On the 17th October, one Thomas Elmer Wilson was taken ill on the afternoon of the 17th October, 1910, and died the same night. The matter was investigated, and a coroners inquisition was also held, when it was found that the deceased had died from the effects of strychnine. Thomas Elmer Wilson it appears used tobacco and Mrs. Wilson, his sister-in-law, decided she would cure him of the pernicious habit, her cure being that she put some strychnine under his beafsteak at dinner on the 17th October. The stomach was sent to Regina for analysis and the result was that it contained strychnine. Mrs. Wilson admitted to her husband what she had done and also to the Revd. Mr. Moore of Swathmore. She also informed Corporal Smith that she had thrown the poison bottle out, this was found by him and is now in possession of the clerk of the Court as an exhibit.

She was committed for trial on the 8th November by F. J. A. Demers, Esq., J. P., and was afterwards sent to the Prince Albert jail. She was brought back here for trial during the year, but the trial was not held as some of the witnesses for the defence would not be able to come in time. She was again sent back to the Prince Albert jail where she is at present, and I expect she will be tried at the sitting of the Supreme Court which takes place here in November.

There are a large number of witnesses in this case, and she admitted to at least four as to giving the strychnine to cure the tobacco habit.

I have no doubt the defence will be to prove that she is not sane, and also suffers from religious mania.

Mary Johnson, arson.—Was committed for trial on the 3rd August and released on bail. The facts of the case are that a fire took place in a house occupied by the Johnsons, and afterwards they claimed the insurance, but made a mistake in the value of the various articles destroyed, and the Insurance Company became suspicious and handed it over to us for investigation.

There were four separate and distinct fires in the house and none of them were connected, no trace of the fire having run under the floor or in the ceiling. One fire was behind a door, another under a bed, another behind the piano, and one in the kitchen.

R. J. Buller, false pretenses.—The facts of this case are that R. J. Buller sold a stallion to one M. Girtz, stating that the stallion was a certain age, afterwards it was discovered that the animal's teeth had been doctored and that the pedigree had also been altered. He was committed for trial on August 28.

Hugo Rossback, attempted murder.—Hugo Rossback reported to Corpl. Turvey at Macklin that he had had a row with two men named Ternieden and Allmendinger, that they had attacked him with a hoe and plough share, and he in self-defence got a gun and fired at them, hitting Ternieden.

On investigation it was found that the shooting was not done as stated by the accused in self-defence, but was done when the men were leaving the place. He was committed for trial on August 21.

He appeared before His Honour Mr. Justice Lamont and jury at Saskatoon on September 27, and was found guilty of an aggravated assault and was sentenced to two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary.

Joe. Allard, burglary.—This man was sentenced by Judge MacLean to 18 months hard labour in the Prince Albert jail on July 7, for breaking into Leeder's wholesale liquor store in Battleford, and stealing a quantity of liquor.

During the month of June, Allard went to one of the hotels in town on a Saturday night and tried to purchase liquor but was unable to do so, so as he passed Leeder's wholesale liquor store, he smashed a window and took six bottles, then he went to a friend's house where he treated him to some of the stolen liquor. His friend hearing about the burglary kept the bottle they emptied, and when the police took the matter in hand, gave it to them.

Before Allard was arrested, or even suspected of the crime, he engaged a lawyer to defend him, and his lawyer naturally wishing to know what the charge was against his client, phoned to the barracks, where he was informed that no information was laid against Allard.

John Daniels, horse stealing.—Was arrested at North Battleford in July and committed for trial, and on September 19 appeared before Judge MacLean and was released on suspended sentence.

The facts of the case are that John Daniels came to town with his step daughter Betsey Kennedy (squaw) to spend the treaty money they had, Daniels saw a good opportunity to sell one of Betsey's ponies, so he disposed of it for $75. A few days afterwards his step daughter was in North Battleford and she recognized her pony being driven by a white man, a search warrant was obtained and the pony placed in our care until the trial. Daniels is a well known character in the district, and has done various terms of imprisonment in the guard room and in the Prince Albert jail, but leniency was given on account of the man's age.

Gordon Doner, murder.—On September 23, one Francois Belock was taken from the King George hotel to the cells in the fire hall at Battleford. George Doner, night porter having informed the town constable, that he and one McLaren had taken the man out of the hotel on account of him causing a disturbance and vomitting on the office floor, that they had got him a short way but were unable to get him any further. The town constable went with him and found McLaren supporting Belock near the hotel, and with McLaren's assistance he took Belock to the fire hall and they partially undressed him and placed him in a cell. Next day he tried to waken the man to give him something to eat and later in the day called in Dr. Miller, who stated that Belock had the appearance of a man being on a big drunk and just to let him sleep. On Monday morning September 25, the town constable went to look at Belock and found he had died during the night.

An inquest was held, and the result of the postmortem was that Belock had died from the effects of a fractured skull.

Gordon Doner, who was night porter in the hotel told one of the boarders the following morning that, he had had a drunk man behind the counter and that he had given him such a kick as had nearly lifted him out of the place. The autopsy showed no bruises on the body save the fractured skull.

An information was laid against Gordon Doner charging him with the murder of Belock, and he was arrested and brought before a justice of the peace and remanded for eight days.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables	Totals.	Horses.
Battleford	1		3		1	9	3	17	22
Alsask						1		1	1
Biggar					1			1	1
Kerrobert						1		1	1
Kindersley				1		1		2	2
Lashburn						1		1	1
Lloydminster					1	1		2	2
Macklin					1			1	1
Meota						1		1	1
Onion Lake					1			1	2
Paynton						1		1	1
Radisson						1		1	1
Unity						1		1	1
Wilkie		1			1	2		4	4
Special Duty		1				1		2	
G. T. P. Camp						1		1	1
Total	1	2	3	1	6	22	3	38	42

PRAIRIE FIRES.

The settlers are getting more careful regarding prairie fires now and fires have not been as numerous in the district during the past year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Interior.—Help has been given from time to time to the Immigration department.

Indian.—An escort was sent to Meadow lake with the Indian agent on the treaty payments.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme and District courts, and police courts where criminal cases were held; escorts furnished to prisoners for the courts; to the Prince Albert jail, Edmonton penitentiary, also lunatics to Brandon; serving subpœnas for the Supreme Court.

Agriculture (Provinces).—Hunting up owners who had not enrolled their stallions in compliance with the statute.

Inquiring into and reporting upon cases of destitution amongst settlers. Most of these cases were owing to sickness.

Neglected and Dependent Children.—Assistance was given to this department in regard to some children, and they were escorted to places where homes had been found for them.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

Men were drilled weekly with all arms, and on detachments when inspected.
The annual revolver practice was started in September.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

There were a few cases of drunkenness, but, on the whole, the conduct of the division has been good.

HEALTH.

The health of the division has been good.

The body of Reg. No 4888, Constable A. R. Vincent, who was drowned near Wilkie on September 26, 1910, was recovered in May, 1911.

HORSES.

During the year the horses were inspected by Inspector Burnett, V.S., and Inspector Sweetapple, V.S.

The mileage for the year was 135,313.

One horse was cast and sold, three horses died, four horses were received from Regina.

The detachments south of here seem to use up a good number of horses, owing principally to the long distances to be patrolled.

STATE OF INDIANS.

There was no trouble with the Indians. There were two tea dances one at the Eagle Hills and one at Meadow lake. A constable attended each dance.

The number of cases of drunkenness amongst the Indians was not as large as that of the previous year.

PROMOTIONS IN DIVISION.

Sergt. Major Shoebotham and Sergt. French were promoted to inspectors.
Sergt. Jackson, Wm. C., to staff sergeant.
Constables Cadiz, Smith and O'Keefe to corporals.

TRANSPORT HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Transport in good repair. Harness in good repair. Twelve saddles were received during the year. Four old ones are unfit for work.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen in this post, one not being required.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

The room is well supplied with papers, a library is kept up by subscription. The billiard table is in good order.

STORES.

The groceries are supplied by the Hudson Bay Company, Winnipeg. Butter is got from Humboldt and other stores purchased locally.

BUILDINGS.

The concert hall, stable, hospital and surgeon's quarters require repairing. New tank house with tank and room for fire engine required. Also, a coal shed should be built.

The two officers quarters are very old, one having been built in 1876. I do not consider them fit for further residence. I would recommend two new buildings for officers' quarters.

WATER SUPPLY.

As the town is getting in water works I would recommend the same for the barracks for many reasons, most important for sanitary conditions and fire protection.

GENERAL.

Inspector Demers inspects the detachments north, east and west of here monthly.

Inspector Genereux is located at Wilkie, and has charge of all the detachments in the southern district and inspects them monthly.

Parties shooting game out of season cannot be got at as they use motors, and it is impossible to get them in all cases.

The division was inspected by Asst. Commissioner Wood.

I have received the loyal support of the officers, non-com. officers and men of this division.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.

J. A. McGIBBON, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'C' Division.

'C' DIVISION.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
BATTLEFORD,

The Officer Commanding 'C' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Battleford.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'C' Division guard-room for the year ending September 30, 1911.

Nine prisoners were confined at the beginning of the year and 126 were admitted, making a total of 135.

The prisoners were classified as follows:—

Males—	
Whites	81
Chinese	1
Half-breeds	22
Indians	9
Lunatics	5
Negroes	1
Total	119
Females—	
Whites	3
Negroes	1
Half-breeds	1
Indians	1
Lunatics	1
Total	7

The female lunatic, Annie Long, was brought in from Waseca, on August 26, in a very weak condition and ordered by the doctor to hospital, where she died on August 28, 1911.

Number of prisoners received in—	
October	10
November	13
December	9

January	9
February	5
March	2
April	12
May	7
June	10
July	13
August	20
September	16
Total	126

The daily average number of prisoners was	8
The monthly average of prisoners was	10·5
The maximum number in any day was, September 4	21
Minimum number in any day was, March 24	2
The monthly maximum of prisoners received was in the month of August	20
The monthly minimum of prisoners received was in the month of March	2

Prisoners were disposed of as follows:—

Males sent to Prince Albert jail	2
Time expired	55
Sent to Brandon	5
" Alberta penitentiary	1
" Saskatchewan penitentiary	1
Fines paid, cases dismissed or otherwise	36
Released on bail	13
To British Columbia for trial	2
Total	115
Prisoners in guard-room at midnight, September 30, 1911	13

Females—

Sent to Prince Albert jail	3
Fines paid	1
Cases dismissed	2
Died, lunatic	1
Total	7
In guard-room midnight September 30, 1911	Nil.

(Sgd.) L. O'KEEFE, *Corpl.*,
Reg. No. 739. *Provost.*

APPENDIX H.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT J. D. MOODIE, COMMANDING REGINA DISTRICT.

REGINA, October 24, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the annual report of Regina district for the year ending September 30, 1911. I took over command of this district from Supt. W. H. Routledge on November 10, 1910.

The district is divided into 12 sub-districts, two of which are under the command of officers, the remaining 10 being in charge of non-commissioned officers. These sub-districts at present consist of 46 detachments, one having been closed temporarily during the year.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The progress in every way throughout the district has been great during the past year. The acreage under crop has largely increased; 20 per cent throughout the district would, I think, be a conservative estimate. In addition, large tracts have been broken for next year's seeding; the yield of all kinds of grain will be at least double that of last year. In many places it will much exceed this but in others the crops have not turned out as well as anticipated in the early part of the year, thus reducing the average increase. There are various causes for this, too much rain in some parts and hail in others did considerable damage; the quality of the grain was also lowered in some localities by frost and continued wet weather. On the whole, however, the farmers are well satisfied. Mixed farming is being more attended to, a matter of congratulation, as if one thing fails, the farmer has others to pull him through.

In Elbow sub-district the approximate value of buildings erected within a 15 mile radius of the town of Elbow is $175,000. Business has been prosperous. About 100 new settlers, principally English and Americans, have located in this sub-district. Local telephone systems are being installed in the towns and the government has been petitioned to build another long distance telephone line, that between Moosejaw and Outlook being insufficient for the work. Around Regina, Moosomin, Wolseley, Lanigan, Arcola and Estevan, the increase in the number of settlers has been comparatively small as there is but little free land to be taken up. Those coming in have chiefly purchased improved farms and have mostly come in from the United States. As a rule they prove good settlers.

The general state of the Yorkton sub-district has been one of prosperity despite the fact that this season has not been a very good one for crops. Too wet weather during the summer has made the harvest later than usual and at the time of writing fully one-third of the crop remains standing. As regards the acreage sown there is an increase of about 30 per cent over last year. In Yorkton a new up-to-date electric plant was put into operation this spring and besides many new fine private residences, the Grand Trunk Pacific have erected a new depot. The International Harvester Co. of America have made the town of Yorkton their headquarters for the northeast part of this province and have erected a modern warehouse costing around $65,000. In Bredenbury and Wynyard (both divisional points on the Canadian Pacific railway, Winnipeg-Edmonton line) there has been a lot of building activity, the former being now quite a good sized town where a year ago there were only a couple of houses.

Regina district is being rapidly populated, several new towns have sprung into existence during the year, among which may be mentioned the following: Conquest, Milden, Macourie and Bounty on the Canadian Pacific railway and Canadian Northern lines west of the Saskatchewan river. Imperial and Liberty and one or two others on the Craven-Colonsay branch of the Canadian Pacific railway. Khedive, Amulet, Pangman and Ogema on the new Canadian Pacific railway branch, all west of Estevan. All these are being rapidly built up. Elsewhere throughout the district townsites have been laid out on the proposed lines of railway.

Railway construction throughout the Province of Saskatchewan and more especially in the Regina district has made phenomenal strides during the year and already there is a regular network of steel surrounding the capital city. Following is a list of new lines completed and ones under construction by the various railway companies: The Canadian Pacific have completed the cut-off between Regina and Bulyea. This will prove a great boon to the travelling public as the long trip to Manitoba and up the Kirkella Canadian Pacific railway branch or via Saskatoon to reach points on this line directly north of Regina will thus be avoided. I am informed that it is the intention of the company to extend this line south to the International boundary. The Canadian Pacific railway have bought and paid for the right of way between Esterhazy and Bradenbury but has done nothing more towards building the line. There is also a projected loop line from Tantallon and Dysart passing through the Qu'Appelle Valley. Canadian Pacific railway are also building a line west from Ogema and expect to have 25 miles completed this fall.

The Grand Trunk Pacific have completed the laying of steel on their new branch between Melville and Regina, and already several excursions have been run to Fort Qu'Appelle. Owing to this line not yet being properly graded at present the only train running is a mixed train once or twice a week, but it is hoped to run a passenger train at least every other day before the freeze-up. The Grand Trunk Pacific is constructing a line from Young, crossing the Canadian Pacific railway west of Viscount, in the Lanigan subdistrict, to run into Prince Albert.

The Canadian Northern railway line from De Lisle has now been graded to within four miles of the river and speculation is rife as to whether this line will cross the Saskatchewan at Northlands or at the Elbow, twenty miles away. The Canadian Northern railway have been laying steel and ballasting on their line from Thunder Hill west as far as Priceville (north of Buchanan), and from Stornaway up to a junction with the main line, six miles east of Canora. The Maryfield-Lethbridge line for this company is under construction southwest of Yellowgrass. It is probable also that a line will be run across from Estevan to the Reston and Wolseley line, north and south. This would be of great benefit to the settlers in the Graytown district, giving them a nearer market and they would be able to get coal to better advantage. There is little doubt that next year many of the above lines will be ready for operation.

Flax has been largely sown and has yielded in most districts a liberal crop. Settlers from the United States are the principal growers of this, and claim it pays better than wheat.

The new Canadian Pacific railway bridge across the Saskatchewan river at Outlook is progressing well.

Stocks of all kinds have been fetching big prices and many big cattlemen have been tempted to sell their cattle. The chief reason for this is that the land is almost all settled upon and cattle cannot be turned loose to roam as formerly.

The growth of the cities of Regina and Moosejaw especially has been phenomenal and new towns are springing up in every direction throughout the district. Regina has now got a good water supply. The first street cars ran in Regina at

the end of August, in time for the Dominion exhibition held there from the 31st of that month to the 12th of September. This was a huge success, drawing crowds from far and near. The population of Regina is now given as 32,000.

The street railway is now an established fact in Moosejaw also.

The contingent of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police which was sent to the Coronation of their Gracious Majesties King George and Queen Mary, took a number of men and horses from the district. This entailed a great deal of extra work upon those remaining. The great increase of population and the rapid growth of the older towns, with the numerous new ones coming into existence, has increased the necessity for a greater number of men. Applications are being received continually for detachments to be placed in these towns, but with the few men at our command it is impossible to comply with the requests. Where we have one man on a detachment we should have two, and in the few places which now have two, there should be three or four men. Our men, to do the work required of them, should be able to be in three or four places at one time.

SUMMARY of cases before Supreme and District Courts.

Committed for trial	99
Number of convictions	58
Number of fines	3
Sent to jail	30
Sent to penitentiary	17
Let go on suspended sentence	8
Acquitted or charges withdrawn	30
Remanded in custody	5
Awaiting trial	3
Honourably acquitted	1
*Did not appear and bail estreated	2

* E. T. Cook, false pretenses.
* John Feltis, illicit connection.

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

CRIME.

SUMMARY of the cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District for the Twelve months ending September 30, 1911.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person—				
Murder	1		1	
" attempted	2	1	1	
Threatening to kill	1	1		
" to shoot	1	1		
Shooting with intent	3	3		
Wounding	1	1		
Threatening to do bodily harm	5	4	1	
Assault, common	374	306	68	
" aggravated	4	3	1	
" causing bodily harm	22	18	4	
" indecent	10	8	2	
Rape and attempted rape	11	3	8	
Attempted suicide	3	2	1	
Blackmail	2	1	1	
Bigamy	3	3		
Abduction	5	4		1
Aiding in abduction	1			1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14	6	4	1	1
Non-support of wife and family	4	3	1	
Child desertion	3	3		
Intimidation	8	6	2	
Libel	2	1		1
Sending threatening letter	2		2	
Unlawfully administering noxious drugs	1		1	
Neglecting to bury dead infant	1			1
Miscellaneous	5	5		
Offences against the property—				
Theft	310	255	55	
" from person	1		1	
" from H. M. Mails	2	2		
" by juvenile	1	1		
Juvenile offenders	2	2		
Cattle stealing	15	6	8	1
Horse stealing	12	3	7	2
Shooting or wounding cattle	4	4		
Cruelty to animals	45	35	10	
House and shop-breaking	11	5	4	2
" " (juveniles)	3	3		
Burglary	4	4		
Fraud	6	2	4	
False pretenses	55	28	25	2
Forgery	25	16	7	2
Embezzlement	2	1	1	
Robbery with violence	1			
Receiving stolen property	5	1	4	
Arson	1		1	
Mischief	26	19	7	
Killing or wounding dogs	5	3	2	
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against public order—				
Carrying concealed and offensive arms	15	14	1	
Pointing firearms	4	4		
Discharging firearms	1	1		
Revolver in possession when arrested	5	5		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	218	214	4	
Drunk and disorderly	318	308	10	
Causing disturbance	27	23	4	
Swearing and insulting language	19	17	2	
Indecent acts	3	3		
" exposure	1	1		
" exhibition	3			

SUMMARY of the cases entered and dealt with in the Regina District, &c.—*Continued.*

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed or withdrawn.	Waiting trial.
Breach of peace	1	1		
Buggery	1	1		
Incest	3	1	2	
Seduction	2		2	
Keeper, house of ill fame	4	4		
Frequenters, house of ill-fame	4	4		
Prostitution	2	2		
Keeping gaming houses	1	1		
Frequenters, gaming house	1	1		
Gambling	7	7		
Nuisance	10	8	2	
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	10	7	3	
Corruption and disobedience				
Disobeying summons	1	1		
Contempt of court	4	4		
Escaping from custody	5	3	2	
Obstructing peace officers	8	6	2	
Assaulting peace officers	11	10	1	
Resisting arrest	2	2		
Sending indecent post cards through the mail	2	2		
Attempting bribery	1	1		
Offences against Railway Act				
Stealing rides	36	35	1	
Trespassing on railway	15	14	1	
Placing obstruction on railway				
Offences against Custom Act				
Smuggling	4	4		
Offences against Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	58	56	2	
Indians intoxicated	5	5		
Intoxicated on reserve	22	22		
Trespassing on reserve	4	4		
Liquor in possession	5	5		
Liquor on reserve	4	3	1	
Offences against Animals Contagious Disease Act	3	3		
Offences against Lord's Day Act	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Statutes and Ordinances–				
Masters and servants	285	265	20	
Game ordinance	66	63	3	
Hide and brand ordinance	2	2		
Prairie fire ordinance	130	120	10	
Liquor license ordinance	144	137	7	
Insanity	65	61	4	
Horse breeders' ordinance	28	28		
Stray animals ordinance	25	23	2	
Pound ordinance	31	29	2	
Herd ordinance	1		1	
Village Ordinance	4	4		
Livery stable ordinance	3	3		
Medical profession	14	14		
Veterinary surgeons	4	3	1	
Engineers	4	4		
Public health	15	13	2	
School Act	3	3		
Hawkers and pedlars	3	3		
Noxious weeds	5	5		
Steam boiler Act	14	13	1	
Motor vehicles ordinance	23	22		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Totals	2,734	2,403	327	15

The following table gives a comparative statement of the crimes in the Regina district from 1904 to the year ending September 30, ultimo.

	1904.	1905.	1906.	1907.	1908.	1909. (11 mos.)	1910.	1911.
Cases entered	1,561	1,620	2,021	2,438	2,542	2,271	3,462	2,745
Convictions	1,344	1,362	1,751	2,228	2,326	2,101	3,090	2,403
Dismissals or withdrawn	231	246	250	185	190	154	355	327
Waiting trial	16	12	20	24	26	15	14	15

One man, on charge of murder, not yet arrested.

This will bring the 'Waiting trial' column for 1911 up to 16 cases.

The following remarks in connection with some of the more serious cases dealt with may be of interest:—

Joseph Dumont and MacMorine, theft of about $900 from a halfbreed woman named Genevieve Leveille.—On February 14 the above-named appeared before Inspector Richards at Wood Mountain and were committed for trial on the afore-mentioned charge. They were arraigned on Feburary 21 last, at Moosejaw before His Honour Judge Ousley and pleaded 'guilty.' Each was sentenced to 6 years in the Edmonton penitentiary. The most of the stolen money was recovered and returned to the woman Leveille.

J. Voss, forgery.—This man was arrested in Winnipeg by the city police there and brought back to Regina by Corporal Tupper where he was committed for trial on March 25, 1911, and later pleaded 'guilty' on eight charges of forging and uttering in the Arcola district. He was sentenced by His Honour Judge Hannon to 3 years in the penitentiary at Edmonton.

Harry Clark, safe-blowing at Govan.—This man was arrested in December, 1910, for blowing a safe at Govan in the Lanigan sub-district and committed for trial. He appeared before Judge Johnstone in the Supreme Court in January, found 'guilty' and given 15 years in the Alberta penitentiary. Inspector Newson was detailed to investigate this case. During the course of the judge's remarks he commented on the splendid way in which the depositions in this case had been rendered and stated that it was the finest case of circumstantial evidence he ever had before him. Mr. Ross, the agent for the Attorney General, concurred with the judge and remarked that great credit was due to those who had made the investigations and sent in the depositions.

Emile Oscar Peugnet, murder of Adelaide Warnier in France.—This man was arrested near Willow Bunch shortly after Christmas, 1910, charged with the murder of a woman in France. He appeared before the Honourable Mr. Justice Newlands, extradition judge, on February 25, 1910, and was remanded in custody in the Regina Royal Northwest Mounted Police guard-room pending the production of further evidence by the French government. Peugnet was remanded from time to time and finally on the non-production of sufficient evidence by the French authorities he was released from custody.

Charles Winfield alias Kid Trailer, theft of horse from Miss Edith Mackenzie.—This man, who was extradited from the United States the latter end of the winter, was arraigned at the sittings of the Supreme Court and was given two years with hard labour in the new Provincial penitentiary in Prince Albert. Trailer was no doubt guilty and richly deserved the punishment meted out to him. Sergt. Quayle conducted the extradition proceedings in the United States.

A. B. Rowe, theft of money on C.P.R. coach.—This man was accused of some smart work on the C.P.R. train at Broadview. A man travelling through claimed that Rowe had got on the train at Broadview and had wanted to change small bills for larger ones. His offer was accepted and he was handed large bills to the extent of $40, for which he gave in the first place $39; on the other party counting it over and bringing the mistake to Rowe's attention, the money was handed back to him. Rowe then apparently handed back the same money with another dollar added and left the train immediately after and on the victim again counting the money, he had only five one dollar bills and $1 in silver. Rowe was arrested by Constable Reames at Whitewood, and on the 3rd of January was taken before his honour Judge Farrel for election. He elected to be tried summarily, and on February 3rd he was awarded 2 years less one day with hard labour in the common jail at Moosomin.

Fred Whitford, horse theft.—This man was arrested on April 12th at Willow Bunch by Inspector Richards for theft of a horse in 1907, and committed for trial. On being arraigned at the District Court before Judge Hannon on the 22nd of May, he pleaded 'guilty,' and was given two years in the Prince Albert penitentiary with hard labour.

Walter T. Ross, theft of notes, forgery, &c.—After a search lasting upwards of two years, this man, one time member of the R.N.W.M. Police and Sheriff in the Yorkton District, was arrested in England by the New Scotland Yard authorities, being wanted in the Yorkton district on several charges of forgery of lien notes, &c. Inspector Junget was detailed to go to the old country for this prisoner, who was handed over to him under the provisions of the Fugitive Offenders' Act, to be brought to this province to stand his trial.

On June 14th, 1911, Inspector Junget and Constable Joy, who had been sent to Montreal to assist in the journey from that city to Yorkton, arrived at the latter place with prisoner, Ross.

On Friday June 23rd, the accused who had already been committed on four charges of forgery, was arraigned before W. P. Hopkins, J.P., on five other charges of forgery of lien notes with fictitious signatures, the value of these notes being nearly $4,000. J. H. Parker appeared for the Crown, and the prisoner was defended by W. R. Parsons. Ross did not put in any defence and the justice committed him to stand his trial in December next. Application was made for bail but was refused. Owing to the importance of this case, the prisoner was removed to the common jail at Moosomin.

Clarence T. West, train crook and short change artist.—"In sentencing you as I do to seven years' imprisonment in the Prince Albert penitentiary, I would say that the short-change crime is one to which a stop will have to be put. In my opinion it is a heinous offence to rob comparatively poor men of almost all they have."

With these words, Judge Johnstone, on Thursday, the 28th September, sent to prison one of the most determined criminals that has ever appeared before a Judge of the Supreme Court of Saskatchewan, Clarence T. West.

From the evidence it was shown that West had 'short-changed' two men named Hoyer and Langford respectively. His mode of procedure seemed to be the same in both cases. He invariably approached strangers on the trains, asked them for big bills in return for small with the excuse that he wanted to send money away in a letter. He carefully counted out the sums required in real money, and then by quick work left the victim with but a few dollars. On the occasion of robbing the two private prosecutors, however, it was unfortunate for West that Superintendent Duval of the Canadian Pacific Railway happened to have his private car attached to the rear of the train. After obtaining the money from the two men above men-

Yonel, West made tracks for the rear of the train, a short distance east of Regina and jumped. Mr. Duval noticed him and telegraphed a statement and description to Regina.

Constable Turner, attached to the town station, immediately saddled up and made tracks for the outskirts of the city, and meeting West, effected his arrest. In the evidence adduced respecting the succeeding events, it was shown that a perfunctory search revealed a large number of bills on West. After his removal to the jail several pieces of torn paper were found in his cell and after piecing them together proved to be a baggage check. Obtaining West's baggage by means of this check, the suit of clothes, in which he was attired when on the train, was found. A more complete search of West was made at the jail with the result that sewn in his underclothes was found a file about five and a half inches long and half an inch wide.

One of the principal witnesses for the Crown was a coloured convict by the name of Harry Simmons. This man is serving a term of six months for aiding and abetting West. According to his evidence he wrote two letters at the request of West to the private prosecutors, offering each of them $100 if they would not appear at the trial. He was given instructions by West while at the jail, and after his release wrote the letters which caused his apprehension by the police and a term of imprisonment.

I may say that since the arrest, committal for trial and conviction of this man West there has not been one case of short-changing reported to the police. It is to be hoped that his punishment will prove a deterrent to this sort of work.

The following is a list of the deaths (accidental and by suicide) which have been investigated by the members of this force in this district during the year ending September 30, 1911.

Accidental	90
By suicide	16
Total	106

This is an increase of 43 over the past year.

FOREST AND PRAIRIE FIRES.

A considerable number of prairie fires have occurred through carelessness in burning off stubble, &c., and in preparation for ploughing. In nearly every case the guilty parties have been convicted and in addition to the payment of fines, have made good the losses occasioned.

On the whole, there have been but few fires in the Wood Mountain district as compared with previous years and this holds good also in most of the Regina district, this being attributable to the fact that the people have been more careful and the country getting ploughed up; also to a certain amount of fire guarding being done by the settlers outside of and in local improvement districts, in addition to the fire-guarding done by the provincial government each year.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Orderlies have been provided for the Supreme and District courts. Coroners and magistrates have been given required assistance.

In all cases, where required, particulars of property of deceased persons have been supplied to the public administrators.

Cases of destitution have been reported to the Commissioner of Public Health Regina, and authorized relief issued.

Patients have been escorted to the asylum at Brandon.

Evidence necessary for prosecutions under the liquor license ordinance has been collected and prosecutions have been conducted by the officials of the department.

Prisoners have been escorted to and from the courts and to the jails at Regina, Moosomin and Yorkton and the provincial penitentiaries at Edmonton and Prince Albert.

Assistance has been rendered to the Customs and Immigration departments as follows:—

The detachment at Wood Mountain attends to the customs work of a large tract of country.

Big Muddy and Wood Mountain detachments are still out-ports and under the survey of Moosejaw. The work at Wood Mountain is handled by the police; that at Big Muddy by the government Veterinary stock inspector.

The following will show the statistics of the work performed at the out-port of Wood Mountain.

Number of let passes issued	150
Number of persons covered by let pass	241
Number of animals covered by let pass, horses	489
Number of animals covered by let pass, oxen	2
Number of animals covered by let pass, sheep	2,371
Number of entries for duty	56
Number of animals for duty—Horses and cattle	479
Number of animals for duty—Sheep	7,327
Number of animals for duty—Poultry	20
Amount of duty collected	$9,519.30
Number of free settlers entries	16
Number of animals on free settlers entries	144

Inspector Richards, in command of the Wood Mountain sub-district, is of the opinion that it would be well if the Customs Department had a preventive officer along that stretch of boundary in addition to the preventive furnished by the police.

Indian Department.—Escorts were provided at the various treaty payments on the reserves in this district and a large number of convictions have been obtained under the Indian Act against Indians for having liquor in possession, drunkenness, &c.

Treaty payments were made to the Indians of Piapot's reserve and the Crooked Lake agency, about the middle of July. Sergt. Joyce, of the Moosomin detachment and two constables sent from Depot, Constable Jerron and Rowe, were present at the payment. There was no trouble. A couple of suspicious looking half-breeds and one white man were ordered off the reserve at the request of Mr. Nicholls, Indian agent. At the conclusion of the payment the red men were permitted to indulge in their usual sports. There was no sign of liquor and Mr. Nicholls stated that the presence of the Mounted Police had a very soothing effect on the Indians.

In the month of June the Indians of the Ochapowaee reserve made an attempt to hold a sun dance. About seven families from other reserves in Canada and four families from the American side were present. Mr. Miller, the Indian agent for this reserve telephoned Sergt. Joyce of the Moosomin detachment stating that the Indians insisted on holding this dance and requested that this n.c.o. go to his assistance. Sergt. Joyce arrived at the reserve on the 15th of June and found that the redmen were in the midst of preparations for the holding of the dance. Sergt. Joyce warned the Indians that this was against the laws of Canada and that they must abandon the idea of holding the dance. After considerable parleying they decided to take his advice and accordingly they broke camp and returned to their work.

It would appear that some of the Indians who visited Ottawa last winter misinterpreted what was told them there; consequently, they believed that they were acting within the limits of the law by having this dance.

A copy of Sergt. Joyce's report re this affair was forwarded to the Secretary, Department of Indian Affairs, Ottawa, and that gentleman replied with commendation for the work done by this n.c. officer in aiding the Indian agent on this occasion.

Department of Public Works.—Some assistance has been given towards protecting the Government Telegraph Lines in Wood Mountain district; reports being made to the officials when the lines were out of order and in preventing damage to such telegraph lines.

There were five cases of children having strayed from home. In all cases no trace could be got of them although the country for miles around was searched by large posses of men acting under the police.

Had we trained dogs such as are used largely in Great Britain, the United States and Europe the children could, doubtless, have been tracked and the bodies found even if life was extinct.

In cases of burglary, &c., if dogs were available to put on the track within a few hours after the occurrence, there is no doubt regarding the assistance which would be rendered in locating the guilty parties. A good piece of work was done in locating the safe-blower at Govan last winter but dogs would have made this work much easier.

The only jail now in our charge outside of the Regina guard room is the Yorkton guard room, which is in very poor condition and quite unfitted for our requirements.

The following is Inspector's Junget's report of the Yorkton guard room for the year:—

YORKTON GUARD ROOM, September 30, 1911.

The Officer Commanding R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Yorkton guard room for the twelve months ended September 30, 1911.

Prisoners in cells, midnight, Sept. 30, 1910	6
Received during 12 months ended Sept. 30, 1911	122
Discharged during same period	121
Remaining in cells, midnight, Sept. 30, 1911	7

The following is a classification of the prisoners received in the guard room.

Males.

White	98
Indians	14
Half-breeds	5

Females.

White	4
Black	1
Total	122

The monthly admittances were as under:—

October, 1910	7
November, 1910	17
December, 1910	8
January, 1911	5
February, 1911	4
March, 1911	15
April, 1911	11
May, 1911	13
June, 1911	8
July, 1911	12
August, 1911	10
September, 1911	12
Total	122

The 121 prisoners discharged from the guard room were disposed of as follows:—

Males.

Released, time expired	40
Sent to Moosomin jail	3
Sent to Portage La Prairie industrial school	4
Sent to Edmonton penitentiary	2
Sent to Brandon asylum	14
Sent to Selkirk asylum	1
Sent to Kamsack for trial	1
Lunatics handed over to relatives	1
Lunatics discharged as sane	1
Released on payment of fine	29
Released on suspended sentence	2
Released on writ of Habeas Corpus	1
Acquitted	4
Bailed out	8
Released and ordered to leave town	2
Released on stay of proceedings	3
Total	116

Females.

Sent to Prince Albert penitentiary	1
Sent to Brandon asylum	3
Released on payment of fine	1

Females	5
Males	116
Total	121

The monthly average number of prisoners	18·6
The monthly maximum of prisoners received	18
The monthly minimum of prisoners received	4
The maximum number of prisoners in one day	16
The minimum number of prisoners in one day	2
The average daily number has been	8·7

The following schedule shows the crime under which prisoners passing through this guard room were doing time or were charged with.

Males.

Crime.	Number.
Assault, common	7
" indecent	1
Bigamy	4
Breaking jail	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under 14 years	1
Carrying concealed weapons	1
Cattle maiming	1
Drunk and disorderly	19
False pretenses	1
Forgery	4
Game Act, contravention of	1
Indian Act, offences against	15
Lunacy	17
Masters and Servants Act, Contravention of	1
Neglect to provide necessaries of life	1
Neglected Children's Act	1
Perjury	4
Pointing revolver	1
Receiving stolen goods	1
Shop-breaking	2
Theft	27
Vagrancy	1
Wife-beating	1
Wounding	1

Females.

Abandoning child	1
Lunacy	3
Vagrancy	1
Total	122

The number of prisoners who have served sentences during the year, or who are now doing so, is 45, classified as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average Length of Sentence. Months.	Days.
Bigamy	2	3½	
Disorderly	3	1	20
Forgery	2	2	15
Game act, contra of	1	1	
Indian act, offences against	15	2	16
Masters and servants act, contra of	1		21
Theft	18	2	
Vagrancy	2	2	
Wife beating	1	1	
Total	45		

GENERAL REMARKS.

This guard room, (the property of the Provincial government) consisting as it does of eight cells, is only considered for prisioners serving very short sentences, or committed for trial. It is very unsafe. We have no jail yard, and once outside the prisoners are in the open with bluffy country immediately around. Also, the cells are locked individually, which would undoubtedly mean a calamity in case of fire. As in the other police guard rooms, we have no proper accommodation for lunatics, especially female ones. They are a proper nuisance to the prisoners. The general health of the prisoners has been good, Acting Assistant Surgeon Henry having attended to same. With the exception of a very few breaches of discipline, the conduct of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHRISTEN JUNGET, *Insp.*,

Commanding Yorkton Sub-District.

HORSES.

I would call your attention to the horses at present doing duty at the different detachments in this district. A number of them are getting old and are unfitted for further service. Some of them have been replaced by young horses but there are still several which should be replaced.

In concluding this report, I have to thank all members of the Force in Regina district for the hearty support given me during the year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. D. MOODIE, *Supt.*,

Commanding Regina District.

APPENDIX J.

ANNUAL REPORT OF SUPERINTENDENT W. H. ROUTLEDGE, COMMANDING 'DEPOT' DIVISION, REGINA.

REGINA, SASK., October 13, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal North West Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to render the Annual Report of 'Depot' division for the year ending September 30, 1911.

DRILL AND TRAINING.

During the year 121 recruits underwent training at the depot.

On the 1st February, 1911, the annual promotion instructional class for non-commissioned officers assembled, the class consisting of 27 members. The examinations commenced on the 24th April and were completed on the 29th April: Reg. No. 4767, Corporal O'Connell obtaining the highest marks.

A board of officers was detailed to conduct the written examinations, those in equitation, drill and field work generally were conducted by yourself.

The squadron selected to attend the Coronation of His Majesty the King, assembled at this depot early in May and underwent training until its departuer for England on the 20th of May.

BARRACKS AND BUILDINGS.

The new officers quarters at the north-east corner of the barrack square was completed late in the season, and considerable work has been done in grading and otherwise laying out the grounds about the building ready for lawn seeding next spring.

It was hoped that the work of brick veneering and re-shingling the north and south barrack blocks would have been carried out this year, it being urgently needed to make the men's quarters habitable during the winter months, and I trust the matter will receive early consideration next season.

Concrete floors are necessary in the basements of the barrack blocks, as at present they are very damp.

The estimated cost for the work of brick veneering and re-shingling is moderate, and the expenditure would place the buildings in shape for many years.

The furnaces under the barrack blocks are now being overhauled and several will have to be replaced as they are worn out.

New double windows should be provided for the men's quarters, those now in use being old and badly warped.

The old building between the commissioner's new residence and the surgeon's quarters has been removed, and I trust it will be possible to pull down the present unsightly old house used as an officers' mess before the winter sets in. When this has been done and the grading completed, the east side of the square will present a fine appearance.

A new sidewalk from the barracks to the hospital has been laid, and considerable work has been done to the hospital grounds, which I hope will be further improved next season, with trees and shrubs.

I trust the question of replacing the guard room with a new and suitable building will receive early and favourable consideration. The present building is very old (erected in 1882-3) dilapidated and unsuited for its purpose.

The road laid out last fall from the new bridge across the Wascana to the main barrack entrance was completed during the season, and considerable work was done towards improving the entrance to the barracks.

The interior of the non-commissioned officers' and mens' quarters were kalsomined during the summer.

I would draw your attention to the condition of Nos. 2 and 5 stables. As you are aware, these two portable buildings were erected in the fall of 1882, and have been for a long time unfit for further use. They should be pulled down and a modern stable erected without delay.

A coal shed and ice house are also required.

SADDLERY AND HARNESS.

No new harness or saddlery will be required for the coming season.

The supply on hand is in good order, having been thoroughly gone over by the saddler sergeant and his assistant.

Regular weekly inspections are made and necessary repairs are carried out at once.

TRANSPORT.

The winter transport is now undergoing repairs and will be repainted before being required for use.

The wheeled transport was overhauled and repainted during the season and is in good order.

HORSES.

The general heatlh and condition of the horses of the division for the year has been good. No deaths have occurred at the post, although two belonging to the division were lost, one dying at Cardston, Alberta, from peritonitis, the other in England from pneumonia, whither it had been sent with the Coronation contingent.

A herd has been maintained since May last. Most of the horses being given a run on grass.

The shoeing of the horses has been satisfactory.

The following statement shows the gain and loss in horses during the year.

Purchased	38
Sold	11
Died. (484 Peritonitis G. O. 5845 & 417 Pneumonia G. O. 6073)	2
Total	13

Transferred to	"G"	division	5
"	" "N"	"	5
"	" "C"	"	1
"	" "F"	"	1
"	" "E"	"	1
"	" "K"	"	1
Transferred to	"Depot"	from "K"	1
"	"	" "E"	1

SUMMARY.

Gains 42, losses 34, gains for the year 8.

FORAGE.

The hay and oats supplied during the year has been of the best. Owing to the shortage, caused by the demand, we have had considerable difficulty in securing sufficient hay at reasonable prices.

RATIONS

Provisions have been supplied under contract by Messrs. Cameron and Heap, and have been generally satisfactory.

Bacon and flour have been supplied since the 1st July last by the Hudson's Bay Co. of Winnipeg, and beef by R. Ehmam of Regina who is giving good satisfaction.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

I would suggest that, if possible, the canvas field jacket now in use be made up from a cloth serge of the same colour. This could be washed and kept clean. At the present time I find in some instances that men have had to purchase as many as four extra jackets in a year, on account of their getting dirty and unfit for further use; the present jacket is only good for three months service. A cloth serge jacket would stand washing and last very much longer, besides being smarter in appearance and generally more comfortable to wear.

In all other respects the clothing and kit, as far as I can learn, has been satisfactory.

HEALTH.

This subject will receive the necessary attention by the surgeon in his report. The following men were invalided at the depot during the year.

Regimental No.	4965	Constable	Trigg, W.B.
"	"	5081	"	Bourlet, G.R.
"	"	5110	"	Stevens, W. M.
"	"	4976	"	Mylrea, R. D.

and one member Reg. No. 5254, Const. Williams, W. H., was discharged as medically unfit.

I regret to have to record the deaths of two members:—

Reg. No. 4951, Const. Furley, H. H., who died at Weyburn, Sask., on the 23rd November, 1910.

Reg. No. 4939, Const. Stuart, R.G., who died at the barracks' hospital, Regina, on the 2nd December, 1910.

Both were interred in the barracks' cemetery at this place with the usual military honours.

MUSKETRY.

During the past winter and up to the date of the assembling of the Coronation contingent, revolver shooting and gallery practice with the Ross rifle wer carried out weekly.

The non-commissioned officers' promotion class were put through a special course.

The annual revolver practice will be completed during October, when the returns will be submitted to you.

I trust the proposed new rifle range will be in readiness next season.

INSPECTIONS.

Daily inspections of the post throughout the year have been made by the orderly officers and myself, and weekly inspections by either the commissioner or the assistant commissioner.

FIRE PROTECTION.

New fire ladders, including an extension ladder, have been provided, and all hydrants and fire apparatus generally have been examined weekly by the officer in charge of the fire brigade. Furnaces, pipes and stoves have been examined by the proper artizans, and repairs and alterations made as required.

CANTEEN.

For the year ending the 30th September, 1911, the sum of $601.95 was expended in grants by the canteen at this post, distributed as follows:—

Last payment on chapel organ	$150 00
Quadrille club	20 55
Christmas dinner	71 00
Chidrens' Xmas tree	20 00
Grant to Coronation contingent	330 00
Smoking concert	9 30
Total	600 85

The sale of groceries in the canteen was discontinued in May last.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Weekly inspection of arms is carried out by the orderly officer, in addition to inspection at drills and parades.

Accoutrements in use are in serviceable condition; those in the division store are at present undergoing repairs by the proper artizan.

READING AND RECREATION ROOMS.

The division library has made many good and useful additions to the stock of books during the past year, which have been greatly appreciated.

The subscriptions received from the members of the 'depot' towards the library for the year ending 30th September last amounted to $332.02.

The amount expended for the purchase of books, subscriptions, pictures and sundries, amounted to $429.87.

On the 30th September last we had a cash balance of $167.67 on hand, which will be expended in further improving the library and making it more comfortable and attractive for the men during the coming winter.

The billiard and pool tables in the recreation room have been re-covered, and are now in first-class condition. Some new cues are being procured, also some new balls to complete the pool set.

Indoor games, such as chess, dominoes and checkers are being purchased for the use of the men, and I feel sure will be appreciated.

The following statement shows the strength and distribution of 'Depot' division on September 30th, 1911:—

Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Inspector and Adjutant.	Superintendent.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Asst. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses. Saddle.	Team.	Ponies.	Total.
Regina	1	1	1	2	5	1	1	5	5	6	60	12	100	58	20	2	80
Arcola									1				1	1			1
Balcarres											1	....	1	1			1
Big Muddy											2	1	3	1		1	2
Broadview										1			1	1			1
Canora											1		1	1			1
Carnduff											1		1	1			1
Cyclone									1				1	1			1
Dunkwater											1		1	1			1
Elbow										1			1	1			1
Estevan								1					1	1			1
Estlin											1		1	1			1
Fillmore											1		1	2			2
Ft. Qu'Appelle										1			1	1			1
Gravelbourg										1	1		2	1	2		3
Indian Head										1	1		2	2			2
Kamsack								1					1	1			1
Lanigan										1			1	1			1
Melville										1			1	1			1
Milestone											1		1	1			1
Mortlach											1		1	1			1
Marienthal											1		1	2			2
Moosejaw									1		1		2	1			1
Moosomin									1				1	1			1
Norway House									1		1	1	3				
North Portal										1	1		2	1			1
Nokomis											1		1	1			1
Ottawa						1		4		1	1		7				
Outlook										1			1	1			1
Oxbow											1		1	1			1
Pelly											1		1	1			1
Punnichy											1		1	1			1
Shelly										1			1	1			1
Strasburg											1		1	1			1
Split Lake									1		1	1	3				
Saskatoon																	
Town Station										1	1		2	1			1
Tugaske											1		1	1			1
Weyburn										1			1	2			2
Windthorst											1		1	1			1
Willow Bunch										1	1	1	3	3	1		4
Wolseley									1				1	1			1
Wood Mountain					1					1	2	1	5	8	5		13
Watrous										1	"B" Div.			1			1
Wynyard											1		1	1			1
Yorkton					1					1	3		5	5			5
Yellowgrass											1		1	1			1
On command					1					1	2		4				
On leave				1	2			1	2	1	1		8				
Discharged not struck off											4		4				
Hospital											2		2	2	2		4
Total	1	1	1	3	11	1	1	12	14	24	104	17	190	119	32	3	154

GUARD ROOM.

On August 25 last the building known as the Indian Industrial School situated about one and a half miles northwest of this post, was opened as a guard room, and is now described as 'guard room No. 2' with Inspector Shoebotham in charge.

This building had been fitted up by the Provincial Public Works Department with steel cells, 43 in number and other fixtures for jail purposes.

This action was absolutely necessary owing to the number of prisoners and inadequate jail accommodation.

When the alterations now being carried out have been completed, the building will be very suitable for guard room purposes.

The following detailed report of the provost, showing the number and class of prisoners confined in the Regina guard room from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911, is submitted.

REGINA GUARD ROOM, October 6, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding, R.N.W.M. Police,
'Depot Division,'
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your approval the annual report of 'Depot' division guard room No. 1, a common jail, for the twelve months commencing October 1, 1910, and ending September 30, 1911.

Prisoners in cells midnght September 30, 1910	33
Received during the 12 months ending September 30, 1911	401
Discharged during the 12 months ending September 30, 1911	409
Remaining in cells midnight September 30, 1911	25

The number of prisoners received last year was 249, or 152 less than received this year.

The following is a classification of prisoners.

Males.

White	357
Indian	5
Half-breeds	12
Negroes	4
Lunatics	43

Females.

White	3
Lunatics	10
Total	434

The monthly admittances were as follows :—

1910—

October	32
November	38
December	32

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1911—

January	23
February	11
March	27
April	18
May	26
June	34
July	43
August	68
September	49
Total	401

Prisoners discharged from the guard room were as follows:—

Males—

Time expired	160
Regina for trial	22
Other places for trial	21
Edmonton penitentiary	12
Prince Albert jail	8
Regina jail	49
Moosomin jail	15
No. 2 guard room	43
Fines paid	16
Released on ticket of leave	3
Deported	2
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	41
Released as sane	2
Escaped	2

Females—

To Regina for trial	1
To Prince Albert jail	2
Released as sane	1
Lunatics to Brandon asylum	9
Total	409

The daily average number of prisoners has been	34
The monthly average number of prisoners has been	36
The maximum number of prisoners monthly has been	36
The minimum number of prisoners monthly has been	22
The maximum number of prisoners in one day	58
The minimum number of prisoners in any day	21

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard room, in doing time, were charged with.

Assault	25
Attempted rape	2
Attempted murder	1
Brothel keeping	6
Carrying loaded firearms	10
Drunk	10

Drunk and disorderly	32
Deserting employment	7
Deported	2
Escape from custody	1
Forgery	6
Horse stealing	8
House breaking	4
Manslaughter	1
Non support of wife	2
Neglect of duty as engineer on G.T.P.	1
Obtaining money by false pretenses	8
Obtaining goods by false pretenses	6
Obtaining liquor whilst interdicted	2
Supplying liquor to an interdict	4
Indian Act, offences under	1
Selling liquor without license	2
Theft	49
Trespass on C.P.R.	40
Vagrancy	124
Vagrancy and trespass	18
Perjury	1
Females—	
Abandoning and exposing an infant	1
Prostitute	2
Lunatics—	
Males	41
Males released as sane	2
Females	9
Females released as sane	1
Indian Act—	
Drunk and supplying liquor to Indians	3
Having liquor in possession and vagrancy	1
Drunk	1
Total	434

The number of prisoners who have received sentences during the year or are now doing so in the guard room is 287.

Classification is as follows:—

Crime.	Number.	Average Length of Sentence	
		Months	Days
Assault	17	1	17
Carrying loaded weapons	6	3	15
Forgery	2	6	
House breaking	2	3	
Blackmail	1	6	
Bribery	1	6	
Theft	39	4	20
Shooting with intent to kill	1	3	
Deserting employment	1	1	
Drunk and disorderly	23		20
Contravention of Immigration Act	2	1	
Obtaining goods under false pretences	2	3	15
Vagrancy	124	1	10
Vagrancy and trespass	18	2	1
Supplying liquor to Indian	1	2	
Supplying liquor to an Interdict	2	2	
Selling liquor without license	1	2	
Obtaining liquor whilst interdict	2	1	
Trespass	33		15
Keeping brothel	2	2	
Non-support of family	2	2	
Indians.			
Drunk and supplying liquor to Indians	3	6	
Having liquor in possession and vagrancy	1	10	
Drunk	1	1	
Total	287		

The health of the prisoners has been good, but their conduct has not been very good. Seventy-eight cases of breaches of discipline were disposed of by the officer commanding.

There were three cases in which prisoners were released on ticket-of-leave, viz.:

H. Biersdorf, who was sentenced on March 15th, 1910, to a term of 12 months hard labour for assault.

He was released on October 27, 1910, having served seven months and fourteen days of his sentence.

A. Stone who was sentenced on August 26, 1910 to a term of nine months hard labour for theft.

He was released on March 31, 1911, having served seven months and five days of his sentence.

J. Wilson who was sentenced on April 6, 1911, to six months hard labour for theft, was released July 20, 1911, having served three months and 15 days of his sentence.

There were two cases of prisoners escaping, one, Mike Symer, who was sentenced on August 8, 1911 to 85 days hard labour for vagrancy and trespass. The other George Porter who was sentenced to 115 days hard labour for vagrancy, theft and trespass.

During the summer numerous complaints have been made by prisoners about bugs, and during the winter about the cold.

Regarding improvements, it is absolutely impossible to recommend any improvement owing to the age and extreme dilapidated and insanitary condition of the guard room.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. W. MANN,

Corpl.

In conclusion I would say that I have received the ready support of all ranks in carrying out the duties of the 'depot' and while recording my thanks for the same would especially mention the work of the instructional staff, both officers and non-commissioned officers, as they were untiring in their efforts.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
W. H. ROUTLEDGE, *Supt*,.

REGINA GUARD ROOM NO. 2, OCTOBER 31ST, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding,
Depot Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report for guard room No. 2, for the year ending October 31, 1911.

The guard room is situated about 2 miles northwest of the barracks in the building which was formerly used as an industrial school for the Indians.

It was according to your instructions opened by myself on August 25, 1911, on which date I received 19 prisoners and a staff consisting of Corporal Wilson as provost and 5 constables. Corporal Wilson was, however, transferred to 'D' division on September 1, and Sergeant Oliver sent to replace him.

Owing to the fact that there has not been sufficient prison accommodation in this district, the provincial government of Saskatchewan have undertaken to convert and fit up the south and west wings of this building for a jail.

The work of interior construction and repairs has been going on for some time and will in the near future be completed.

The south wing contains two large cell rooms, one up stairs and one down stairs.

The upstairs room contains 24 cage cells, and the one on the ground floor 22 cells, total, 46 iron cells, In addition to the iron cells, there are a number of small rooms in the west wing, which can be utilized for cells and will accommodate about 20 prisoners, so that when the repairs are completed there will be accommodation for about 65 prisoners.

HEATING.

The building is heated with steam and is in good working order.

LIGHTING.

An acetylene gas plant is installed and works satisfactory.

FUEL.

The coal supply is put in for the winter, being supplied by the provincial government.

WATER SUPPLY.

Water is procured from a well near the building.

A gasoline engine is being installed and the water will be pumped into the building.

I have had the water in this well analysed by the government bacteriologist, whose report is satisfactory.

LATRINES AND BATHROOMS.

Latrines and baths are installed both for men and prisoners, provision being made for hot water for washing.

LAUNDRY.

Provision is being made for a laundry in the cellar.

The windows have all been barred and iron barricade doors put on all outside doors, and inside doors where necessary.

The kitchen is well equipped, having a good large cooking range and both hard and soft water connection.

Adjoining the kitchen there is a spacious scullery and pantry.

I have made application to you for material to build a high board fence around the yard, and the work will be proceeded with when the material arrives.

TELEPHONES.

We have a telephone connection with the Regina city system. There is a phone in the guard room and one in my quarters.

An electric bell has been installed in the barrack room, which connects with the provost's room and the corridor down stairs.

FIRE PROTECTION.

We have a number of fire extinguishers at different places in the building, there are three water tanks in the attic with stand pipes leading to them to which they are attached. When the water is pumped into the building the hose and tanks will be tested. At the present time a supply of fire pails are kept filled with water.

SURROUNDING LAND.

The guard room is situated on the north half section of 28-17-20, west 2, and the north half of 29-17-20 west 2 is included in the reserve. About 60 acres was under crop last year, this year the whole has grown up with weeds, the worst of which have been cut with the mower. I would recommend that this land be seeded down with brome grass to prevent weeds and, the hay could be utilized. If this was done, I estimate that about 150 tons of hay could be cut.

FENCING.

North half of Sec. 28-17-20, the half section which the guard room is situated on is fenced, but this fence is in very bad condition, and the work of repairing it is going on now. The Grand Trunk Pacific Moosejaw branch grade is located inside the boundary fence on the north side of the half section, they are utilizing this fence for a track fence. I would recommend that they be asked to have a fence enclosing their grade on the south side. I have already sent in a report on this matter.

OFFICERS QUARTERS.

The quarters occupied by myself is a brick house and is in fairly good repair, but requires painting outside. It is heated with a hot air furnace. There are however no modern conveniences such as bath or closets. With very little expence a water pipe could be laid from the guard room to convey water.

BARRACK ROOM.

The barrack room is located in the rear of the west wing, and is a comfortable room, and an entrance is being made for the men to use without going through the guard room kitchen which they have to do at present.

MESSING.

At the present time a prisoner is cooking for both the men and the prisoners, but I would recommend that a cook be employed to do the work.

The rations have been good and the men seem satisfied with the messing. They are drawn from the barracks daily.

STAFF.

The staff consist of Sergeant Oliver as provost and seven constables.

Sergeant Oliver has performed his duties well and takes a great deal of interest in the work.

On account of the unfinished condition of the building and the favourable surroundings for a prisoner to escape, I warn all escorts to take extra precautions with prisoners.

STABLES.

The stable is warm and in a fair condition of repair, it is in the stone foundation of the barn and has been whitewashed since we have opened up here.

HORSES.

The following horses are stationed here, team horses Regt. Nos. 392 and 481, saddle horse 487, all in good condition, but the team is not mated well. A single driver was also stationed here but was cast and sold on September 9, and has not been replaced.

HARNESS.

Harness in good condition, there is a double and single set.

TRANSPORT.

One wagon heavy, one platform wagon and one buckboard, each in good repair.

FORAGE.

Twenty loads of hay was put up by us, cut on the land here, it is well cured and stored in the barn above the stable. Oats are drawn when required from the barracks they have been of good quality.

ARMS AND ACCOUTREMENTS.

Are in good condition.

REVOLVER PRACTICE.

The annual practice will be held here in October.

CONDUCT OF PRISONERS.

So far the conduct of the prisoners has been very good, only one entry being made in the punishment book.

WORK DONE BY PRISONERS.

When the guard room was opened it was in a very dirty and dilapidated condition. The prisoners have been employed cleaning up the place generally.

GENERAL.

All prisoners received here have been transferred from guard room No. 1 at the barracks.

I consider it will be necessary to have a man employed here as engineer and stoker for the purpose of looking after the steam heating plant, the gas lighting plant, and the gasolene engine which is used to pump water to the building, and also to do any necessary repairs, plumbing, &c. Constable Heideman who is stationed here is competent to do this work.

There are in the grounds around the building here the finest lot of shade trees in the district and by next year, when everything is cleaned up and repaired, the place will be one of the chief points of interest around Regina.

The health of both men and prisoners here has been good, Surgeon Bell visits the guard room twice per week.

Local orders are being made from time to time here to suit the conditions.

Provision is being made by the commissioner to have rifle range butts on the land here.

The night guard consists of one constable and is visited by myself and sergeant Oliver.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
T. M. SHOEBOTHAM. *Insp.*,
Commanding Guard Room No 2.

NUMBER OF PRISONERS DATING FROM AUGUST 25 TO SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

Prisoners received August 25, 1911	19
Prisoners received up to September 30, 1911	24
Discharged time expired	21
Discharged fine paid	4
Escaped	1
Remaining midnight September 30, 1911	17
Total number received up to September 30, 1911	43

CLASSIFICATION OF PRISONERS RECEIVED AT GUARD ROOM NO. 2.

Males.

Whites	41
Half-breeds	1
Negro	1
Total	43

The monthly admittances where as follows:—

August	23
September	20
Total	43

The maximum number of prisoners any date	22
The minimum number of prisoners any date	8
The average daily number	16
The maximum received in one day	19
The minimum received in one day	3

The following schedule shows the crimes under which prisoners passing through the guard room are doing time.

		Months.	Days.
Assault	3		30
Drunk and disorderly	5	1	10
Trespassing on C.P.R.	5		30
Theft	3	3	
Vagrancy	27	1	
Total	43		

APPENDIX K.

ANNUAL REPORT OF INSPECTOR P. W. PENNEFATHER COMMANDING "F" DIVISION, PRINCE ALBERT.

PRINCE ALBERT, September, 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR.—I have the honour to submit this my report of "F" Division, for the year ending September 30, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Although the season commenced under excellent conditions, far too much rain fell at a time when warm, dry weather was needed to ripen the crops. Consequently only an average crop has matured in this district, where in the early months it was earnestly hoped that an exceedingly heavy yield would be harvested. Rust appears to be more prevalent this year, but the damage from frost is only comparatively slight. Cases of individual success are no doubt numerous and I learn of a farmer in the Goose Lake country who sowed flax in four sections of land and his crop averages thirty bushels to the acre. He attributes his success to the fact that he puts his crop in early thereby running less risk of encountering the early frosts than the farmer who sows later, often with dire results.

The influx of settlers into this district during the past year has been greater than ever and a large number of homesteads have been taken up. Wonderful progress has been made in every direction, and in places where a year or two back there was nothing but the bare prairie may now be seen many flourishing and up-to-date towns. An instance of this is Rosetown on the Goose Lake branch of the Canadian Northern railway. Two years ago this village consisted of a few scattered shacks and possessed but the scantiest advantages and accommodation for settlers and travellers, whereas now, among other things, it boasts of a first-class hotel, a fine cement town hall, and a brick school erected at a cost of $14,000.

The construction of railroads has been pushed on in a marked degree, and the district will shortly be honeycombed with a net work of them. The C.P.R. branch from Outlook to Macklin is nearing completion, the steel having been laid as far as Rosetown. Difficulty is, however, being experienced in the erection of the bridge over the Saskatchewan river at Outlook, owing to the shifting sandy bottom. The C.N.R. line in course of construction from Prince Albert to Battleford has been completed as far as Bain lake, and their projected branch from Melfort to Humboldt has been graded to the settlement immediately north of Lake Lenore. The Grand Trunk Pacific railway are building a line from Waterous to Prince Albert, the steel having been laid as far as Wakaw.

The first ten miles of the Hudson Bay railway north of Le Pas is in course of construction, the right of way having been cut and grading commenced. Progress will be slow however, as it is impossible to employ horses for this work. A contract has been let for the construction of 200 miles of this road. A splendid bridge has been erected at Le Pas over the Saskatchewan river and the town has developed to a very great extent.

The Big River Lumber Co. have installed a very magnificent plant—said to be one of the finest in Canada—at their town situated on the south end of Crooked lake. Many million feet of lumber are now ready to be shipped. The population of this town has grown to about 800, and fully two thousand men will be employed in the bush by this Company during the coming winter.

The general development of the country has been remarkable and testifies to the great energy and courage of the settlers as well as to the unbounded possibilities of the West.

Crime.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person				
Abduction	2		2	
Murder	3		1	2
Assault, common	76	57	18	1
" aggravated	4	3	1	
" indecent	4	2	2	
" causing bodily harm	12	6	2	4
Rape and attempted rape	9	1	7	1
Attempt to procure abortion	2		1	1
Carnal knowledge of girl under fourteen	1		1	
Non-support	3	2	1	
Attempted suicide	2	2		
Intimidation	1	1		
Miscellaneous	2	2		
Offences against property				
Theft	106	74	31	1
Horse-stealing	6	3	3	
Fraud	1		1	
Shooting and wounding cattle	4	2	2	
Cruelty to animals	6	3	3	
Wounding animals	5	4	1	
House and shop breaking	5	5		
False pretences	26	15	11	
Forgery and uttering	12	10	1	1
Robbery	1		1	
Receiving stolen property	1		1	
Having stolen property in possession	2	2		
Wilful damage to property	15	13	1	1
Mischief	1		1	
Trespassing	3	3		
Offences against the public order				
Carrying concealed weapons	6	5	1	
Pointing firearms	3	3		
Offences against religion and morals—				
Vagrancy	70	70		
Drunk and disorderly	103	103		
Causing disturbance	3	3		
Indecent acts	2	1	1	
Buggery and attempted buggery	1		1	
Incest	2	1	1	
Seduction	1	1		
Seduction under promise of marriage	2		2	
Keeper of house of ill-fame	16	16		
Inmate " "	45	45		
Frequenter " "	3	3		
Prostitution	3	3		
Gambling	1	1		
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Misleading justice—				
Perjury	7	5	2	
Escape from custody	1	1		
Obstructing peace officer	14	11		3
Offences against Railway Act	3	3		
" " Customs Act	1		1	
" " Alien	1	1		
" " Elections Act	2		2	

Crime.	Cases, entered.	Convictions,	Dismissed.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against Indian Act—				
Indians drunk	4	4		
Drunk on reserve	1	1		
Supplying liquor to Indians	4	2	2	
Liquor in possession	2	1	1	
Miscellaneous	1	1		
Lord's Day Act	2	2		
Offences against Provincial Acts—				
Masters and servants	58	53	5	
Game	7	6	1	
Prairie and forest fires	14	12	2	
Liquor license	21	21		
Insanity	26	25	1	
Horse breeders	2	2		
Pound	8	7	1	
Fence	1	1		
Livery stables	29	29		
Medical profession	2	2		
Veterinary surgeons	1	1		
Public health	1	1		
Steam boilers	4	4		
Motor vehicles	43	42	1	
Noxious weeds	1	1		
Total	844	711	118	15

The above tabulated list shows a slight decrease of crime in this District during the past year. It does not include cases tried under municipal by-laws.

Summary of cases before Supreme and District Courts—

Cases tried	59
Number of cases prisoners sent to Penitentiary	4
Number of sentences of imprisonment	18
Number of fines inflicted	4
Suspended sentences	5
Number of cases dismissed	28

The following are the details of cases of importance that have occurred in the District:—

JAMES ALAK—MURDER.

On September 12, 1911, at 7.30 p.m. Corpl. C. W. Thomas at Saskatoon, was called up on the long distance telephone by the Postmaster at Vanscoy who informed him that a murder had taken place in that district. Accompanied by Constables Massina and Alexander, he drove out to this village, which is situated on the Goose lake branch of the Canadian Northern railway. About 5 miles east of Vanscoy, a man was met driving a team in the direction of Saskatoon. As he was passing, Corpl. Thomas hailed him and questioned him. He gave no reply, but stated that a serious thing had happened and that he had murdered his wife, father-in-law and mother-in-law. Corpl. Thomas at once placed him under arrest. His name he stated was James Alak. The party, together with the prisoner then drove on to the scene of the murder, a homestead, situated, on Sec. 6-34-7-West 3rd. On arrival at the farm, the door was found to be locked and Corpl. Thomas broke open the window and forced an entrance. Inside on the floor were found the bodies of a man and a woman, with arms folded across the chest and legs closed together.

showing that they had been carefully laid out. Both of these persons had been shot, the man being Luke Bugyik and the woman Theresa Alak, the prisoner's father-in-law and wife. In the meantime, Mrs. Bugyik the mother of Alak's wife who was also shot had been taken to Saskatoon, for medical attendance, and there she subsequently died. The prisoner and the two bodies were taken to Saskatoon, and an inquest was held there on September 14, 1911, by Coroner Isbister. The jury returned a verdict of wilful murder against James Alak.

The preliminary hearing was held the same day, by Inspector G. L. Jennings, J.P., the informations laid by Corporal Thomas charging the accused with the murder of his wife, Theresa Alak, and also Luke Bugyik. Corporal Thomas gave evidence of the prisoner's confession, and a witness named Andy Ader was also called, stating, that he had heard a shot fired which struck Luke Bugyik in the head, and then saw Alak run after his wife and shoot her.

CHARLES DAVIS—MURDER.

The accused came up for trial at the Supreme Court, Saskatoon, on October 5, 1910, before Chief Justice Wetmore and Jury. The evidence developed along the same lines as that given at the preliminary hearing. After a short absence, the jury returned a verdict of non-culpable homicide, and the prisoner was discharged.

HOO SAM—MURDER.

On August 26, 1911, the accused who is a Chianman, and owns a restaurant at Prince Albert, was transacting business with his partners, Mark Yin and Mark Yuen, when an altercation arose. Hoo Sam seized a revolver and chased Yin out of the Cafe into the yard and shot him, death being instantaneous. He then returned to the cafe and pursued Yuen through the streets, repeatedly firing the revolver in his direction, and wounding him severely in many places. Hoo Sam was overpowered by the City Police with the assistance of civilians and he has since been committed for trial on a charge of murder. This case is being conducted by the Prince Albert City Police.

D. K. TURNER—FALSE PRETENCES.

The accused issued several cheques, drawn on the Saskatoon branch of the British North American Bank in which he had no funds, although he had had an account there, and with the proceeds thus netted, Turner departed for England. Informations were, however, laid by one A. Lunn, to whom a cheque for $25 was issued, and also by R. J. Jeff, who cashed another cheque for $20, with the result that the accused was arrested on the ship, at St. John, N.B. and brought back to Saskatoon for trial. A further charge was laid against him for that he did fraudulently make a sale of certain real property, being certain lots, he knowing the existence of an unregistered prior sale mortgage, privilege or incumbrance by him of the said lands.

After being committed for trial, the accused appeared before Judge Brown and jury at the Supreme Court, Saskatoon on the 27th January, 1911. He was found 'guilty' on all three counts and was sentenced to ten months imprisonment with hard labour in Prince Albert jail on the first, one year on the second, these sentences to be cumulative and to six months on the third, this last to be concurrent with the others.

W. T. BUTT—FALSE PRETENCES.

This case is very similar to the last. The information upon which a warrant was issued for the accused's arrest, was sworn to by J. F. Cairns, storekeeper of Saskatoon, to whom Butt presented a cheque for $50, drawn on the Kindersley branch of the Canadian Bank of Commerce, he having no funds on deposit at that

time. It took many weeks before this man could be located, but we were eventually successful in running him to earth at Toronto, from whence he was brought to Saskatoon for trial. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment in Prince Albert jail.

H. DAVIES—HORSESTEALING.

On the 8th June 1910, an Indian named Desjarlais reported to Constable Barber, at Fishing Lake Reserve, South West of Wadena, that a grey stallion had been stolen from his camp, near Leslie.

Upon enquiry being made, it was discovered that this horse had been sold by a lad named Herbert Davies to a farmer, Alfred Hayton, for $80, to whom he stated he had bought the horse from an Indian, for $35.

Constable Barber arrested Davies on November 18 on his return from Manitoba.

He was afterwards sentenced by Judge Brown, at the Supreme Court, Saskatoon, to six months at hard labour, in the Prince Albert jail.

PRAIRIE AND BUSH FIRES.

There has been a noticeable reduction in the number of prairie and bush fires. The various magistrates throughout the district appear to have realized in late years the enormous amount of destruction and suffering which a contravention of this Act may cause, and generally impose severe penalties upon offenders.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

Justice.—Orderlies have been supplied to the Supreme and District Courts and escorts have been furnished for all prisoners committed to the various jails and penitentiaries. Lunatics have also been properly accompanied to Brandon Asylum.

Agriculture.—In the few outbreaks of infectious diseases that have occurred, quarantine regulations have been rigidly enforced and the inmates of houses kept supplied with provisions as occasion demanded. Foreign settlers, more noticeably the Galicians, are peculiarly indifferent to the quarantine laws and have to be carefully watched. In many cases too, they neglect to notify a medical man when a suspicious case of sickness occurs in their families with the result that large epidemics and many deaths sometimes result which otherwise might have been averted. Cases of destitution have been reported to the Department and relief granted.

Indian Dept.—Escorts have accompanied parties during annual treaty payments.

STATE OF THE INDIANS.

The general conduct of the Indians has been good and they appear to be leading contented lives under the usual conditions, remaining for the greater part of the time on the Reserve.

Consumption is very prevalent in the Green Lake District, especially among the Chippewyans. These Indians depend chiefly upon hunting as a means of existence, no serious effort being made at farming.

DISTRIBUTION OF STRENGTH.

	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Supernumerary Constables.	Total.	Horses.
Prince Albert	1	1	2		2	5	4	15	18
Melfort			1					1	1
Tisdale						1		1	1
Barrows						1		1	
Le Pas					1	1		2	
Green Lake					1			1	
Shellbrook						1		1	1
Duck Lake						1	1	2	2
Rosetown					1			1	1
Rosthern						1		1	1
Saskatoon					1	4		5	6
Humboldt					1			1	2
Wadena						1		1	1
Hanley						1		1	1
Total	1	1	3	1	6	17	5	34	35

DRILL TRAINING, MUSKETRY, ARMS, ETC.

With due regard to the efficient execution of the numerous police duties which we have been called upon to perform, and with the small number of men at my disposal, the question of drill could not be seriously considered. The members of this division, however, are, with a few exceptions, well trained and seasoned men.

The annual revolver practice has been successfully carried out.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the division has been exceptionally good.

HEALTH.

It is with much regret that I have to report the illness of Supt. Constantine, who has been off duty since August last, suffering from an attack of typhoid fever. He is now, I am happy to say, convalescent and well on the way to recovery. Constable Patten also contracted this disease at Prince Albert in the spring and suffered very considerably.

Apart from these two cases and one of a preventable nature for which a constable was invalided from the force, the health of the division has been good.

TRANSPORT, HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

A new democrat and a lumber wagon have been received during the year and a two-seated sleigh was also purchased last winter for use at Saskatoon. The saddlery is old but in good repair; a few double cincha saddles are badly needed.

The division is well equipped with harness.

CANTEEN.

There is no canteen in this division.

HORSES.

Generally speaking, the health of the horses of this division during the past year has been very good. Seven have been cast and sold and three have died or been destroyed on account of injuries accidently received. Those sold fetched an extraordinary high price. A board of officers has also been held recommending that four others be cast and sold, they being useless for our purposes and unfit for further service. Only four horses have been received from Regina during the year, and we are urgently in need of a few good, sound horses for detachment duty, where it is expedient that long patrols be frequently made.

STORES.

The kit and clothing supplied is serviceable and of good quality. Provisions, hay and oats, etc., purchased locally, have been satisfactory.

READING AND RECREATION ROOM.

An excellent billiard table and a constant supply of the best periodicals and papers, together with a small but good library are much appreciated by members of the division.

GENERAL.

The buildings in the Post would be much improved if they were painted and the installation of a water and sewerage system in barracks would save a great deal of labour and inconvenience.

The penitentiary was opened at Prince Albert in May, 1911, when a large number of prisoners were transferred from Alberta.

The city of Prince Albert has gone ahead wonderfully and they are looking forward to great development in the next year or so, the city having obtained a franchise for La Colle Falls and work started, getting ready for piers.

The Grand Trunk Pacific railway will be in here next spring.

Every member of the division has been exceedingly hard-working during the year, owing to the inadequate number of men under my command and the increasing number of towns at which policemen should be stationed.

All ranks, however, have conscientiously and efficiently carried out the various duties which they have been called upon to perform.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

P. W. PENNEFATHER, *Inspector.*

APPENDIX L.

SURGEON G. P. BELL, Regina

REGINA, October 23, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following medical report for the year ending September 30, 1911. The number of cases was 589, which compared with last year shows a decrease of 67. The deaths numbered 9, an increase of 2 on the previous year. The average number constantly sick was 12·46, which was less by 4·36 than last year. The average sick time to each man was 7·14 days, which is less than in 1910 by 3·61 days. The average duration of each case of sickness, 7·89 days, is lower than in the previous year by ·23 days.

General diseases.—Eruptive fevers were represented by 17 cases of measles. There were 54 cases of influenza. Enteric fever furnished 11 cases, and dysentery accounted for 1 case which proved fatal. Of malarial fever there were 2 cases of ague. Syphilis caused 1 admission, and there were 9 cases of gonorrhœa. Rheumatism furnished 31 cases, and of other general diseases there was 1 case of mumps.

Local diseases.—For the diseases of the nervous system there were 15 admissions, which included one each of insomnia, vertigo and paralysis, 6 of headache, 4 of nervousness, and 2 of neuralgia.

Diseases of the eye.—There are 12 cases; conjunctivitis furnished 8 cases, keratitis 1, diplopia 1, iritis 1, and defective vision 1.

Diseases of other organs of special sense, numbered 2 cases, 1 aural, and 1 nasal.

Diseases of the circulatory system.—There were 5 cases, namely, 1 of phlebitis, 1 heart disease, 2 varix, and 1 of disordered action of the heart.

Diseases of the respiratory system.—There were 92 cases consisting largely of coughs and colds, 21 cases of bronchitis, one of which proved fatal, 4 of laryngitis, 1 of pneumonia, and 1 of pleurisy.

Diseases of the digestive system.—There were 132 cases. Among these were 55 affections of the mouth and throat, 6 of appendicitis, 14 of biliousness, 24 of diarrhœa, 6 of hernia, 12 of indigestion, 9 of colic, and 6 of hœmorrhoids.

Diseases of the urinary system.—Gave 2 cases, one of inflammation of the bladder, and 1 of Bright's disease, the latter proving fatal.

Diseases of the generative system.—Were 7 in number, consisting of 3 cases of orchitis, 2 of phymosis, 1 retention of urine, and 1 urethral stricture.

Diseases of the organs of locomotion.—There were 8 cases of synovitis, 3 of bursitis, and 4 of myalgia.

Diseases of the connective tissue—Gave 17 cases, chiefly of abscess.

Diseases of the skin.—Accounted for 18 cases, the principal causes being, boils 7. ulcers 3, herpes 1, and eczema 4.

Injuries.—Of general injuries 4 deaths are recorded, three from exhaustion on patrol in the far north, and 1 from accidental drowning. There were 140 cases of local injuries, mostly due to wounds, sprains, contusions, and abrasions. There were 2 dislocations of the shoulder, 2 fractures of the clavicle, 2 of both tibia and fibula, and 1 of the wrist. There was 1 fatal case of gunshot wound (suicidal), and 1 death, the cause not being given.

Invaliding.—There were 4 men invalided, the causes being disordered action of the heart; syphilis 1, nervous debility 1, and defective vision 1.

Surgical operations.—The more important were 3 for hernia and 2 appendicitis.

Recruiting.—One hundred and twenty-eight applicants were accepted, and 53 men re-engaged.

SANITARY CONDITIONS.

The general health of the members of the Force throughout the year has been satisfactory. Enteric fever was sporadic to the extent of eleven cases, and there were seventeen cases of measles, but no death from either disease.

From Prince Albert the medical officer reports the sanitary conditions capable of improvement, and at Maple Creek the guard-room is stated to be insufficiently lighted and ventilated. The medical officer at Macleod recommends connecting the barracks with the town sewerage system, the septic tank, at present in use, not being efficient. At Regina a new guard-room is urgently needed.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
G. PEARSON BELL,
Surgeon.

TABLE showing the Average Annual Strength, Number of Cases, Deaths, Number Invalided and Constantly Sick of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police, for the Year ending September 30, 1911, with ratios per 1,000 of the strength.

Disease	Average Annual Strength. Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.	Ratio per 1,000. Number of Cases.	Deaths.	Invalided.	Constantly Sick.
General Diseases.								
Measles	17			·45	26·66			·69
Influenza	54			·85	84·72			1·34
Enteric fever	11			·75	17·24			1·17
Dysentery	1	1		·18	1·56	1·569		·29
Malarial fevers	2			·05	3·14			·07
Syphilis	1		1	·15	1·56		1·569	·24
Gonorrhœa	9			·48	14·47			·76
Rheumatism	31			·53	48·63			·85
Other general Diseases	1			·05	1·56			·07
Local Diseases.								
Diseases of the—								
Nervous system	15		1	·16	23·52		1·569	·25
Eye and eyelids	12		1	·15	17·82		1·569	·23
Other organs of—								
Special sense	2			·05	3·14			·07
Circulatory system	5		1	·53	7·84		1·569	·84
Respiratory	92	1		1·26	144·34	1·569		1·98
Digestive	132			2·40	207·10			3·77
Urinary	2	1		·05	3·14	1·569		·07
Generative	7			·17	10·96			·27
Organs of locomotion	15			·39	23·52			·61
Connective tissue	17			·36	26·66			·57
Skin	18			·34	29·14			·54
Injuries.								
General	4	4		·01	6·26	6·28		·15
Local	140	1		3·10	219·66	1·569		4·87
Cause unknown	1	1		·002	1·57	1·569		·003
General total	589	9	4	12·46	924·14	14·12	6·27	19·54

APPENDIX M.

VETERINARY SURGEON J. F. BURNETT, REGINA.

REGINA, October 14, 1911.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my annual report for the year ended September 30, 1911.

Although we have had about the usual number of minor cases to deal with the general health and condition of the horses has been satisfactory. There have been no outbreaks of contagious or infectious diseases reported, a very fortunate state of affairs when it is taken into consideration that glanders is still more or less prevalent, and as our horses must of necessity be put in so many different stables, both public and private, and as it is impossible to know whether the animals previously occupying them were free from disease or not, I think we may congratulate ourselves that they have escaped so well. I don't however consider this freedom from contagious disease a matter of luck altogether, as all of the men who have attended lectures on veterinary subjects have been carefully warned to keep their horses away from any that might be showing symptoms of disease.

Several unfortunate accidents occurred by which valuable animals were lost, 'F' Division, Prince Albert, losing two within a month from broken necks, and a third belonging to the same division had to be destroyed on account of a broken leg. 'K' Division, Lethbridge, and 'C' Division, Battleford, also lost horses through similar accidents, one breaking a leg while the other fractured a pelvic bone.

Eighty horses drawn from different divisions of the Force were shipped from here to England on May 25, for the Coronation Contingent. They left here in splendid condition, and although somewhat reduced in flesh when they were returned stood the trip remarkably well.

Very little attention is being paid to the raising of saddle horses suitable for our needs or army purposes in the west at the present time so that it is becoming more difficult every year to secure the class of animals we require. This year we got the last, I think, of the Hatfield and 'U' bunches, two outfits that in previous years we could always count upon to supply some good horses.

I regret very much the passing of the broncho, and the Indian pony or cayuse, but there is a certain amount of satisfaction in the thought that some day desperate efforts may be put forth in an attempt to re-establish those breeds, such as are being put forth at the present time in an endeavour to re-establish the French Canadian pony in Quebec and the Morgan horse in the State of Vermont.

Seventy-six horses were purchased, the following being names of the parties from whom the animals were taken over, and the number supplied by each.

Herbert Millar, Pekisko, Alta	23
W. H. McIntyre, Magrath, Alta.	8
Jno. Franklin, Macleod, Alta.	1
F. V. Falconer, Cardston, Alta.	26
Jas. Smith, Lethbridge, Alta.	1
G. M. Hatch, Lethbridge, Alta.	1

M. P. Galwey, Raymond, Alta. 1
Alex. Hume, Lethbridge, Alta. 1
F. A. Burton, Lyndon, Alta. 1
Ray Knight, Raymond, Alta. 8
W. A. Douglass, Maple Creek, Sask. 5

The horses purchased were posted as follows:—

Depot Division, Regina 38
'A' " Maple Creek 5
'D' " Macleod 15
'E' " Calgary 2
'G' " Fort Saskatchewan 12
'K' " Lethbridge 4

The following is a list of the horses cast and sold, and the price realized for each:—

'C' Division, Battleford—

Horse Reg. No.	2434	$ 108 00

'D' Division, Macleod—

Horse Reg. No.	2434	72 00
"	2332	105 00
"	2599	60 00
"	2744	88 00
"	2968	114 00
"	2773	70 00
"	2736	78 00
"	2756	52 00

'E' Division, Calgary—

Horse Reg. No.	2793	47 00
"	190	65 00
"	2971	45 00

'F' Division, Prince Albert—

Horse Reg. No.	117	101 00
"	2715	150 00
"	2792	142 50
"	2779	120 00
"	2817	140 00

'G' Division, Fort Saskatchewan—

Horse Reg. No.	15	78 00

'K' Division, Lethbridge—

Horse Reg. No.	126	40 00
"	271	46 00
"	273	48 00
"	208	104 00
"	290	97 00

'B' Division, Y. T.—

Horse Reg. No.	20	100 00

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing—

Horse Reg. No.	2632	100 00
"	2689	100 00

Depot Division, Regina—

Horse Reg. No.	2952	50 00
"	88	87 50
"	114	62 00
"	2714	62 50
"	1954	100 00
"	2841	75 00
"	2375	75 00
"	2222	60 00
"	2614	40 00
"	2704	67 50

The following is a list of the cases treated during the year:

Diseases of the digestive system	37
" respiratory system	18
" nervous system	1
" muscular system	103
" glandular system	5
" osseous system	18
" urinary system	3
" plantar system	60
" tegumentary system	15
" articulatory system	12
" organs of special sense	5
Parasitic diseases	4
Tumors	10
Abscesses	7
Wounds punctured	22
" lacerated	30
" incised	22
" contused	60

There were eighteen deaths during the year, this being one less than in 1910.

Horse No. 206, of 'A' Division, was found dead in a mud hole on Big Muddy in October, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 220 of 'C' Division, died November 8, 1910, from heart disease.

Horse Reg. No. 2786, of 'C' Division, died on patrol, May 31, 1911, from some affection of the bowels.

Horse Reg. No. 2334, of 'D' Division, died July 23, 1911, from peritonitis.

Horse Reg. No. 396, of 'E' Division, died March 6, 1911, from septicemia.

Horse Reg. No. 366, of 'F' Division, died as the result of a broken neck, July 30, 1911.

Horse No. 216, of 'F' Division also died as a result of a broken neck, July 7, 1911.

Horse Reg. No. 484, of 'Depot' Division, died March 11, 1911, from peritonitis.

Horse Reg. No. 417, of 'Depot' Division, died in England, June 25, 1911, from pneumonia, (This horse had been sent to England with the Coronation contingent).

Horse Reg. No. 64, of 'N' Division, died April 18, 1911, from swamp fever. (Equine anemia.)

Pack Pony No. 227, of 'B' Division, was drowned September 21, 1910.

Horse Reg. No. 2653, of 'B' Division, was destroyed September 15, 1910, while suffering from concussion of the brain and partial dislocation of the neck, the result of an accident.

Horse Reg. No. 71, of 'B' Division, destroyed October 11, 1910, on account of its bing crippled from rheumatism.

Horse Reg. No. 2858, of 'B' Division, was destroyed October 11, 1910, for dog feed, it being worn out.

Horse Reg. No. 164, of 'C' Division, was destroyed, December 4, 1910, on account of a fracture of the pelvic bones received in an accident.

Horse Reg. No. 2878, of 'K' Division, was destroyed December 3, 1910, on account of a broken leg.

Horse Reg. No. 10, of 'G' Division, was destroyed May 25, 1910, as it was suffering from incurable paralysis.

Horse Reg. No. 166, of 'F' Division, was destroyed July 29, 1911, on account of a broken leg.

FORAGE.

At all of the division headquarters and detachments which I have visited during the year, I found the forage to be of good quality.

STABLING.

The stables I found in good repair, well kept, and well ventilated.

A new stable is required for 'Depot' Division, Regina, as two of the old buildings which we are often forced to use, more especially in winter, are beyond repair. One of these buildings was erected, I believe in 1883, and the other in 1886, both are low narrow structures, and it is impossible to control the ventilation in them.

SHOEING.

At Regina and Macleod where we have our blacksmiths, the shoeing is first class, both Sergt. Robinson and Sergt. Alexander being painstaking efficient workmen, and capable of turning any kind of shoe required. In the larger towns the shoeing as a rule is also good, but in the smaller places the average blacksmith does not appear to know that a saddle horse requires a shoe somewhat different to what they apply to a heavy farm horse, so that to poor shoeing a good deal of the lameness met with among the detachmen horses may be attributed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

JNO. F. BURNETT, *Insp.*,

Veterinary Surgeon.

APPENDIX N.

REPORT OF THE OFFICER COMMANDING THE CONTINGENT SENT TO ENGLAND FOR HIS MAJESTY'S CORONATION.

REGINA, SASK., July 31, 1911.

To the Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of the Coronation contingent's trip to England and return, as instructed by the Comptroller in Montreal.

The contingent consisted of—

The commissioner	1
Superintendent	1
Inspectors	5
Sergt.-Major	1
Staff-Sergeant	1
Sergeants	9
Corporals	35
Constables	29
Total	82
Horses	80

We left Regina by special train at 7 p.m. on Saturday, May 20, 1911, Inspector Knight having been sent to Montreal on the evening of May 19, to make arrangements for billeting, &c., at that point. The horses and men entrained at the exhibition siding and the train pulled down to the Regina depot, where a splendid send-off was given us by the citizens of Regina. The officers and men of the local corps turned out in uniform with their band.

On arrival at Winnipeg on Sunday morning, a number of officers of the Strathcona Horse were at the station.

A fast trip was made to Montreal, where we arrived on the afternoon of Tuesday, May 23, both men and horses in good shape; arrangements made by the Canadian Pacific railway for our trip could not have been better, the table d'hote meals supplied in dining car for N.C.O.'s and men were excellent.

Arrangements having been made at the East End Cattle Market for stabling for our horses, the train was taken there and the horses unloaded and placed in these excellent stables, which were found clean, stalls bedded down and hayed up, ready for our arrival. The cars, with the exception of the diner, were held on siding adjoining the stables, which we occupied till our departure on the SS. *Montreal,* on May 28; meals were supplied at the Exchange hotel at 35 cents per meal and were satisfactory.

An excellent parade ground was found in La Fontaine Park, where we did some mounted work, and on the afternoon of May 26, a march past was given at request of the mayor and a large number of citizens.

The commissioner left for England on the SS. *Teutonic* on the night of May 27, to make arrangements for our accommodation there.

On Sunday morning we left camp at 7 a.m. and marched to the Canadian Pacific Railway dock, arriving there at 8.15, and loaded our horses on board ship in forty minutes ; we found the accommodation everything that could be desired. On the night of the 28th the temperature dropped 56 degrees, with the result that a large number of our horses contracted colds, which lasted until their arrival in England. We had a very good voyage, with the exception of fog and low temperature.

The squadron drilled twice daily during the voyage, and the care of the horses kept all hands employed. We reached London, Millwall dock, at 11.30 a.m., on June 9, where we were met by the commissioner and Colonel Davidson-Houston, Staff Officer, Colonial Office. We disembarked at 2 p.m. and marched through the city to the Royal Hospital Grounds, Chelsea, where we found an excellent camp prepared for our reception.

In a previous report I have already reported upon the excellent services given on the S.S. *Montreal.*

An excellent mess was provided for our N.C.O.'s and men by the imperial government, while the officers messed at the Duke of York's School with the other officers of the overseas contingents.

From the date of our arrival in camp till the Coronation, we had two parades a day, mounted and dismounted.

We had the honour of being inspected as under :

17-6-11—By Field Marshal Lord Roberts.

19-6-11—By His Royal Highness the Duke of Connaught accompanied by Field Marshal Lord Kitchener.

20-6-11—By Lord Haldane, accompanied by the Army Council.

21-6-11—By Sir Frederick Borden, Canadian Minister of Militia, accompanied by General Lord Cheylesmore, commanding overseas colonial troops.

27-6-11—By His Royal Highness the Prince of Wales, who was accompanied by Princess Mary, and Prince Albert.

28-6-11—By the Right Honourable Sir Wilfrid Laurier, Premier of Canada, accompanied by Sir Frederick Borden. The squadron was paraded, and at the close of the inspection the premier addressed the contingent, expressing his appreciation of its appearance.

Besides the above mentioned inspections our camp was visited on numerous occasions by prominent officers in the imperial service, who were much interested in our horses and equipment; our horses were much admired.

On Sunday June 18, a church parade was held at St. Paul's Cathedral for the colonial troops; we marched with the Canadian contingent on this parade.

On June 22, Coronation Day, the commissioner and three officers represented our contingent on a guard of honour at Buckingham Palace, formed by the colonial officers; the remaining 3 officers and 72 N.C.O.'s and men were formed up opposite the Victoria memorial, in front of Buckingham Palace, where we had a good view of the processions.

On the 23rd June, the day of the Royal progress through the city, we had the honour of supplying two escorts, one consisting of 5 officers and 40 N.C.O.'s and men formed the first division of the Royal escort; the other, consisting of 2 officers and 24 N.C.O.'s and men formed an escort to the Premier of Newfoundland, Sir Edward Morris.

The Commissioner, with Col. H. H. McLean, represented Canada in a contingent of 8 Dominion officers in the colonial procession. On Wednesday, the 28th June, we supplied a guard of honour to Her Royal Highness Princess Louise, consisting of 3 officers and 24 N.C.O.'s and men, at the Crystal Palace.

On the 29th June a marked distinction was conferred on our contingent by being detailed to form the 1st division of the Sovereign's escort, the 1st Life Guards

forming the remainder, on the occasion of His Majesty King George's visit to the city and subsequent drive through North London. This escort consisted of the commissioner, 5 officers, 1 serg.-major and 64 N.C.O.'s and men.

On the 30th June all officers of the colonial contingents were marched to Buckingham Palace for presentation of medals, under command of Lord Cheylesmore. We formed part of the Canadian contingent officers. The rank and file were marched to the Palace by an officer of their respective contingents. Inspector Knight on this occasion was in command of our contingent. Previous to the presentation of medals the whole assembled colonial and Indian troops, consisting of about 3,000 strong, were inspected by His Majesty the King.

This completed our official duties. On return to camp 62 men were granted 10 days' leave for the purpose of visiting relatives in England, Ireland and Scotland.

On the following morning, the 1st July, we broke camp and moved to Kensington barracks, where the men not on leave and the horses were quartered till our departure for Canada on the 12th July. The officers of the contingent were supplied with quarters at the Royal Palace hotel, Kensington.

In order to exercise and groom our horses it was found necessary to employ several grooms and stablemen. The men reported off leave on the night of the 10th July, and we left Kensington barracks at 6 a.m. of the 12th, marching to the Surrey commercial dock, and embarked on the Allan Line SS. *Corinthian*, going by way of Havre, to which point the commissioner accompanied us, when he returned to London.

On the night of the 28th June a dinner was given by the officers of the R.N.W.M. Police, at the Savoy Hotel, to several prominent Canadians in London and officers from the overseas Dominions. Amongst those present were Lord Minto, Lord William Seymour, Sir George French, Col. Sam. Hughes, Col. Clark, Commr. Natal Police.

On the night of the 11th July a farewell dinner was given to the squadron at the Royal Palace Hotel, Kensington, at which Lord Minto was present.

On arrival at Quebec Inspectors Jennings and Newson were granted three days' leave to visit relatives in Toronto and New York, respectively; the former rejoined at Sudbury and the latter at Montreal.

We arrived at Montreal on the morning of Tuesday the 25th, at 7 a.m. After disembarking we marched to the east end cattle market, where we found a train waiting and the same arrangements made as on going out.

Several men were given leave to visit their homes in Eastern Canada, and subsequently joined the special train at Sudbury. I am pleased to report that our horses arrived in Montreal in better condition then when loaded. We had excellent weather and the accommodation on the ship was all that could be desired. I wish here to express my appreciation for the courtesy and attention shown us by Capt. Alex. Rennie and his officers.

We remained in Montreal for three days in order to rest and exercise our horses.

Our camp was visited by the assistant comptroller, Mr. Fortescue, on the 25th July. The comptroller arrived from Ottawa on the night of the 27th July, and visited our camp on the morning of the 28th, seeing us safely off.

We loaded our horses on this occasion in 20 minutes, and left at 9.15 a.m. by special train.

The train supplied us consisted of five palace horse-cars, one baggage car, three tourist sleepers, one diner and one Pullman, being first-class in every particular.

Arrangements were made for a flat rate for meals on dining car for men the same as on the outward journey, and in both instances were extremely satisfactory.

We arrived in Winnipeg at 12 noon, 30-7-11, and left at 2.20 p.m. for Regina, where we arrived at 1.35 a.m. on Monday, 31-7-11; commenced detraining at 5 a.m., and arrived in barracks at 6.45.

HORSES.

The horses stood the trip remarkably well, and with but one exception were fit for duty on arrival in England; while coming out all were fit for work.

They were remarkably steady in the ranks and the vast crowds of London did not seem to affect them in the slightest. At first they found difficulty in keeping their feet on the pavement, owing to their not being accustomed to it.

Horse Reg. No. 417 died of pneumonia on the 25th June, while under care of the Army Veterinary Department. This horse contracted a severe cold while on board ship, and was under treatment for 6 or 7 days on board and had apparently recovered when we reached England, but owing to several wet days suffered a relapse, was removed to the isolated veterinary hospital, where it died. This was our only casualty.

Our horses were much admired by officers of the imperial service, who visited our lines.

At Schrieber, horse Reg. No. 2561, was reported to have received a wound over the left eye, caused by throwing its head up against the car. The train was held for a few minutes and Inspector Wroughton stitched the wound.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On our arrival in camp we were given a list of entertainments provided for the colonial troops, by the executive committee of the Colonial Troops Entertainment Committee, the president and chairman of this committee being the Duke of Abercorn, K.G.

It would be absolutely impossible to enumerate the vast number of entertainments provided as the list comprised 18 sheets of typwritten matter, with a daily programme from June 1 to July 15; this included passes for the men in uniform to all theatres, music halls, and in fact to all places of amusement and interest in London and its vicinity. One fare tickets on all railways, and brakes for the conveyance of men to places of interest throughout the city.

The crowning event of all entertainments was our trip to Spithead to see the great naval review, when special trains, 51 in all, left Waterloo for Southampton conveying the overseas troops, where special steamers were provided, and we were taken through miles of battleships and anchored at the head of the line where we witnessed the review by His Majesty the King.

The officers of the contingents were made honorary members of all the principle clubs in London. During our stay in England, everything possible was done for our entertainment and comfort, while we were accorded most courteous treatment by all officers of the imperial service with whom we came in contact.

It gives me much pleasure to report, that all officers of the contingent by close attention to duty did their utmost to uphold the reputation of our force; and from the tribute paid to us by Sir Wilfrid Laurier I think their efforts were successful. I would specially bring to your notice, Reg. No. 2349 Staff Sergt. Piper Reg. No. 1361 Sergt. Alexander, these men were simply invaluable.

I have the honour to be, sir

Your obedient servant,

J. O. WILSON, *Supt.*,
Commanding Squadron.

APPENDIX 0.

REPORT OF CORPORAL J. SOMERS, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT, July 7, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report of the Mackenzie river sub-district covering the period December 1, 1910 to June 30, 1911.

CUSTOMS.

I collected a further sum of $215 from the schooner *North Star* lying at Shingle Point. This was the only customs collected.

CRIME.

I have seized 9 beaver pelts from five Indians and am holding them until the arrival of the ss. *Mackenzie River* before taking further action. They were all killed after May 5, 1911, and the Indians had all been warned not to kill them during the close season; otherwise the disrict has been free from crime.

DOGS.

There were fifteen dogs between the two detachments, when the late inspector Fitzgerald left Fort Macpherson for Dawson. There is only one left, the one that ran back to Herschel island from the coast when Inspector Fitzgerald came to Fort Macpherson in December. To make the trip to Herschel island I bought three more dogs from the Hudson Bay Company for $20 each, and used a dog of my own in the team. I brought the other dog up from the Island on my return.

FISH AND GAME.

A census is being taken by the mission and the Hudson Bay Company of the fur, fish and game catch for the last twelve months. The following is the return to date:—

INDIANS.	
Martin	325
Mink	314
Beaver	142
Lynx	18
Black Fox	1
Other foxes	15
Otter	5
Wolverine	4
Bear	2
Musquash	2,000
Moose	139
Deer	634
Sheep	70
Fish	35,000

ESQUIMAUX.	
Martin	18
Mink	1,390
Beaver	65
Lynx	622
Black fox	11
Other foxes	565
Otter	Nil
Wolverine	5
Bear	7
Musquash	1,800
Moose	8
Deer	38
Sheep	Nil
Fish	88,000
Grampus	10
Seals	54

This does not include the Indian fur catch at Arctic Red river, or the returns from Herschel island and the coast. At the Island some 200 foxes, 100 seal, 1 walrus, the first in ten years, 2 polar bears and a few deer.

FUEL.

There is still about 4 tons of coal, and 4 cords of wood in the store at Herschel island. At Fort Macpherson we used up all our wood supply by the end of March, and had to cut more.

HEALTH.

Reg. No. 3948, Sergt. Selig, S.E.A., died at Herschel Island on January 28-29, 1911. He was evidently suffering from some internal complaint, like bladder trouble. Const. Wissenden has written a report which I herewith append. Const. Blake and myself have had excellent health all winter. I advised Const. Wissenden to come to Fort Macpherson for medical advice in the summer.

MINING AND PROSPECTING.

Nothing has been done in this line all winter. The party of prospectors who wintered at Point Separation are all going out on the Mackenzie river, or by way of the Porcupine river. D. F. MacRae, who prospected between here and Herschel island last summer has just returned with a large outfit and three more men. They intend to winter on the Huskie river, and appear to be will equipped for a long stay. I have been unable to find out if the Waugh party are going to do anything up the Peel. None of them appear to be back in the district yet. Nothing was heard of H. Darrell since Christmas. He left Arctic Red river last summer in company with Joe. Jacquot, with the intention of making the Anderson river and returning by Christmas. Jacquot returned to Red river at Christmas, and reported that Darrell left him on the 5th at Huskie lake. C. Steen informs me that he was at the Schooner *Rosie H.* which is wintering at Bailie Island at Christmas, and got a supply of provisions. Nothing has been heard of him since. He may have met Dr. Anderson or Mr. Steffanson, but if neither of them have seen or heard of him, I have no hopes for him.

EXPLORERS.

Nothing has been heard of Dr. Anderson since he went east to Langton Bay last summer, but I received a letter from Mr. Steffanson dated November 7, 1910, at Deace river, Great Bear lake, saying that he had spent the summer on the Coppermine river, and that he had been very successful. He was just starting out again to look for Dr. Anderson, whom he expected to be on the Horton river, but that in event of not finding him there, he would search as far as Langdon Bay for him. He also stated that he was going out this fall by the Mackenzie River route, and in event of not finding Dr. Anderson, to try to get word to him to come out also. There is a chance that H. Darrell has fallen in with Dr. Anderson.

NATIVES, ESQUIMAUX.

So much has been already written about these people that it is hard for me to describe them; but the more you get acquainted with them the better you like them. Their form of greeting is a hearty hand-shake, a cheerful 'hello' and 'how do you do?' When you are travelling, if you intend to stay at their camps, everyone will assist you to fix up, the women cooking the food and looking after wet moccasins, &c. As soon as you are ready they will furnish you with a basin of water to wash. Nothing seems to be too much trouble to them in the way of hospitality. That the Church of England under Mr. Whittaker and Mr. Fry are doing a great deal of good

for them there is no doubt. They are quickly learning the lessons of thriftiness, cleanliness, and morality. They carry their fur around like money, looking for the best bargain, and no trader can sell a Huskie anything he does not want. He knows the difference between a shoddy thing and the real article. A large number of them can read and write in their own language, using the English alphabetical characters, and some specimens of their handwriting are very good. Their honesty is not to be questioned. On my trip down the river, one man handed over a jackkife, which he had picked up on the trail. He had seen it in the possession of the late Const. Kinney, and it was lost by him coming from Herschel island last December. Another handed over a mink skin, and asked me to give it to another native I would pass on the trail. He had picked it up after this man had dropped it on a trading trip to Arctic Red river, when he dropped it. So great is the improvement in the general welfare of these people within the last few years that Mr. Firth, of the Hudson Bay Company, who has been in this district for 40 years, told me that the Indians themselves are even taking notice of it. Among the Huskie ladies there are several sewing machines, but not one among the Indians. A comparison of the Indian and Esquimaux fur catch is sufficient to give one an idea of how they hustle, and probably another reason for the difference is that the Esquimaux are more careful setting their traps. It would be difficult to find them after they are once set. You would hardly know that the snow had been disturbed. There has been no sickness amongst them, and only two deaths, both old men. These were brought to Fort Macpherson for burial, one of them being hauled by sled from Kittigarzooit, on the east side of the Mackenzie. The natives who brought the body were 13 days on the trail.

INDIANS.

The Peel River Indians arrived on June 7, in two skin boats. The majority of them had not been here for over two years. They reported having killed plenty of cariboo and moose on their hunting grounds on the west branch of the Peel, and were in no straits for food during the winter. Reports reached here that the Indians on the Porcupine river were starving this winter, but they managed to pull through all right with some assistance from the trader at Rampart House. They do not appear to me to want to make any improvement amongst themselves. It is a case of feast or famine all the time with them. There are three or four exceptions among them, and the others do not appear to like it. Only one death occurred among them this winter, a woman. The cause of death was probably an enlarged spleen. No other case ot serious illness occurred amongst them.

WHALERS.

It is reported that at least three whaling vessels will visit Herschel island this summer, and probably one or two of them will winter there.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With the exception of the months of December and January, the weather was not what could be called severe. The coldest was on December 31, at Fort Macpherson, when the temperature dropped to 58 below zero. During February we had a very warm spell. On February 27, the minimum temperature registered 42 above zero. During this spell all the snow was cleared off the open, leaving clear ice on the river. March, April, May, and June were all fine. On the coast it was much the same, only they had a few storms. The coldest temperature registered at Herschel island was 40 below zero. It would have been a splendid winter for us all had it not been for the sad loss of Inspector Fitzgerald and his party, also the death of Sergt. Selig, at Herschel island. Const. Wissenden was very lonely there by himself all winter. But with all he was very cheerful. S. Storkersen was caught in a blow

on the coast for four days, and had to eat one of his dogs, as he was out of grub. But he pulled out all right. F. Jacobson, who was trading at Kittigarzooit for the *North Star* had a bad accident with a shot-gun, and may lose his arm. He is going out to Nome with the schooner as soon as he can get out. The natives at the island ran out of fish towards the spring, but were catching a few seal. There was no open water close to the island, but they were out every day. I gave Const. Wissenden orders to let them have some fish from the police supply when they needed it badly, and he has done so. They will probably require all that was left as well. Mr. Fry, of the Church Missionary Society, at Escape Reef, was very short of flour, so I let him have two hundred pounds from our supply, taking a receipt for it. He will return it when his outfit comes in. The native dogs on the island are all in good condition, and there is no shortage of food for them, as there is a rotten whale carcass not far from the village.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Corpl.*,
In charge of Mackenzie River Dist.

APPENDIX P.

REPORT OF CONSTABLE F. L. R. WISSENDEN, HERSCHEL ISLAND.

HERSCHEL ISLAND,
MACKENZIE RIVER, SUBDETACHMENT, July 5, 1911.

The Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of Herschel Island detachment, from November 1, 1910. to May 1, 1911.

CUSTOMS.

The customs were collected from the schooner *North Star* by Corpl. Somers on his return from Herschel island.

FISH AND GAME.

The huskies did not get much fish this winter around the island, and only about 100 seals. Open water was within five miles of the island the first part of the winter. The natives brought a little deer meat to the island the first part of the winter and I traded for some of it.

ESQUIMAUX.

Eight native families stayed at the island all winter, but they ran out of seal and fish towards spring. I gave them some fish and seal about twice a week to keep them from starving, and when I left the island I told the interpreter to give them what was left if it was needed.

FUR.

Fur was very scarce at the island this year. The natives got about 200 white foxes and 2 white bears—this being the whole catch of the season.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The weather during the winter was very cold with lots of wind. The thermometer went down to 40 below zero at three different times, with heavy wind. We had a few fine days in February and March, and then it got very cold again. It was very lonely at the island last winter. I did not see any white men from November 20, 1910, when Mr. McIntyre left to return to Flaxman island, till March 1, 1911. The nearest white people were at Shingle point, about 60 miles from the island. There were four births at the island this winter. No deaths besides that of Sergt. Selig. A few of the natives had very bad colds. The natives shot one walrus in April, the first that has been seen around the island in the last ten years.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. L. R. WISSENDEN, *Const.*

APPENDIX Q.

SERGEANT R. FIELD'S PATROL, FORT CHIPEWYAN TO FORT NELSON, B.C., AND RETURN.

CHIPEWYAN DETACHMENT, October 10, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me from Fort Chipewyan to Fort Nelson, B.C., and return via Fort St. John, Peace river. According to your instructions of May 9 last, I left Fort Chipewyan with Mr. H. A. Conroy of the Indian Department, to attend the Indian treaty payments at the different points in the north.

June 30.—Left Fort Chipewyan with Hudson's Bay tug *Primrose*, arrived at Smith's Landing the following day. Treaty was paid in the afternoon. A great number of the Indians were away, either working on the portage, or in the rapids between Smith's Landing and Fort Smith; their wives drew their money and the remainder were paid at Fort Smith the following day. Total number of Indians paid here 196, a decrease of 30 since last year.

July 2.—We crossed the 16-mile portage to Fort Smith and went on board the SS. *Mackenzie River,* which was scheduled to sail that afternoon for Resolution, but owing to some particular freight not arriving, she was detained until the afternoon of the 4th.

The trip to Resolution was uneventful; we arrived there on the 8th.

The Indians were not all in but were expected daily ; the date of payments was not until the 10th, so this gave them ample time. The following day they arrived from all directions, with York boats, canoes and skiffs.

July 11.—The payments commenced at 9 a.m., and the three bands (Chipewyans, Dog Ribs, and Yellow Knives) were all paid off by 7 o'clock in the evening; there were no complaints. The Indians were all satisfied and contented. The total number of Indians paid here was as follows:—

Chipewyans, 127; a decrease of 5 since last year.

Yellow Knives, 190; an increase of 39 since last year.

Dog Ribs, 180; an increase of 5 since last year.

From here our canoe journey was to commence, but owing to the very rough weather on the lake and the canoes being so heavily loaded, we decided that it would be better and safer to hire a York boat to cross the lake. This Mr. Conroy did, and we left Resolution on the evening of the 12th, arriving at Hay river, 4 a.m. on the 14th in a heavy rain storm.

July 15.—Treaty paid at Hay River; no complaints; 109 paid, a decrease of 7 since last year. These are a poor tribe of Indians, almost entirely fish eaters, and very poor fur or game hunters. They would have a hard time to exist if it were not for the missions, which give them a certain amount of help and employment.

July 16.—We made a start for the Mackenzie river, but soon after getting out into the lake a terrible wind storm arose, dead ahead, and we were compelled to beat a hasty retreat back to Hay River.

The R. C. Mission steamer *St. Marie* arrived 9 p.m.; she was on her return journey from Peel river where she had made a special trip with the Minister of the Interior. They reported the accidental drowning of one Mike Klopstein, brother-in-law of Mr. Nagle the fur trader, in the Mackenzie river.

On the 17th we made another start, the wind was favourable, but the sea very choppy, sailed to Lobstick island and camped for the night. We arrived at Fort Providence on the 20th a.m. Mr. Conroy paid the crew of the work boat off here and sent them back to Resolution.

We loaded our two canoes and embarked the same day in the following manner: First canoe, Mr. Conroy, Dr. Macdonald and Joe Villeneuve, steersman; second canoe, H. L. La Motte, clerk, G. De Chamberil, cook, and Sergt. Field, steersman.

Left Providence at 2 p.m. and arrived at Port Simpson 9.30 p.m. on the 22nd, were informed that the body of Mike Klopstein who was drowned off Hislop and Nagle's steamer was found by an Indian two days previous to our arrival, brought to Simpson and buried.

The following day made preparations to leave for Fort Liard, hired four men as trackers and had everything ready to make a start. About 2 p.m. it clouded over and rained incessantly for three days, so we could not leave Simpson until the afternoon of the 26th. The Liard river was in flood. This made tracking very difficult and hard on the men. It took nine days to reach Fort Liard; the Hudson's Bay Company's boats which were about a week ahead of us took thirteen days on the same journey.

The Liard is a difficult and dangerous river to ascend, the current is very swift, About 39 miles from Simpson there are several miles of rapids. Great care must be taken here as it would be very easy to upset and lose the canoe and outfit. The river rushes through solid walls of limestone and in places the ledges for tracking are very narrow indeed, and more especially at high water, our men would be for an hour at a stretch up to their waists in water. This alone is not the only danger to be guarded against. The banks are very high and precipitous and are constantly sliding down tons of rocks earth and trees. I may quote here an instance of the narrow escape of Mr. Conroy and Dr. Macdonald; while they were walking along the shore to lighten the canoe, a huge slide of rocks and liquid mud came down and passed within ten feet of them. One has constantly to be on the lookout for these slides as it means certain death if caught by one.

The scenery up the Liard is very rugged and wild. The mountains are in view most of the time, and in places extend right down to the river.

We passed several camps of Indians and a few prospectors and trappers heading for the Nahannie river. This is a large stream and one of the principal tributaries of the Liard. It is a dangerous river to ascend as it is full of rapids and cascades; it flows into the Liard about 90 miles from Simpson. We arrived at Fort Liard at 8 a.m. August 5. The population of this settlement was small indeed there being only the Hudson Bay Company's agent and his family and two Roman Catholic priests. All the Indians were away in the mountains hunting. Mr. Balsallie the agent informed me that about 250 Indians trade at the post here. They come into the settlement about three times a year. They are fairly good hunters and make a good living, as game in the mountains is plentiful.

We made a very short stay here Mr. Conroy was anxious to get to Port elson as soon as possible and transact business with them, so we continued our journey the same day.

From Fort Liard to the junction of the Nelson and Liard rivers is a distance of 60 miles of very rapid water. It took us four long days to travel this distance the current being so swift that progress was very slow indeed. The Nelson river from the junction to Fort Nelson is rather a pretty stream ; the current is not swift, the river is narrow; banks low and well wooded. Here we made very good time travelling 120 miles in four and a half days, arriving at Fort Nelson on the 13th.

The Indians were all here, but were anxious to get away to the woods and mountains again. The Hudson Bay Company's agent Mr. Fred Macleod (a brother of the Macleod brothers who are supposed to have been murdered in the Nahannie mountains a few years ago) informed us that he had great difficulty indeed inducing the Indians to wait until our arrival, as they said they did not want Treaty, or see any white men coming into their country.

There are two tribes of Indians here, the Sicannies and Slavey's; the Sicannies really belong to the other side of the mountains, they would have nothing at all to do with us, would not listen to have the terms of the treaty explained, they in fact acted in rather a hostile manner, refusing to shake hands with us. The Old Sicannies Chief stated that he did not want any white men coming into that part of the country, that the country belonged to him and his people, and that he did not want any assistance from the government. He made the following short speech,—'God made the game and fur bearing animals for the Indians, and money for the white people; my forefathers made their living in the country without white men's money and I and my people can do the same.'

After Mr. Conroy explained to them that they were not going to be forced to take Treaty, but could go on making their living by hunting and trapping, as they always did, they cooled down and talked in a quieter manner. It was also explained to them that they would have to obey the laws of the country whether they took Treaty or not, They absolutely refused to take Treaty and lefs the next day for their hunting grounds, The Slavey's remained and held consulations among themselves whether to accept the treaty or not. They finally decided to accept it after a considerable amount of explaining and talking; so on the afternoon of August 15, 1910, 126 names were registered in the Indian Treaty books.

These are the most superstitious and ignorant band of Indians I have met yet, They live entirely in the woods, have no religion or morals, although the Roman Catholic mission have a house here and a priest visits them a couple of times a year. They are poor fur hunters and consequently make a poor living; they are miserably clothed, a number of them using moose skins for clothing. They don't build houses or even use tents or tepees, just roam the mountains hunting and fishing, and camp wherever night overtakes them, winter and summer alike. The Treaty was certainly a god-send to these people and I notice they invested their money in clothing and blankets. The Hudson's Bay Company are the only traders here and the poor Indian is certainly at their mercy. The prices charged by them for provisions is simply extortionate. For example I will quote a few of their prices:—

Flour, $30 per cwt.; sugar, 50c. per lb.; tea, common, $1 per lb.; rolled oats, 50c. per lb.; bacon, C. S., 50c. per lb.; matches, sulphur, $2 per qr. gross.

These prices are simply out of all reason. We remained here until the 20th, and then left for the Horse-Track. We were informed by the Indians that it would take about 9 or 10 days to get to this point, as the river became narrower and more rapid as further up we went.

Mr. Conroy decided to take one canoe from here, consequently we had to walk almost the entire journey, as the canoe was heavily loaded with all the baggage and provisions for seven men. Our progress up the river was slow; indeed it took 11 days to accomplish the journey, a distance of about 170 miles.

The river is shallow, with numerous small rapids and very high banks, well wooded. With a great deal of care and attention we brought the canoe through all the worst places safely, until the last day, just before arriving at the Horse-Track, we struck a sunken rock, and broke the canoe, wetting everything. This was most annoying, as we came through far worse places without damaging anything. We got everything out as quickly as possible and dried them, patched the canoe and proceeded on our journey, arriving at the Horse-Track 2 p.m. on the 31st August.

We were all pleased to see the horses; canoeing up stream was getting monotonous. We had two excellent Indian trappers on this trip, and they deserve a great deal of praise for the manner in which they worked both early and late, and most of the time up to their waists in water. The following day these two men returned to Fort Nelson with the canoe.

Duncan Macdonald, with two Indians and twelve horses, six pack and six saddle, were here to meet us according to arrangements made by Mr. Conroy with the Indian agent at Lesser Slave lake last spring.

The following morning, September 1st, we left the Nelson river with the horses, which were all in good condition. Our direction of travel was due south. The guide followed as nearly as possible the old trail cut by the Klondykers in 1898 and 1899. In places the trail was very bad; our first two days' travel from the river was the worst, being almost entirely muskeg. The remainder of the journey is through very mountainous and rough country, crossing numerous creeks and rivers with very steep banks and through large sections of burnt timber. We came to no open country of any account until the Pine river was crossed ; from there to St. John's we passed several patches of nice open prairie ; the soil looked to be rich and fertile.

A splendid pack trail could be made across here with a very little expenditure, there being abundance of water and feed of the best kind for horses and plenty of timber for bridging creeks and muskegs.

It took ten days actual travel from the Nelson to St. John's, roughly speaking about 200 miles. We arrived at St. John's September 11th, 4 p.m., and were informed that the Hudson Bay Company's steamer *Peace River* had left for Peace River landing and Vermilion that morning. We were all disappointed at missing the steamer. Our only alternative now was to make a raft or get a boat of some kind to carry us down stream to Peace River landing. We managed to get the latter, a very leaky old craft indeed. We patched it up and left the following day, arriving there September 16th.

Mr. Conroy and his party left the same afternoon for Lesser Slave lake. I remained at the detachment and made preparations to leave for Vermilion as soon as possible. I met Inspector Howard here, who was returning from a tour of inspection of his subdistrict.

September 18. I left the detachment with a canoe, and one John Knott, who was accompanying me as far as Vermilion; headwinds and rain almost every day; arrived at Vermilion September 23rd.

I sent the canoe back to Staff Sergeant Anderson per the Hudson Bay Company tug *Messenger.* I also arranged for John Knott's passage back to Peace River landing on this tug. I remained here for several days, awaiting the arrival of Special Constable Daniels, from Chipewyan, with skiff. He arrived on the 29th. The following morning I left Vermilion and arrived at my detachment October 6.

Total number of miles travelled on the patrol by steamer, canoe and pack-horses, 2,152 miles.

MINING

We met the following parties en route for the Nahannie river, prospecting and trapping:—

Atkinson and Jorgenson, with small boat and sufficient supplies for the winter. Atkinson has been in this country for the past three years hunting and prospecting; he reports having found coarse gold on one of the creeks or tributaries of the Nahannie river, but his information is very indefinite.

W. Dillon and son, with canoe, but very few supplies. These men are old hunters and have been in this country for a number of years. They are depending largely on their guns for a living. They intend prospecting for gold on some of the creeks in the Nahannie Mountains.

Mayer and Grant. These men have a good supply of provisions and are going to prospect for gold on the Liard and Nahannie rivers; they intend remaining in the country for two years.

TIMBER AND COAL.

Timber on the Liard river is small, and I should judge of very little value. On the Nelson river the timber, principally spruce, poplar and cottonwood, grows to an immense size. Out of curiosity I measured a spruce tree and it was 9½ feet in circumference and I should imagine 100 feet long. Numerous others of slightly smaller dimensions were seen everywhere along the river.

Coal is very plentiful along the Nelson river above Fort Nelson; the coal banks extend for miles on both sides of the river, is of a good quality and of a bituminous nature.

FIRES.

During the whole patrol I did not see one bush or prairie fire. This, I have no doubt, was owing chiefly to the very wet season, and not to the carefulness of Indians or travellers, as it can be plainly seen that bush fires have raged through the country in the past.

GAME.

Bear, both black and grizzly are very plentiful. Moose are also numerous, fresh tracks being seen by us every day. Sheep and goats are plentiful in the mountains; the Indians kill numbers of these annually for food; they use the skins for robes or capots.

The timber wolves are numerous and do a great deal of damage, destroying game and fur-bearing animals.

GARDENS.

Vegetables of all kinds can be grown at Liard and Fort Nelson with great success; potatoes grow to an immense size and mature well.

At Fort Liard the Roman Catholic mission have a small field of wheat, which looked very well indeed. The priest informed me that the grain ripened well and is of good quality.. A sample of this wheat was sent to the officer commanding by Sergeant Mellor last year, so I did not think another sample would be necessary.

In conclusion I wish to state that in the event of mineral being discovered on the Liard or Nahannie rivers, would recommend that a detachment be stationed at Fort Liard, as undoubtedly there will be a rush of miners into the country.

Owing to the inclement weather experienced on this trip, I was unable to take any photographs successfully.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. FIELD, *Sergt.*

In charge Chipewyan Detachment.

APPENDIX R.

INSPECTOR R. FIELD'S PATROL, SMITH'S LANDING TO RESOLUTION AND HAY RIVER.

SMITH'S LANDING, July 24, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to report for your information that I accompanied Mr. Conroy to Resolution and Hay River, and attended the treaty payments at both places. The Indians were all present and conducted themselves in a most orderly manner while in the settlements; very little sickness reported amongst them, and practically no destitution. They have been most prosperous during the past year, killing a fair amount of fur and large quantities of deer and moose.

At Hay River I held an investigation *re* the loss of an old Indian woman last fall. I forward a separate report on this matter.

At Resolution I assisted Inspector Beyts in purchasing train dogs for his detachments. We are fortunate in being able to obtain eight good dogs and one sleigh.

I returned from Hay River per R. C. mission boat, leaving Mr. Conroy and party at Resolution, where he intends remaining until the arrival of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamer *Mackenzie River,* which is due at that point about July 23.

Mr. Nagle, of the firm of Hislop & Nagle, reported to me that two trappers named Oliver and Mellard were found dead in their shack at Salt River, on the Mackenzie, between Fort Wrigley and orman. A letter was found in the shack written by Oliver, in which he states that he had shot his partner and intended poisoning himself. Inspector Beyts landed there, I understand, and investigated the matter. No doubt he will report fully giving all particulars of the tragedy. These men left here last year and were well known at Athabaska Landing.

I would like to suggest that a two-man detachment ought to be opened at Resolution ; this is an important point in the MacKenzie River district, having a population of over 700 according to this year's census, including Indians. There are four trading establishments, viz.: the Hudson's Bay Company., the Northern Trading Co., the Swiggart Trading Co., and the Northwest Trading Co., all doing a good business.

The Roman Catholic mission have a large up-to-date saw-mill at Resolution and cut a great quantity of lumber annually. They are building extensively throughout the country.

The gardens at Resolution and Hay River are not looking very promising this year, owing chiefly to lack of rain.

(Sgd.) R. FIELD., *Inspr.,*
Commanding Subdistrict.

APPENDIX S.

CORPORAL J. SOMERS' PATROL, FORT MACPHERSON TO HERSCHEL ISLAND.

FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT,
MACKENZIE RIVER SUBDISTRICT, May 3, 1911.

Officer Commanding 'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of spring patrol from Fort Macpherson to Herschel island and return.

On April 3 the following party left Fort Macpherson en route to Herschel island and return, with two trains of dogs:—

Reg. No. 4539, Corpl. Somers. J., Special Const. Cardinal, L., Indian interpreter, J. Husky, runner before the dogs.

April 3.—Temperature 1 above, warm south wind blowing. Leaving Fort Macpherson at 9 a.m. we nooned 1½ hours at the mouth of Huskie river. I sent interpreter a mile down Huskie river to get a pair of iron sled runners from an Indian caché there. Camped at 5.30 p.m. at the north end of Nelson Fishery portage and fixed the iron runners on my sled.

April 4.—Fine; temperature at 7 a.m. 18 above. Started at 8.30 a.m. and nooned one hour about 10 miles down the Middle Peel, camping for the night at 6 p.m. at a Huskie camp—O'Nayak's. Sun bright all day and travelling very warm.

April 5.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 16 above; left camp at 8.30 a.m. High north wind blowing, drifting the snow badly and making travelling cold and unpleasant on account of head wind. Nooned one hour at a Huskie camp, and camped for the night at 7 p.m. at Papshook's camp.

April 6.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 6 above; left camp at 9 a.m.; snowing; north wind blowing; travelled 8 miles and nooned one hour at a Huskie camp. Started at 1 p.m. and camped for the night at 5 p.m. in the Big river.

April 7.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 3 below; fine; light south wind. Left camp at 8.30 ; travelling good ; nooned one hour at Huskie camp and camped for the night in Trout river at 6 p.m.; made over 30 miles to-day, part of it on clear ice.

April 8.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 6 below; north wind blowing. Left camp at 8.30, traveled 12 miles and met one of the crew of the trading schooner *North Star;* we nooned here one hour and the wind getting stronger making travelling very unpleasant, camped for the night at 4.30 p.m. Travelled on clear ice nearly all day.

April 9.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 8 below; clear and crisp. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour on the coast line. Reached Escape Reef at 3 p.m. and put up for the remainder of the day with Mr. Fry of the Church Missionary Society.

April 10.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 8 below. Stayed over at Escape Reef and made a trip over to Shingle Point to see Capt. Anderson of the schooner *North Star,* returning to Escape Reef at 5 p.m.

April 11.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 15 below. Left Escape Reef at 10 a.m: accompanied by Mr. Fry; nooned one hour at 12.30 and camped for the night at 5 p.m. at a Huskie camp.

April 12.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 28 below; high southwest wind blowing and snow drifting badly. It was too cold to travel against the wind to-day, so laid over.

April 13.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 28 below, light south west wind blowing making it feel very cold. Left camp at 7.30 and crossed Cape Point portage at 8.30, wind getting stronger and snow beginning to drift. Nooned one hour at Stokes point. Leaving the mainland here we reached Herschel island at 5 p.m.

The return trip was started on April 19, the following being the detail of the return journey.

April 19.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 5 above, fine; left Herschel island at 10 a.m., reaching the mainland at 2.30 p.m., nooned 1½ hours crossed Cape point portage at 6 p.m. camping at Native camp for the night at 8.30 p.m., travelling heavy over about 2 inches of fresh snow.

April 20.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 4 above, snowing, light south west wind blowing. Left camp at 9 a.m., nooned one hour, arrived at Shingle point at 6 p.m. and Escape reef at 7.30 p.m.

April 21.—Temperature at 7 a.m., 10 above. Returned to Shingle point and overhauled trade goods on the schooner *North Star,* collected customs on the same. Returned to Escape reef at 7 p.m.

April 22.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 14 above, fine and clear; left Escape reef at 8.30 a.m., nooned one hour at 11 o'clock, picked up a cache of fish at 4 p.m. and travelled till 7 p.m.; about 2 inches of snow on that trail, but travelling good.

April 23.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 16 above, light N.W. wind blowing and snowing a little. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour at 11 o'clock, picked up fish cache at 2 p.m., made tea at 4 p.m. in the Big river, camping at 8 p.m. at native camp. Travelling good but warm and less snow on the trail.

April 24.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 6 above, clear and bright. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour at 11 o'clock, getting warm for the dogs to travel, made tea again at 4 o'clock, reaching Papshooks camp at 7 p.m.

April 25.—Temperature at 7 a.m. 50 above, clear and warm. It was too warm for the dogs to travel so laid over all day. Left camp at 8 p.m., made tea at midnight at Native camp, travelling until 5 a.m. when we camped.

April 26.—Temperature at 4 p.m. 48 above. Left camp at 10 p.m., snow on the trail soft and lots of water in places, made tea at 2 a.m. and then travelled till 7 a.m. and made tea again. It was now a little cooler and the crust on the trail harder so kept travelling reaching Fort Macpherson at 10.30 a.m. on the 27th.

The trip was a very pleasant one with the exception of two or three days when the wind was blowing straight in our faces making it very uncomfortable and hard to run. I did not take the same route as the late Inspector Fitzgerald on leaving Fort Macpherson as he did when he came up from Herschel island in December last. The route I travelled is longer and more portages have to be made until you reach the Big river but it has the advantage of being able to visit more of the native camps enroute. No Indians were met with on the route but 8 Huskie camps were visited. They were all doing well trapping and they had quite a number of fish on their stages and still catching a few more. Their camps were all very clean and amongst the Nunatal mutes every cooking utensil seemed to be ready for instant use.

As I was carrying the news of the death of Inspector Fitzgerald to the Island they all expressed deep regret and were very anxious to know how the sad disaster happened, such expressions as 'too bad' 'inspector good man' coming from every one of them.

I carried letters for them from one camp to another all the way coming and going.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS,
Corporal of Patrol.

APPENDIX T.

CORPORAL J. SOMERS' PATROL, FORT MACPHERSON TO CARIBOU CREEK AND RETURN.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT, June 7, 1911.

Officer Commanding,
'N' Division,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward the following report of the summer patrol from Fort Macpherson to Cariboo creek and return by canoe.

On May 30, the following party left Fort Macpherson for Cariboo creek about 90 miles up the Peel river from Fort Macpherson. Reg. No. 4539 Corporal J. Somers, Indian Interpreter Johnnie and hired Indian Enoch.

May 30.—Leaving Fort Macpherson at 7.30 p.m. we paddled up stream 10 miles and made tea at 11 p.m. Started again at midnight and camped at 3 a.m. about 20 miles from the fort. The river was high, a strong current running and no wind to assist us.

May 31.—Bright and calm, left camp at 1 p.m. and paddled till 3.30; made tea, started again at 4.30 reaching the place where the late Inspector Fitzgerald and Constable Carter were found. We searched around here in the brush but found nothing but a table knife and a bone which appeared to belong to the leg of a dog.

We made tea again at 9.30 p.m. and reached the spot where Constables Taylor and Kinney were found, searching around and turning over the brush we found some knives and forks and a leather belt, and some bones, nothing else. The current was still very strong and we were quite tired out when we camped at 2 a.m. having made about 24 miles.

Thursday, June 1.—Bright, light, north wind, left camp at 1 p.m. Making use of the sail and paddles made 10 miles by 4 p.m. when we made tea. Starting again at 5 p.m. we reached an Indian camp at the mouth of a small river at 5 p.m. The wind began to freshen but the current was much stronger as the river narrows here, but by using the paddles we made good headway. Travelling till 10 p.m. we made tea again, starting at 11 p.m. we camped above the mouth of Trail creek at 3 a.m. The channel was very narrow in places and the current too strong to paddle against even with a fair wind blowing and the sail up, fortunately at these places the distances were short and by letting out a long tracking line we were able to get over without any great difficulty.

June 2.—Bright and calm. Paddled and tracked when we could but only made about 1 mile an hour till 4 p.m. when we made tea. The current was very strong at this point especially turning a bend in river, tracking was impossible in some places on account of cut banks and when we did it was none too safe as the banks were very steep. Starting again at 5.30 p.m, we met some Indians at the mouth of a small creek hunting, half an hour later the Peel River Indians passed us in two skin boats on their way to Fort Macpherson. We were able to track for a few miles here and made tea again at 9.30 p.m. Starting again at 10.30 we had a long reach of shoal water to go over to keep out of the current, which was now very strong even over the shoal water. In some places we used poles to get over and in others we had to get out and walk the canoe over. We reached Waugh's cabin at the mouth of Cariboo creek about 2.30 a.m.

I found all the machinery which the Waugh party brought in to be quite new and still in the boxes and crates. Quite a bit of clearing had been done, 4 log buildings erected, one of which was not completed. I could not make an inventory of the machinery without having opened all the boxes and crates, which I would not have been able to pack again properly and Mr. Warren will most likely want to remove it further up the river to Windy City. To make an inventory of this machinery was the main object of the trip.

June 3.—Fine, left camp at noon and came up with the Indians, camped at the mouth of the small river below Colins cabin at 6 p.m., so camped for the night.

June 4.—Bright and clear, started at midnight travelling down the Small river, camped at 10 a.m. in the Main river. Starting again at 6 p.m. we reached Fort Macpherson at midnight on the 5th.

The Peel is a bad river to travel up, unless at high or very low water, on account of the swift current and shoal waters which begin about 60 miles above Fort Macpherson. The stage of the water on this trip was about as good as I could have expected. Although always very tired when we camped it was not what could be called a hard trip. Very little tracking could be done but the sail was a great assistance to us when we were able to use it. During the Klondyke rush of '98 a tracking path was cut at some of the worst places by the miners who went up the Peel to Windy City. There was none of this left as far as I went, it having been all cut out by the river. The current in some places was fully 7 miles an hour and the average between 4 and 5 miles an hour.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Corporal.*

APPENDIX U.

SERGEANT R. W. MACLEOD'S PATROL, FORT VERMILION TO GREAT SLAVE LAKE.

FORT VERMILION, December 27, 1910.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol from this detachment to Great Slave Lake, N. W. T., and return.

On November 26, three halfbreeds and two Chipewyan Indians, arrived here to trade from Buffalo lake having crossed Caribou mountains with five trains of dogs and returned home by the same route on December 1, 1910.

I had a chance now to make the patrol for which I received your approval in winter of 1909-10, and accordingly made ready and left Fort Vermilion detachment on December 2, 1910, with Alfred Atilaw, dog driver and interpreter, one train of four dogs, and 40 rations on an extended patrol in a northerly direction, following a trail made by the hunters who had left December 1, 1910, for Buffalo Lake and arrived at that point on December 8, 1910.

I rested the dogs one day and left on December 10, for Hay River, Great Slave Lake, arriving there on December 12, 1910.

I gave the dogs three days rest, and left on return trip, December 16, 1910, arriving back at houses at Buffalo Lake on December 17, 1910, gave the dogs one day's rest and left for Fort Vermilion and arrived at this detachment on December 24, 1910.

I was on the trip 24 days and travelled a distance of 500 miles an average of over 26 miles per day.

On leaving Fort Vermilion, I hoped to be able to hire a guide at Buffalo Lake, to take me across country through the Buffalo Range to Smith's Landing detachment, but on my arrival at Buffalo Lake, the Indian I had expected to get had left for Fort Resolution, via Hay River trading post two days before my arrival.

It was impossible for me to complete my intended patrol, there was no trail, the snow was deep, and there was no one living at Buffalo Lake who knew the country to Smith's Landing, so I decided to extend the patrol to Hay River, Great Slave lake, there being a trail to that point.

There is nothing unusual to report from Hay River, the Indians are in good health and getting some fur. I bought the registered and other letters of immediate importance from Hay River to the Fort Vermilion post office.

On leaving Fort Vermilion, the trail is through the Peace River valley to the foot of Caribou mountains and from there to Hay River trading post, on Great Slave lake, the country is all moss covered muskeg, dotted with small lakes and intersected with numerous swift flowing creeks.

The lakes seem to be deep for their size, and no doubt contain whitefish and lake trout. Fish Lake is the largest crossed on the mountain, about the same size as Lesser Slave Lake, good fishing.

Stunted spruce about 10 feet high and so scattered that no cutting is necessary to get through with a dog sleigh, is the only growth for two hundred miles, fortunately the green will burn when started with a little dry wood.

The ascent to Caribou mountain from the south side is gradual and steep in places, and takes about three and a half hours to climb, the ascent from the north side is very steep and takes about three hours to climb with dog sleigh.

The top of the mountain is rolling country with deep coulies.

The width of the Caribou mountain is about 100 miles; there is an extensive view from the north slope, and on a clear day one can see over an immense country to the north dotted with small lakes.

Fuel is a serious consideration on the mountain. The most I could find was enough to cook with; a proper camp fire was not to be had, but I was fortunate, the weather being very moderate on the whole trip except two days.

There are three half-breed families belonging to Fort Vermilion and two Chipewyan Indian families living on Deer mountain creek four miles southeast of Buffalo lake, it being a good place for fall fishing.

The half-breeds rafted from here to Smith's landing last summer then by skiff to Fort Resolution, and in the fall ascended Buffalo river, crossed Buffalo lake to where I found them living in comfortable log shacks. These half-breeds wanted to see their relations at Fort Vermilion and persuaded the two Indians to accompany them and that accounts for a trail across Caribou mountain this winter.

Caribou are plentiful on the mountain. Moose are plentiful on the north side, and there are considerable fur tracks on the north side of the mountain; we tracked four wolves.

The Indians I met were familiar with the regulations for the protection of the buffalo and protested strongly against a white man being permitted to kill any. The Indians told me the extreme western range of the buffalo is 35 or 40 miles east of Buffalo lake, and there is certainly no feed for them in any part of the country I passed over.

This was an exceeding hard trip on dogs, sore feet and scalded shoulders caused by the sleigh rolling and pitching on the rough uneven surface of the trail. One of my dogs died from exhaustion at Buffalo lake and another on my arrival at Fort Vermilion, the two best dogs in my train.

It was necessary to wear snow-shoes on the whole trip and both the dog driver and myself suffered from snow-shoe strings cutting our feet, the trail was so rough.

On my arrival within 50 miles from Fort Vermilion my dogs were so done up they could not haul the sleigh any further, and having only two meals left, I cached everything except the mail and grub, and driving the dogs loose we made Fort Vermilion in one hard day's travelling.

On January 3, I hired Leon Wanuch with his dog train and sent the interpreter with him for the cache and they arrived back on January 6, 1911.

I respectfully submit I do not think this can be made a regular patrol from this detachment for it is only in very favourable weather that Caribou mountain can be crossed, fuel is so scarce and no Indians hunting in a northerly direction until Buffalo lake is reached.

So far as is known this is the first time a white man has crossed Caribou mountain, and it is twenty years since any of the natives have crossed.

The mail left here for Peace river crossing four days before my arrival which accounts for this report being delayed.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. W. McLEOD, *Sergt.*

REGINA, March 7, 1911.

Memorandum to

The Officer Commanding

R. N. W. M. Police,

Athabaska Landing.

I have just read Sergeant McLeod's report on his trip from Fort Vermilion to Great Slave lake and return.

I fully appreciate the hard work done by this N.C.O. on this long patrol. He is to be commended.

A. B. PERRY,

Commissioner.

APPENDIX V.

CORPORAL S. G. CLAY'S PATROL, GRAND PRAIRIE TO STURGEON LAKE AND RETURN.

GRAND PRAIRIE, August 4, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol made by me from this Detachment to Sturgeon lake.

I left Saskatoon Lake on the morning of the 29th ult. with S. Horse Reg. No. 204 and camped on this date at the Smoky river; distance travelled, 39 miles. The following morning I swam horse over the Smoky river and proceeded on the trail east. I was delayed two hours on this date assisting the Dominion Fire Guardian to fight a fire burning in the bush near Stoney creek. I camped on this date 12 miles west of Sturgeon lake. I arrived at Sturgeon lake at noon on the 31st ult. On the morning of the 1st instant I left Sturgeon Lake on the return trip and arrived back at this detachment at 10 p.m. on the night of the 3rd instant.

ROUTE.

Route taken on this patrol was via Bear creek, Kleskun lake, the Smoky river being crossed at Goodwin's Crossing. This crossing is better in all respects than the old one at Bezansons. A Ferry is being placed here by the Provincial government, but will not be in operation this summer. From the Smoky river I took the new trail which has been opened up this summer to Sturgeon lake. The trail west of the Smoky is good, but east of the river trail is decidedly bad, and in my opinion it is practically impossible to make a good wagon road out of it. I met several settlers who were trying to bring wagons over this piece of road and they were having a hard time, I would suggest that incoming settlers be advised at Edson not to attempt the journey from that place to here with any kind of wheel transport. This trail should, however, make a fair winter road. Two stopping places are being erected between the Smoky river and Sturgeon lake, and there should be no difficulty in getting hay at these places next winter.

SETTLERS.

Settlement is taking place all along the route from here to the Smoky river, a number of settlers having located at and south of Kleskun lake.

CROPS.

Crops are in almost every instance looking well, but owing to the continued heavy rains they have not started to ripen, and there is consequently a danger of the whole crop in this district being frozen.

PRAIRIE AND FOREST FIRES.

This district is at the present time free from prairie or bush fires, but this is due to the continued heavy rains and not to the care exercised by travellers. In very few instances do these people extinguish their camp fires. It would considerably

assist the police and fire guardians in the execution of their duty if a justice of the peace were appointed at Sturgeon Lake so that the parties suspected of setting out forest fires may be examined at that place.

INDIANS

Indians in this locality are in fairly good shape, moose and bear being plentiful, and consequently there has been practically no destitution amongst the Indians.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) S. G. CLAY, *Corpl.*

APPENDIX W.

PATROL REPORT OF SERGT. MUNDAY, FROM THE PAS TO LAC DU BROTCHET.

THE PAS DETACHMENT, Feb. 27, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report *re* my patrol to Lac du Brotchet.

On Friday, January 6, I left the Pas with an interpreter and one train of four dogs. I travelled via the Barrier and Birch River settlements, visiting the Indians at these places, arriving at Cumberland on January 9. The weather was fine but extremely cold, the thermometer registering 52 below zero. I patrolled the reserve and half-breed settlement at Cumberland, also visited the few white residents. I also visited some Indians five miles across the lake. Before leaving Cumberland I found it necessary to purchase a fifth dog, four being insufficient for such a long trip as I was about to make, and after considerable trouble I managed to secure a good one. Altogether I spent a week at Cumberland. I made investigations regarding P. E. Cain supplying liquor to Indians, but was unable to obtain sufficient evidence to bring a case against him. I left Cumberland on the morning of January 16 with the thermometer at 45 below zero and camped at Beaver lake, 35 miles north where there is a small settlement of Indians whom I visited. The next morning I crossed Beaver lake a distance of twelve miles and camped in a house, the weather being exceptionally cold and blowing hard. I left the following morning before daylight and travelled to Birch Portage, about 35 miles. The road was very bad being all portage which had only just been opened up, hard enough to carry the dogs, but we were obliged to wear snow shoes. There is a hunting camp at Birch Portage; I visited the Indians who were home, it being too cold for them to go to their traps. I left Birch Portage at daylight the next morning and travelled up the Beaver river, through several small portages and lakes to Pelican lake, and crossed over to the Narrows arriving at the Hudson Bay Company's post in the afternoon having come a distance of 25 miles. The road was hard the weather remaining very cold, the thermometer registering 40 below zero. There is quite a large settlement of Indians at Pelican Narrows, also a Roman Catholic mission. I patrolled the reserve also visited the missionaries and Indians. I also met Mr. H. Hall, who was on his way to The Pas from the Huskie post beyond Lac du Brotchet. I took a statement from him regarding the alleged shooting of Indians which I am forwarding under separate cover together with my report. I left Pelican narrows on Saturday morning, January 21, and travelled north for about 25 miles through short portages and small lakes to an Indian fishing camp from where I was obliged to take on three nights' dog fish, there being none on the road until reaching south Reindeer lake. The country from Pelican narrows is very hilly and rocky, well timbered but small, practically all spruce, with a few birch and poplar scattered here and there. I crossed the Churchill river the next afternoon and visited an Indian camp and camped in a portage having travelled about 25 miles. For the next two days I saw nobody. The road mostly ran through portages and was very rough, we camped in portages where there was plenty of dry wood, and reached the south end of Reindeer lake on Tuesday, January 24, having travelled 35 miles each of the last two days.

At the south end of Reindeer lake there is a small settlement of Cree Indians and a Hudson Bay Company trader. I patrolled the settlement and visited the Indians; I stayed here for three days resting self and dogs, I only intended to stay two, but was delayed a third on account of it storming. The dogs looked all the better for their rest and were in good condition. I was able to give them plenty of fish in the shape of what they call fresh water herrings, which are caught in the Deer river, and are a little smaller than the ordinary herring. I left the south end of Reindeer lake on Saturday, January 28; I was obliged to take another guide as my interpreter was not sure of the road any further than the south end and some of the narrows on the lake were dangerous. The lake had been good and hard making travelling easy, but the last snow fall had spoiled it and we were obliged to use snowshoes. I had a good load on my sled, bedding and food for three, and four nights' dog fish. It was very fortunate that I had a fifth dog. Reindeer lake is full of islands large and small, well timbered with small spruce and a few jack pine. We camped on an island every night; they are very poor places to get dry wood, it was a case of having to hunt around for a dry stick which may be found here and there and were lucky to get sufficient for one small fire before getting into our blankets, and leaving sufficient for one in the morning. If a large enough fire can be made with the dry wood the green wood will burn with it, but not otherwise. The snow drifts are very deep on the islands, which makes another difficulty. The third day on the lake we sighted the first caribou or barren land deer, the dogs began to go wild and force too much, we were travelling well considering the road about 30 miles a day. The fourth day out we passed through bands of deer all day long; there were deer on all sides of us, thousands of them. They would come within a hundred yards of the sled. On the fifth day the same thing happened, I shot sufficient for dog feed. The country from now on begins to get flat and the stretches of open lake are long with few islands. On the morning of the sixth day I visited a Chipewyan camp and knew that I was nearing Brotchet, and arrived at the post at eight o'clock the same evening; eighteen days after leaving Cumberland, four of which were spent at different settlements, the remainder travelling. Brotchet, which is situated at the north end of Reindeer lake, is rather a desolate looking place, quite flat with little stunted spruce and jackpine. The Indians are Chipewyan, but there are a few Crees amongst them. The Hudson's Bay Company have a post there; there is also a Roman Catholic mission. The Indians have all been converted and most of them take treaty. I understand that the annuity payments last year amounted to $1,500. I visited all the Indians that were around. The chief and councillor made a special trip in from their hunting camp to meet me. The missionaries were very glad to see a policeman up there, and stated that the passing through of one had a wonderful effect upon the natives; this was noticed after Inspector Genereux's visit a few years ago. The natives have many foolish superstitions, one of the worst being their horror of a sick person who become slightly delirious; they believe he has turned into a cannibal and will eat them. In such case the person has a small chance of being helped, as the people will all leave him after binding him up. I remained at Brotchet five days; the dogs were in fair condition after their hard trip, and I left on my return journey on Wednesday, February 8. The weather for the past two days had been milder and some snow had fallen, making the lake very bad for travelling. Some of the dogs' feet began to get sore; I was prepared for this and had dog shoes made out of blanket. I also put carbolic ointment on them and later some tar, which relieved them greatly. Travelling was slow on account of the roads, but we made long days, from before daylight to after sunset, and managed to make one old camp; we were obliged to wear snow-shoes all the time, the kettle was boiled twice every day, and each time six dogs' shoes were taken off and six dry ones put on them; when we camped at night these all had to be dried for the next day. It snowed for three days on the lake and the guide was afraid we would have to camp and wait for the weather to clear as he was afraid of getting lost, but we kept going and arrived at the south end on the morning of Tuesday, February 14,

having taken 6½ days to cross, the road and weather both being very bad, indeed. The dogs' feet were not so bad as I expected, the shoes kept them from getting worse, and the ointment put on them at night was a great help. I rested them at the south end for two days and left on February 16 with no road and the snow through the portage was very deep. I carried four nights' fish for dogs, but the roads began to get better and the weather cold again. I arrived at Pelican narrows on February 19, in the morning, 3½ days after leaving the south end. I did not use dog shoes for two days, the road being hard. I left Pelican narrows the following morning; the road was good, the weather not quite so extreme, and arrived at Cumberland four days later. I left the following day and arrived at The Pas on Saturday, February 25, having taken 18 days from Brotchet, 3 of which were spent resting dogs and 15 days travelling a distance of 450 miles, half of which was bad roads; average mileage per day, 30. Seventeen days were taken to reach Brotchet from The Pas, being two days longer on account of going via Birch river and making only 12 miles per day. I was absent from The Pas altogether 51 days, 7½ of which were spent at Cumberland, 1½ at Pelican narrows, 5 at south end of Reindeer lake, and 5 at Brotchet, making a total of 19 days. The road taken across Reindeer lake is about 175 miles; there is nothing to be seen on the lake only deer. Since leaving The Pas I have covered a distance of over 900 miles in 51 days, 19 of which were spent at different settlements. The dogs are in fair condition, but, of course, thin. I believe this patrol will have a good effect upon the natives, regarding their treatment of sick people who become delirious. I made them understand that it was a criminal offence to tie them up and leave them to die, and if such a thing happened there would be great trouble for them. Fortunately, in the past, when such a thing had happened there has always been somebody nearby who has rendered assistance, a priest or Hudson's Bay Company man. This patrol should, if possible, be made yearly. I attach herewith a copy of my diary.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) W. MUNDAY, *Sergt.*,
In charge of Detachment.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

January 6.—Left this a.m. on patrol to Cumberland and Brotchet, camped at Barrier this p.m. Roads fair, distance travelled 22 miles.

January 7.—Left Barrier this a.m., camped at Birch river this p.m., distance 20 miles.

January 8.—Left Birch river settlement this a.m. and arrived at Cumberland this p.m., 20 miles.

January 9.—Patrolled reserve at Cumberland.

January 10.—Visited residents at Cumberland, making inquiries regarding P. E. Cain.

January 11.—Patrolled to Budd's Point settlement this a.m., returned this p.m., 10 miles.

Jenuary 12.—Making investigations *re* P. E. Cain. Weather very cold, 52 below zero.

January 13.—Patrolled to Budd's Point for fish and returned this p.m.

January 14.—Fatigue putting new side lines on sled, fixing harness, &c.

January 15.—Sunday routine.

January 16.—Left Cumberland this a.m., arrived at Beaver lake this p.m. Distance 34 miles, roads good, very cold.

January 17.—Left Beaver Lake portage this a.m. and crossed the lake and camped, distance 12 miles. Weather stormy.

January 18.—Left North lake this a.m., arrived at Birch portage this p.m., visited Indian camps. Roads fair, distance 35 miles.

January 19.—Left Birch portage this a.m., arrived at Pelican narrows this p.m., roads good, distance 25 miles.

January 20.—Patrolled settlement and visited Indians at Pelican narrows.

January 21.—Left Pelican narrows this a.m., camped in portage this p.m., distance 25 miles. Roads good, visited some Indians enroute.

January 22.—Weather stormy, left camp before daylight, roads heavy, camped across the Churchill river this p.m. Distance 25 miles.

January 23.—Left Churchill river this a.m., camped this p.m. late, distance 38 miles.

January 24.—Left camp before daylight this a.m., arrived at South Reindeer lake this p.m.

January 25.—Visited Indians and resting dogs. Weather stormy.

January 26.—Stayed at South End of lake resting dogs.

January 27.—Weather very stormy, remained at south end of lake waiting for weather to clear, visited some Chipewyan Indians who had arrived.

January 28.—Left south end of the lake before daylight this a.m.; road bad, obliged to use snowshoes, camped on an island this p.m. Weather extremely cold.

January 29.—Left camp before daylight, roads heavy, camped on an island, difficulty to find dry wood.

January 30.—Left camp at daylight this a.m., snowshoes worn all day. Saw first band of deer.

January 31.—Left camp at daylight, passed bands of deer all day. Road better but obliged to wear snowshoes, weather very cold.

February 1.—Left camp at daylight; passed bands of deer; shot enough for dog feed; camped on an island this p.m., roads fair.

February 2.—Left camp at 4 o'clock this a.m., visited a Chipewyan camp near Brotchet and arrived at the post at 8 o'clock p.m.; good road from camp, snowshoes not necessary for the first time leaving south end, having travelled about 30 miles a day on an average.

February 3.—Resting self and dogs.

February 4.—Visited Indians around the post, also missionaries, made enquiries regarding the Hubert Hall case. Dogs appear to be in good shape after so long a trip.

February 5.—Sunday routine.

February 6.—Patrolled settlement and visited some of the camps. Had a visit from the Chief and Councillor.

February 7.—Getting ready to leave Brotchet, fixing up harness, sled, food, &c.

February 8.—Left Brotchet this a.m., camped at a hunting camp this p.m., roads very heavy indeed on account of snow fall.

February 9.—Left camp at daylight this a.m., weather stormy, road very heavy, camped on an island this p.m.

February 10.—Weather stormy and very cold, left camp at daylight and camped on an island this p.m.

February 11.—Left camp at daylight, passed bands of deer all day, weather milder, snow very deep, camped on island this p.m.

February 12.—Left camp at daylight, no improvement in the road, passed through deer all day, camped on an island this p.m.; some of the dogs feet sore.

February 13.—Left camp at daylight and camped on an island, weather stormy, roads very heavy.

February 14.—Left camp at daylight and arrived at the south end this a.m. after a very hard trip, wearing snowshoes all the time. Dogs very tired; their feet sore.

February 15.—Resting self and dogs.

February 16.—Left the south end this a.m., camped on portage this p.m., no road.

February 17.—Left camp at daylight, camped half way to Pelican narrows from the south end, road fair, met an Indian who had passed over the road and was going to the south end.

February 18.—Enroute to Pelican narrows, crossed the Churchill. Weather fine.

February 19.—Arrived at Pelican narrows this a.m. Road good.

February 20.—Left Pelican narrows this a.m., camped on portage this p.m., distance 35 miles.

February 21.—Arrived at north end Beaver lake p.m., distance 25 miles.

February 22.—Left north end of lake this a.m., camped on portage, distance 32 miles.

February 23.—Arrived at Cumberland this a.m., distance 12 miles. Roads good.

February 24.—Left Cumberland this a.m., camped at Barrier, distance 25 miles.

February 25.—Left Barrier this a.m. and arrived at The Pas this a.m., distance 20 miles.

W. MUNDAY, *Sergt.*.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
PRINCE ALBERT, March 10, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—*Re* Sergt. Munday's patrol to Lac du Brotchet, Huskie Point or Fort Hall is on the Ennadia or Tibanni lakes a little north of the intersection of the 30th and 102nd parallels, as shown on a map of Canada, issued by the Department of the Interior and dated 1909. A straight line projected from this point in a southeasterly direction would strike Fort Churchill, distant 310 miles.

The Esquimaux in the last 8 or 10 years have been known to get across the country to Churchill in the winter time only. The party is made up of three or four strong and young men. Ninety days were taken to make this trip.

At Dubawnt lake there is an Esquimaux trader who trades with the natives in the surrounding district and brings the results of his trade to Fort Hall. He is employed by the Hudson Bay Company through Mr. Hall. This altogether is an Esquimaux country.

In the summer time these Esquimaux go to the coast, where Burnt Side river empties itself into the ocean. At this point they hold their summer feasts. There are said to be large coal deposits there. They make fires of it and roast the seals or whales whole. The country from Fort Hall north is barren land and the same is reported south and southeast.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

C. CONSTANTINE, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'F' Division.

March 6, 1911.

Memorandum to
The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Prince Albert.

I have just read Sergt. Munday's report on patrol made from The Pass to Lac du Brotchet.

I quite appreciate the hard work done by this N.C.O. on this long trip. He is to be commended.

A. B. PERRY,
Commissioner.

APPENDIX X.

SERGEANT T. NICHOLLS' PATROL, NORWAY HOUSE TO CHURCHILL AND RETURN.

May 2, 1911.

To the Officer Commanding,
Regina District.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following copy of my diary of a patrol made by me from Norway House to Fort Churchill and return to Regina.

Saturday, February 18, 1911.—Sergeant Nicholls and Spl. Constable Towers with two teams of our dogs each left the barracks at 10 a.m. and camped for the night at Pugatovaaton at 3.35 p.m. Constable Withers and Spl. Constable McLeod with two Split Lake teams also accompanied the party.

Sunday, Feburary 19, 1911.—Left John Bull at 4 a.m., camped at the rapids for breakfast at Cross lake at 2 p.m. Poppick died at Cross lake.

Monday, February 20, 1911.—Left Cross lake at noon and camped in the bush for the night at 5.30 p.m. Saw the Rev. Goddin and he declined J. P. commission; sent file to McDiarmid to forward to officer commanding.

Tuesday, February 21, 1911.—Left camp at 6.30 a.m., had one fire and camped at the Fiddle for the day at 2 p.m. Weather too bad to travel any further; drifting, with strong head wind.

Wednesday, February 22, 1911.—Left Fiddle at 4 a.m., built the fires and camped for the night at 5.30 p.m. Travelling was good in the bush but poor on the lakes.

Thursday, February 23, 1911.—Left camp at 6.30 a.m., had one fire and camped for the night at Natawayan at 4 p.m., travelling fairly good; no wind.

Friday, February 24, 1911.—Left Natawayan at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped well down on the Grassy river at 5.30 p.m. Lots of water on the river, also on Stinking lake. Very warm all day, dogs suffered from the heat.

Saturday February 25, 1911.—Left camp at 4.30 a.m., had two fires and reached the detachment at Split lake at 2.30 p.m. in a slight snow storm and cold. The only day that it has been freezing on the trip. No grub here at either trading post.

Sunday, February 26, 1911.—At Split lake. Weather fine and mild.

Monday, February 27, 1911.—At Split lake.

Tuesday, February 28, 1911.—Preparing to start to-morrow; putting up rations, &c.

Wednesday, March 1, 1911.—Everything ready to start at 7 a.m. Weather has got bad; wind blowing a gale and snow drifting. Could not start.

Thursday March 2, 1911.—Left Split lake at 11 a.m., the party consisting of the following detail: Sergeants Nicholls and Edgenton (the latter on transfer from depot to 'M' division) and Constable Withers with three teams of dogs. Special Constable Towers and Juda Frank ahead of the dogs. Travelled over a heavy trail, had two fires and camped at 5.30 p.m. for the night. Twenty-six miles.

Friday, March 3, 1911.—Trail very heavy. We left camp at 6.30 a.m. and camped for the night at 5 p.m. Thirty-one miles.

Saturday March 4, 1911.—Left camp at 7 a.m. and reached Sandy lake at 11 a.m., and camped for the day in order to get an Indian to haul dog feed from here to the Paddle portage. There was no track from here. Nobody living to the north.

Sunday March 5, 1911.—Laid up at Sandy lake all day. After a lot of trouble, succeeded in getting David Harvey to haul dog feed to the Paddle portage. He would not start on account of its being Sunday.

Monday March 6, 1911.—We left Sandy lake at 7.30 a.m. with a hired team and two men to haul the dog feed to Paddle portage. We had two fires during the day and camped at night on the Little Churchill, about 4 miles down. The trail was very heavy and there was no sign of the old track.

Tuesday, March 7, 1911.—We travelled the river all day, from 6 a.m. until 5 p.m., with two fires; the snow was very deep.

Wednesday March 8, 1911.—Travelled the river all day, same as yesterday, and camped on the Paddle portage at 5.30 p.m. It was snowing hard all day and blowing strongly from the west.

Thursday, March 9, 1911.—Left the Paddle portage at 7 a.m., took on all the dog feed and sent the hired team back. The trail was very heavy. We had two fires and camped at Big lake at 6 p.m.

Friday, March 10, 1911.—Left Big lake at 6 a.m. and camped on the edge of the Plains at 6.30 p.m. The travelling was very heavy all day.

Saturday, March 11, 1911.—Left camp in a bad storm and travelled the Plains to the Dog river and camped for the night at 5 p.m.

Monday, March 13, 1911.—Left Dog river at 6.30 a.m. in a storm; the wind was strong from the south. It became calm towards evening. We camped at Deer river at sunset. During the night a blizzard came up with a gale from the northwest burying the camp; and we had to shift at 3 a.m. in the morning. We laid up all day and moved camp three times. Dog feed and rations finished.

Tuesday, March 14, 1911.—We laid up all day storm bound.

Wednesday, March 15, 1911.—Picked out six of the best dogs and left camp at 8 a.m., with the mail for Churchill. Having cached the balance of the loads, dog-harness, sleighs, sets, &c. Arrived at the Hudson Bay Company at 6 p.m. and had our first good meal for three days, and went to barracks and reported to Superintendent Starnes at 10 p.m.

Thursday, March 16, 1911.—At Churchill. Superintendent Starnes sent to Deer river for the balance of the outfit.

Friday, March 17, 1911.—At Churchill. The dogs and loads arrived from Deer river. Dogs had suffered very little from want of food.

Saturday, March 18, 1911.—Working in office at Churchill.

Sunday, March 19.—Sunday routine.

Monday, March 20, 1911.—Working in office.

Tuesday, March 21, 1911.—Working in office.

Wednesday, March 22, 1911.—Weather stormy; working in office.

Thursday, March 23, 1911.—Left Churchill. The party were the same excepting Corporal Walker, on transfer to depot.

We started at 8.30 a.m., had one fire and camped on the Churchill river about four miles from the Deer river. Travelled against a gale of wind from the south and a heavy ground drift.

Friday, March 24, 1911.—Weather fine and mild; thawing all day. We left camp at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped on the Dog river at 5 p.m. for the night. Hauling very heavy.

Saturday, March 25, 1911.—During the night it rained heavily for about an hour, and then turned into a howling blizzard from the northwest and continued all day, remained in camp.

Sunday, March 26, 1911.—Weather still too bad to travel; remained in camp on Dog river.

Monday, March 27, 1911.—Left Dog river at 6 a.m. and camped well on in the Paddle portage.

Tuesday, March 28, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped on Big lake.

Wednesday, March 29, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m. and camped on Churchill river.

Thursday, March 30, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m. and camped on the Portage, going into Harvey's at 5.30 p.m.

Friday, March 31, 1911.—Left camp at 6 a.m., had two fires and camped the night in a shack at 5 p.m. at Sandy lake.

Saturday, April 1, 1911.—Left camp at 7 a.m., had two fires and camped at Clearwater lake at 7 p.m. over a good trail.

Sunday, April 2, 1911.—Left Clearwater lake at 6 a.m., had two fires and arrived at Split lake detachment at sundown.

Monday, April 3, 1911.—At Split lake.

Tuesday April 4, 1911.—At Split lake everything ready for a start for Norway House in the morning.

Wednesday, April 5, 1911.—Left Split lake at 6 a.m., had one fire and camped for the night at Spences' shack; travelled over a good trail all day. Just before camping it commenced to snow and continued all night.

Thursday, April 6, 1911.—Very mild, snowing all day; track heavy. Had two fires; left at 6 a.m. and camped for the night at Natawayan at 7.30 p.m. Having arranged for a cache of fish here, on my way north. I am staying over to-morrow to give dogs a rest, several of which have sore feet.

Friday, April 7, 1911.—At Natawayan all day, fixed up dogs feet, &c.

Saturday, April 8, 1911.—Left Natawayan at 6 a.m., travelled all day against a head wind and a heavy snow storm and camped in the bush at 4.30 p.m.

Sunday, April 9, 1911.—Left camp at 6.35 a.m., had dinner at Cross portage at survey railway cache, and camped at the Fiddle at 7 p.m. Fine travelling all day.

Monday, April 10, 1911.—Left the Fiddle at 6.30 a.m. and travelled until 11 a.m. when it became soft and we had to camp; started again at 6 p.m. but had to stop at 8 p.m. in a torrent of rain.

Tuesday, April 11, 1911.—Left camp at 8 a.m., very soft and rained hard. Travelled all day through about a foot of slush and made Cross lake at 8 p.m., travelling 10 hours to make 12 miles.

Wednesday, April 12, 1911.—At Cross lake all day, too wet to move; dried all clothes and bedding.

Thursday, April 13, 1911.—Heavy snow storm from the north. Slightly colder. Remained at Cross lake.

Friday, April 14, 1911.—Left Cross lake at 8.30 a.m., had two fires during the day and camped in the bush for the night at 7 p.m.

Saturday, April 15, 1911.—Left camp at 5 a.m. and arrived at Norway House at 9.30 a.m.

Sunday, April 16, 1911.—At Norway House.

Monday, April 17, 1911.—At Norway House; fixed up vouchers with the Hudson Bay Company and prepared to leave for Gimli to-morrow.

Tuesday, April 18, 1911.—Sergeant Nicholls, Corporal Walker, Special Constable Towers with police train of dogs. James Towers with hired team, and native guide, Andrew Taylor, left Norway House at 7 a.m. en route to Gimli, travelled on the ice to Warren's Landing arriving there at 1 p.m. and camped, it being too soft to proceed further.

Wednesday, April 19, 1911.—Left the Landing at 2.30 a.m., had breakfast at Little Black River point, and camped for the day at noon at the N. Fish Company, Black river. Too soft to travel. The last winter mail passed here going north.

Thursday, April 20, 1911.—Left Black river at 2.30 a.m., stopped for breakfast at Poplar point and camped for the day at 12.30 p.m. between Big Stone and Mossy point. Good travelling up to 11 a.m. then thawing, heavy. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and travelled all night, stopped for two hours at Mossy point and arrived at Berens river at 6.30 a.m. Travelling bad between Mossy point and Sandy bar.

Saturday, April 22, 1911.—Left Berens river at 5.30 a.m., camped for breakfast at 9 a.m. and camped for the night at Jackhead at 3 a.m. Lots of water on the ice and we struck open water twice.

Sunday, April 23, 1911.—Left Jackhead at 1.30 a.m., boiled the kettle in Mitchell's camp and arrived at Fisher bay at 9.30 a.m. Could take dogs no further and hired a team of oxen to transport the baggage over Fisher river across the Six Mile portage and took three and a half hours to make the trip. Put up at Thiskfoot's and arranged with him to take Corporal Walker and myself to the railway at $4.50 per day; he to feed the team and board himself on the road.

Monday, April 24, 1911.—Left Fisher river at 7.30 a.m. and camped in the bush at 7 a.m. The road was one long mud hole.

Tuesday, April 25, 1911.—Left camp at 6.30 a.m., stopped at 11.30 a.m. for two hours and camped for the night at Nazer at 6 p.m. The last ten miles was good road.

Wednesday, April 26, 1911.—Left Nazer at 6.30 a.m. and arriving at Gimli at 2.30 p.m. Put all the mail into the post office, except a packet for Regina.

Thursday, April 27, 1911.—Left Gimli and proceeded to Winnipeg, leaving again for Regina at 11 p.m. and arrived at 10 a.m. on the morning of the 28th.

General remarks.—The weather from Norway House to Split lake was very mild; but from Split lake to Fort Churchill it was very stormy and there was a great deal more snow than usual, altogether making the journey much harder than usual.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

TOM NICHOLLS, *Sergeant.*
Reg. No. 3419.

PART II

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION

PART II.

STRENGTH AND DISTRIBUTION, SEPTEMBER 30, 1911.

DISTRIBUTION. State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendent.	Inspector.	Sub-Inspector.	Assistant Superintendent.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
Depôt	Regina	1	1	1	6	1	1	5	5	6	66	12	106	4	
	Arcola								1				1	1	
	Balcarres										1		1	1	
	Fort Qu'Appelle										2	1	3	2	
	Broadview									1			1	1	
	Canora										1		1	1	
	Carnduff										1		1	1	
	Craik								1				1	1	
	Drinkwater										1		1	1	
	Elbow									1			1	1	
	Estevan							1					1	1	
	Estlin										1		1	1	
	Fillmore										1		1	2	
	Fort Qu'Appelle									1			1	1	
	Grenfell									1	1		2	3	
	Indian Head									1	1		2	2	
	Kamsack									1	1		2	2	
	Lanigan							1					1	1	
	Melville									1			1	1	
	Milestone										1		1	1	
	Mortlach										1		1	1	
	Moosomin										1		1	2	
	Moosomin								1		1		2	1	
	Moosomin								1				1	1	
	Norway House								2		1	1	4		
	North Portal									1	1		2	1	
	Nokomis										1		1	1	
	Ottawa		1		4					1	1		7		
	Outlook									1			1	1	
	Oxbow										1		1	1	
	Pelly										1		1	1	
	Pennycheny										1		1	1	
	Shelbourne									1			1	1	
	Strassburg										1		1	1	
	Split Lake										1	1	2		
	Town Station									1	1		2	1	
	Tugaske										1		1	1	
	Wawota									1			1	2	
	Wauchope										1		1	1	
	Willow Bunch									1	1	1	3	1	
	Wolseley							1					1	1	
	Wood Mountain				1					1	2	1	5	13	
	Wolseley													1	
	Wynyard										1		1	1	
	Yorkton				1					1	3		5	5	
	Yellowgrass										1		1	1	
	On command			1	1					1	2		4		
	On leave			1	2			1	2	1	1		8		
	Total 'Depôt' Division	1	1	3	12	1	1	12	14	24	104	17	190	154	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Division.	Post.	Comm'r.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Vet. Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'A'	Maple Creek			1	1				2		3	4	11	19	
	East End								1		1	1	3	4	
	Gull Lake									1			1	2	
	Herbert								1		1		2	2	
	Montgomery Lake														
	Morse														
	Notre Dame										1		1	1	
	Pellétiers Lake														
	Saskatchewan Landing													1	
	Swift Current								1		2		3	5	
	Ten Mile								1		1	1	3	5	
	Town Station										1		1	1	
	Willow Creek									1	1	1	3	4	
	Total 'A' Division			1	1				6	2	11	7	28	44	
'B'	Dawson				2			2	2	1	8	3	18	25	
	Careross							1					1	1	
	Dawson Town Station									1	3		4		
	Forty Mile								1				1		5
	Granville										1		1	2	
	Mayo									1			1		4
	Rampart House										1		1		
	Whitehorse Town Station									1	1		2		
	Whitehorse			1				1			5	1	8	4	4
	On Command									1	3		4		
	Total 'B' Division			1				3	4	5	22	4	41	32	13
'C'	Battleford		1					3		1	9	3	17	22	
	Alsask										1		1	1	
	Biggar									1			1	1	
	Kerrobert										1		1	1	
	Kindersley								1		1		2	2	
	Lashburn										1		1	1	
	Lloydminster									1	1		2	2	
	Macklin									1			1	1	
	Meota										1		1	1	
	Onion Lake									1			1	2	
	Paynton										1		1	1	
	Radisson										1		1	1	
	Unity										1		1	1	
	Wilkie			1						1	2		4	4	
	G. T. P. Camp										1		1	1	
	On Command		1								1		2		
	Total 'C' Division		1	2				3	1	6	22	3	38	42	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons.	Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
'D'	Macleod.		1	2	1		4	1	4	28	2	43	42			
	Big Bend									1		1	2			
	Bellevue							1		3		4	2			
	Blairmore								1	2		3	1			
	Burmis									2		2	1			
	Cardston						1				1	2	1			
	Carmangay								1			1	1			
	Claresholm			1				1				2	2			
	Coleman									2		2	1			
	Frank								1	3		4	2			
	Lille									2		2	2			
	Lundbeck									1		1	2			
	Passburg								1	2		3	1			
	Peigan									1	1	2	2			
	Pincher Creek		1							2		3	4			
	Stand Off							1			3	4	5			
	Twin Lakes								1	1		2	3			
	Total 'D' Division		1	4	1		5	4	9	49	8	81	74			
'E'	Calgary		1	1			2	3		14	3	24	17			
	Banff							1		1		2	2			
	Bankhead									1		1				
	Bassan								1		1	2	1			
	Berry Creek							1		1		2	3			
	Brooks								1			1	1			
	Canmore									2		2	1			
	Carbon									2		2	2			
	Cochrane									1		1	1			
	Gleichen									2	2	4	4			
	High River							1				1	2			
	Innisfail									1		1	1			
	Irricana									1		1	1			
	Okotoks								1			1	1			
	Olds									1		1	1			
	Red Deer									1		1	1			
	Strathmore									1		1	1			
	Trochu							1		1		2	4			
	Total 'E' Division		1	1			2	7	3	30	6	50	46			
'F'	Prince Albert		1	1			2		2	6	4	16	20			
	Asquith															
	Barrows									1		1				
	Duck Lake									1	1	2	2			
	Green Lake								1			1				4
	Hudson Bay Junction															
	Hanley									1		1	1			
	Humboldt								1			1	2			
	Melfort						1					1	1			
	Rosthern									1		1	1			
	Rosetown								1			1	1			
	Saskatoon								1	4		5	6			
	Shellbrook									1		1	1			
	Tisdale									1		1	1			
	Le Pas							1		1		2				4
	Wadena									1		1	1			
	Total, 'F' Division		1	1			2	1	5	18	5	35	37			8

DISTRIBUTION. State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Asst. Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Asst. Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total	Horses.	Dogs.
'G'	Edmonton			1	1				2	1	8	3	16	13	
	Alix										1		1	1	
	Andrew														
	Bickerdike										1		1	1	
	Camrose									1			1	1	
	Castor										1		1	3	
	Baysland										1		1	1	
	Entwistle										1		1	1	
	Edson										2		2	2	
	Fort Saskatchewan				1			1	2	2	6	4	16	21	mule
	Hardisty										1		1	1	1
	Jasper Park										1		1	1	
	Lacombe									1			1	1	
	Lac Ste. Anne														
	Morinville										1		1	2	
	Prairie Creek				1					1	1		3	3	
	Stettler								1		1		2	1	
	Stoney Plain								1				1	1	
	Tofield										1		1	1	
	Vegreville										1		1	1	
	Vermilion										1		1	1	
	Viking									1			1	1	
	Wainwright										1		1	1	
	Wetaskiwin									1			1	1	
	On command						1				6		7	3	
	On leave				1								1		
	Total, 'G' Division			1	4		2	6	8	36	7		64	64	
'K'	Lethbridge			1	1		1	1	4	20	2		30	20	
	Coutts							1		2			3	8	
	Grassy Lake								1				1		
	Irvine									1	1		2	2	
	Magrath														
	Medicine Hat				1					1	2		4	6	
	Medicine Lodge											1	1	1	
	Pendant d'Oreille									1		1	2	3	
	Royal View									1	1		2	2	
	Stafford Village														
	Sundial										1		1	1	
	Taber														
	Warner														
	Wild Horse									1			1	2	
	Writing-on-Stone										2	1	3	3	
	Bow Island														
	On Command									1			1	1	
	Total, 'K' Division			1	2			2	2	10	30	6	53	48	

DISTRIBUTION.—State of the Force by Divisions, September 30, 1911.—*Continued.*

Division.	Place.	Commissioner.	Assistant Commissioner.	Superintendents.	Inspectors.	Surgeons or Assistant Surgeons.	Veterinary Surgeons.	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Total.	Horses.	Dogs.
M	Fort Churchill		1					2	1	5		9			41
	Fullerton										1	1			18
	York Factory							1				1			
	Total 'M'		1					3	1	5	1	11			59
N	Athabaska Landing		1				1		1	3	2	8	5		
	Chipewyan							1		1	1	3			6
	Grande Prairie								1	1		2	4		2
	Herschel Island			1					1	2		4			
	Lesser Slave Lake							1		3	2	6	6		
	Fort Macpherson								1	2		3			10
	Peace River Crossing						1					1	2		
	Sawridge												1		
	Smith's Landing			1					1	2	1	5	4		5
	Sturgeon Lake									1		1	2		
	Vermilion							1				1	1		2
	On leave			1								1			
	Total 'N' Division		1	3			2	3	5	15	6	35	25		25

Recapitulation.

Place.															
Regina District	1	1	3	12	1	1	12	14	24	104	17	190	154		
Maple Creek District			1	1				6	2	11	7	28	44		
Dawson District				3			3	4	5	22	4	41	32		13
Battleford District			1	2			3	1	6	22	3	38	42		
Macleod District			1	4	1		5	4	9	49	8	81	74		
Calgary District			1	1			2	7	3	30	6	50	16		
Prince Albert District			1	1			3	1	6	18	5	35	37		8
Edmonton District			1	4			2	6	8	36	7	64	64		
Lethbridge District			1	2			2	2	10	30	6	53	48		
Hudson's Bay District			1					3	1	5	1	11			59
Athabaska and Mackenzie District			1	3			2	3	5	15	6	35	25		25
Total strength, Sept, 30, 1911	1	1	12	33	2	1	34	51	79	342	70	626	566		105

PART III

YUKON TERRITORY

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APPENDIX A.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR F. J. HORRIGAN, COMMANDING DAWSON.

DAWSON, Y. T., September 30, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the following Annual Report of 'B' Division. This is accompanied by a report from Inspector J. A. Macdonald, Commanding the White Horse Sub-district.

The following changes have taken place in the personnel of officers since the last annual report:—

Supt. A. E. Snyder, transferred to Depot Division.
Insp. T. A. Wroughton, transferred to Depot Division.
Serg. L. A. Pare, retired to pension.
Insp. E. Telford, promoted from Sergeant Major.
This leaves the undermentioned officers, stationed as follows:—
Insp. F. J. Horrigan, Dawson, in command.
Insp. E. Telford, Dawson.
Insp. J. A. Macdonald, Whitehorse.

At Dawson, Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson is in attendance, being employed from month to month.

At Whitehorse we have no acting assistant surgeon at present.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

Mining by large companies is expanding. The amount of capital invested in dredges, hydraulic plants, ditches and pipe lines has been very materially increased, giving employment to several hundred extra men during the past summer.

The general business of the district was materially curtailed during the early part of the season, and confidence was somewhat shaken by the outbreak of small-pox, and by the establishment of local quarantine by the mining operators. However, since the epidemic has been stamped out confidence has been restored and the merchants report business now in a most satisfactory condition, and the future outlook is considered very promising.

Last year the North American Trading and Transportation Co. decided to withdraw from general merchandise, but Mr. W. H. Isom, vice president of the company, visited the territory during the summer, and after visiting their large mining interests and looking into the general business conditions of the country with regard to its future possibilities, decided to at once go into mining and general merchandise on a much larger scale than ever before.

Further outlay of capital is anticipated through Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold, one of our largest operators, who recently returned from England to complete plans for a large expenditure of money during next season, which will, in the near future, materially increase the present gold output.

Dr. D. Cairns, geological surveyor and metaloligist, arrived here recently on his way to Ottawa after spending the summer in the Porcupine country, which is on the northern boundary line between Yukon and Alaska.

For a number of years both the Canadian and United States geological surveys have felt the want of an international survey (geological) section along the boundary between Yukon and Alaska. Accordingly, last winter an agreement was reached whereby the Canadians are to map and study the geology along the one hundred and forty first meridian (the Yukon-Alaska boundary) from the Yukon river to the Porcupine river, and the United States geologists are to continue the work to the Arctic ocean.

The boundary survey topographers map the country for two and a half miles on each side of the one hundred and forty first meridian, and it is this map—five miles wide—half in Canada and half in the United States, that they use for the geological work, so that Dr. Cairns and Mr. Madden work quite as much in Canada as in the United States. This strip of land will also be used to establish a line from which all other geological work on both sides of the boundary can be carried on, and will form a definite base.

The boundary survey proper, in charge of Messrs. Craig and Riggs, has made splendid progress this season. The heliographic party doing the advance work went to the Arctic coast. This is much more rapid than was calculated on, and it now seems that not half the men will be required to complete the boundary work next season.

It might be of interest to people in eastern Canada—as well as those in the west—to learn that the country which they almost invariably associate with ice, snow, glaciers, and almost continual cold weather, is commencing to hold her own in an agricultural sense, as can be seen from the following statistics, gathered and published in a recent issue of the Dawson 'Daily News':

'Farmers and gardeners near the city (Dawson) are having splendid success. One farmer alone, at West Dawson, will have a root crop, including potatoes, weighing more than two hundred tons. Several tons of tomatoes have been ripened within a mile of Dawson. The potato yield will supply the greater demand, and will be worth a neat sum. It is estimated the Klondike camp annually consumes more than $200,000 worth of potatoes. Beets, celery, cauliflower, turnips, cabbages and other vegetables are now in splendid condition. About two hundred acres of land under cultivation near Dawson in past years has produced annually four hundred and fifty tons of potatoes and one hundred and fifty tons of other vegetables. Strawberries, grown in the open, also have cut some figure in the market this year. Raspberries, blueberries and wild currants in their wild state grow in abundance on all the hills. Yukon oat crops run as high as fifty bushels to the acre, and potatoes three hundred and fifty bushels to the acre.'

Judge Maybee, chairman of the Dominion Railway Commission, held a session of the commission at Whitehorse early in August, at which Col. Conrad, owner and operator of the "Big Thing" mine at Conrad, presented his case against the White Pass and Yukon route for extortionate freight rates on ore, and was successful in having the rate cut down from $3.50 per ton to $1.25 per ton, which will enable him to successfully work his property, and give a new lease of life to copper mining in the southern end of district.

CRIME.

For a summary of cases under this head, I refer you to the list of cases entered and dealt with, which follows:

SESSIONAL PAPER No. 28

List of Cases entered and Dealt with in the District from October 1, 1910, to September 30, 1911.

Classification.	Cases entered.	Convictions	Dismissed and withdrawn.	Awaiting trial.
Offences against the person				
Assault, common	22	15	7	0
Assault, causing actual bodily harm	2	2	0	0
Assault, aggravated	1	1	0	0
Intimidation	2	2	0	0
Attempted suicide	1	0	1	0
Indecent exposure	1	1	0	0
Offences against property				
Theft	14	10	4	0
Theft by conversion	1	0	1	0
Theft from H. M. Mail	1	0	1*	0
Theft from express Co., gold	1	1	0	0
Theft by servant	1	1	0	0
Killing and wounding dogs	1	0	1	0
Cruelty to animals	1	1	0	0
False pretenses	1	1	0	0
Malicious damage	2	2	0	0
Offences against public order.				
Pointing firearms	1	1	0	0
Offences against religion and morals				
Creating a disturbance	3	2	1	0
Drunk and disorderly	54	54	0	0
Vagrancy	2	2	0	0
Keeping a common gaming house	8	8	0	0
Playing or looking on in common gaming house	18	11	7	0
Swearing in public place	2	2	0	0
Keeping house of ill-fame	1	1	0	0
Offences misleading justice—				
Perjury	3	1	1	1
Corruption and disobedience--				
Resisting arrest	2	1	0	1
Contempt of court	2	2	0	0
Offences against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	9	6	3	0
Indians intoxicated	18	15	2	1
Having liquor in possession in an Indian camp	4	4	0	0
Offences against Yukon ordinances—				
Selling liquor without license	5	5	0	0
Interdiction	10	10	0	0
Insanity	11	8	3	0
Offences against city by-laws				
Violation health ordinance	8‡	1	7	0
Riding bicycle at excessive speed	1	1	0	0
Grand totals	211	169	39	3

* Dismissed for insufficient evidence. Robbery of $3,000 gold from str. Selkirk. † Gold robbery off str. Dawson, convictions obtained by express co., in United States. ‡ These cases entered by local sanitary inspector.

About the 22nd August, 1910, the Washington National Bank of Fairbanks shipped three boxes of gold in bricks via Dawson, Whitehorse and Skagway to Seattle, Wash. The gold was shipped by Alaska Pacific Express Co. and placed on board the Steamer *Schwatka,* and put into a large steel cage. On arrival at Dawson the cage was opened and the boxes found apparently intact. On August the 28th the shipment was sent forward from Dawson on the steamer *Dawson.* Nothing further was heard about this particular shipment until about the 10th Sept. when we were notified that on being opened in the bank at Seattle one of the boxes was found to have been opened-apparently enroute-and the gold extracted and the box filled with pig lead and resealed. Two of the boxes were properly sealed with a cord used for the purpose of sending bullion through Canadian Territory, but the cord on the third box was missing. There were supposed to have been thirty five bricks of gold in the missing box when shipped from Fairbanks, the value being approximately $57,500. The banks, express company and insurance companies had expert detectives on the case immediately, and it was thought at first that the substitution had been made before the shipment left Fairbanks, but the following extract from a Seattle paper, published in a recent issue of the Dawson 'Daily News,' will throw new light on this robbery:

'The method employed to substitute lead for gold was ridiculously simple, as explained by Everette's confession. Everette for some months prior to August last year has been making frequent trips to Alaska in connection with his regular business of victimizing coast banks by means of drafts purporting to come from Alaskan banks. During these trips he noticed that Fairbanks made regular shipments of gold bullion to Seattle. He took occasion to study the boxes the gold was shipped in and made a careful note of all the details of marking and addresses on them. Everette conceived the notion of substituting a box full of lead for the gold. He explained this scheme to Barret, Cabaniss and the third man. It was apparently an easy matter to make the substitution, and the gang decided if they could attract the attention of a steamship purser to other things for a short time they could turn the trick in safety. A woman was the one accomplice they lacked. One was easily obtained and Cabiniss and Barret and the woman set sail for Juneau. Everette was content to do the planning and let others act, and the local man agreed to find a place for the stolen gold when the conspirators returned. The Burns men say, Cabiniss and Barret took north with them a clever duplicate of the box in which gold bullion was shipped. As it happened, this duplicate was not used, a simpler scheme offering. The night the *Humboldt* left Prince Rupert, southbound, August 10, (wrong date) the purser left his stateroom. Barrett and Cabiniss are said to have slipped in, each carrying a suit case filled with lead bars. It was the work of a few minutes to remove the cover from the bullion box, remove the gold, replace it with lead and carry away the valuable metal in the suitcases. When the *Humboldt* reached Seattle a very heavy trunk belonging to the gang was taken to a room in a local lodging house. There the bullion was divided into five shares, one share each for Everette, Cabiniss, Barrett, the woman and the local accomplice. Harry Moffett, government secret service agent, heard of Cabaniss and his gold and thinking he was on the trail of a coin "sweater", a man who pares legitimate coins and melts up the metal, he caused his arrest. Part of the stolen bullion was found in Cabaniss' room, and the man was sentenced. Barrett was arrested in Portland and is now under $10,000 bonds to stand trial for selling stolen gold. Walter H. Thayer, local agent of the Burns Agency, started on the trail of Everette, having learned that Everette was the planner of the deal. He followed his man to San Francisco, to Oakland, to Astoria and then again to Seattle, where he lost him. From Seattle, Everette went to Canon City where he victimized the Fremont County bank and was arrested at the instance of the bank cashier by the sheriff. of Fremont county. Thayer sent a Burns operative from Denver to Canon City, and the confession was obtained last week. Everette will be the state's witness in the *Humboldt*

cases. He will be brought to Seattle in a few days to show where the bulk of the *Humbodlt's* bullion still lies hidden.

On the 28th August, 1910, nineteen registered mail sacks containing gold were shipped from the Dawson Post Office to Seattle and Vancouver, on the same steamer on which the gold from Fairbanks was being transported by express. (The *Dawson*) When checking over the sacks at Skagway one sack was found missing. This sack is supposed to have contained $19,000. Owing to an unfortunate lack of certainty in checking at Whitehorse, the check from the steamer was practically useless, and makes it difficult to say if the sack was lost between Dawson and Whitehorse or between Whitehorse and Skagway. On account of the coincidence of this sack being stolen from the same steamer on the same trip on which the gold from Fairbanks was being expressed, we are of the opinion that some member of the gang was on board, and in some manner managed to get one sack cached. Every possible effort was exerted by our men in both these cases, but we were unable to find out anything concerning either case.

On the 15th October last, on the arrival of the Steamer *Selkirk* at Whitehorse, it was found that one of the registered mail sacks containing gold bullion had been opened, and gold to the value of some $3,000 stolen. Search was immediately made, and the gold was found in the forward hold of the boat under the boiler. A stowaway named Jack Hayes was arrested for the theft, and elected to be tried summarily. When the case came up before Police Magistrate Taylor at Whitehorse, the accused was dismissed for want of evidence. However, in this case all the gold was recovered.

I am glad to be able to report that after a long up-hill fight we were able to secure convictions, in September, against two employees of the Yukon Gold Company, Williams and Stott, for theft of gold dust from bed-rock on their claims. What made it so difficult to obtain a conviction was that so many men in the employ of the Company were banded together to steal gold from it. Williams, the last man convicted, was a sub-foreman and considered one of their trusted employees. He had been with the company for six seasons and had received over five thousand dollars cash in wages. The resident manager of the company informed me that he was highly pleased with the clever work of Reg. No. 4936 Const. Christensen V.A.B., in this case, and was satisfied that the convictions would put a stop to the stealing of gold. The manner in which Williams was trapped was, impressions of several nuggets were taken in wax, and the nuggets put in different places on bed rock. Const. Christensen was detailed for plain clothes duty to arrange a place he could watch the men working in an open cut and still not be seen himself. Mr. Justice Macaulay from the bench complimented Const. Christensen for his intelligent, impartial and straightforward evidence in the case.

On the 26th November E. W. Gillout reported that his diamond ring had been stolen from the wash room at the Coal Creek mines, and that he suspected Frank T. Ganley of the theft. Ganley was asked if he knew anything of the ring and denied all knowledge of it, but on being searched the ring was found on him. and he then claimed to have found it. The case came before Judge Dugas on the 1st December, and accused was released on suspended sentence.

On the 22nd November E. Cameron reported that his cabin had been broken into and some blankets and a watch stolen. Later on the blankets were found in a second hand store and identified by Cameron as his. A man named Herman Fuchs—an old offender—had sold them, and he was arrested and on the 5th December was sentenced by Judge Craig to four months imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 6th December Joseph Kennebeck reported that John Mahoney had in his possession a lady's gold watch and chain valued at $70 which belonged to him (Kennebeck). Information was laid against Mahoney, and the case came up before Judge Dugas on the 9th December and dismissed.

On the 2nd December Mrs. Mike Stone reported that George Tree had been tearing down a cabin belonging to her. Case came up before Judge Craig on the 3rd and Tree fined $2 and to pay Mrs. Stone damages of $10. This he failed to do so was sentenced to one month imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 15th March, during a trial in the Territorial Court, Chris Miller committed perjury. He was arrested, and the case came up on the 5th April before Judge Craig, and Miller was sentenced to six months imprisonment with hard labour. This man was discharged on the 31st August on ticket of leave.

On the 30th March Thaddius M. Deatherage was arrested at Selkirk for aggravated assault. His preliminary hearing was held by Inspt. E. Telford and he was committted for trial. Case came up before Judge Dugas on the 15th April and accused sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

On the 18th May Stephen Remety was before Judge Dugas charged with intimidation of Phil Farr of Swede Creek. Remety and Farr have small holdings adjoining on Swede creek and have been at loggerheads for some years. Remety was fined $50 and costs which he paid. He was also bound over to keep the peace for one year in two sureties of $200 each and $400 personal bond. He was unable to find any sureties, and was sentenced to two months' imprisonment with hard labour. It would not surprise me to hear of a shooting affray between these two men at any time.

On June 7, William (Windy) Smith was arrested for the theft of a diamond ring from Renzoni's store. Case came up before Judge Craig on the 8th, and accused was released on a cash bail of $1,500. In the Territorial Court on July 4, before Judge Dugas and a jury, accused was dismissed. Reg. No. 3705 Corp. Gillies, J. had great difficulty in getting information in this case, as Renzoni, evidently wished to keep the matter quiet, and only told two or three friends in confidence, and it was only by accident that the information leaked out. The case was extraordinary, as Smith told Renzoni that he had taken the ring and had given it back, but before doing so had taken the stone out of the setting, and claimed to have done the stealing while very drunk. Smith went into the witness box and gave evidence to this effect, which was accepted by the jury.

On July 16, E. H. Elwell complained that he had been robbed in room 9 of the Empire Hotel, of his watch and chain, and some money. Corporal Gillies learned from one Eugene Villeneuve, who was also staying in the hotel, that a person, whom he described, came into his room twice during the night in a very suspicious manner. A systematic search was instituted and Owen Sheehan, who answered the description, was found in the Commerce hotel and taken to the town station where he was searched, and a watch, chain and $11.25 in cash found on his person and identified by Elwell as his. Sheehan was arrested, and tried before Judge Macaulay on July 19, and sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour.

On July 19, Michael Sedlmier, proprietor of the Brimstone Hotel on 32 below on Sulphur creek, reported that the keys of his cash box had been taken and some $650 stolen from the box. This case has been thoroughly investigated, and I do not believe that Sedlmier had any money stolen at all. He had been stupidly drunk for some days, and his stories as to the amount stolen did not agree, the amount ranging from $150 to $650, according to the degrees of his debauch.

On August 2, James E. Stott was before Judge Macaulay on a charge of stealing gold from the sluice boxes of the Yukon Gold Co. Stott pleaded guilty, and in sentencing him the judge said he was sorry that the law only allowed him to give him two years hard labour, as he considered the crime deserving of far harsher treatment.

On August 4, Louis Krause complained that a man giving the name of William G. Gordon had cashed a cheque for $55 with him, and had obtained goods from him with a part of the money so obtained. The cheque was returned from the bank marked "no funds". Corp. Gillies took the cheque to the Bank of British North

America and learned that it had been extracted from a cheque book issued to one Roland Meyers, who was then working at Grand Forks. William G. Cunningham, a fellow workman of Myers, was identified by Krause as the man who had passed the cheque. Meyers cheque book was found in Cunningham's possession, and he was arrested and tried before Judge Dugas, on the 25th, and sentenced to two years' imprisonment with hard labour.

On August 28, Jack Williams, a sub-foreman of the Yukon Gold Co., was arrested for the theft of gold from bed rock. Wax impressions had been taken of several nuggets and they were placed back on bed rock, and Constable Christensen cached himself in a place where he could watch every movement of accused. Accused sent the other workmen to a point where they would be out of sight, and then committed the theft. He was immediately arrested and searched and the gold found on him. On September 20, before Judge Macaulay, he was sentenced to two years imprisonment with hard labour, and in passing sentence, the judge stated that he was sorry that the law allowed him to give only the two years, as he considered the sentence should be longer.

On September 2, an old man named William McCathy was sentenced to six months imprisonment for theft of some blankets and a pair of old rubber boots Accused had been very drunk when the theft was committed.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

The only place where we acted as agent to the Mining Recorder, and Crown Timber and Land Office during the year was at Forty Mile.

Passengers for the Lower River districts were searched at Dawson by a member of the town station and a matron, while those outward bound from Whitehorse were searched at that point by a member of the town station and a matron. All baggage leaving the Territory was also searched for contraband gold. All small boats leaving the Territory were searched at Forty Mile.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the town station at Dawson, and the one in charge at Whitehorse, have been acting as immigration inspectors, and several undesirables were deported. Last year the N.C. officer in charge of the Forty Mile detachment acted in this capacity, but the superintendent of immigration thought it advisable to have the work at this end performed at Dawson.

The non-commissioned officer in charge of the Forty Mile detachment is also an agent for the Department of Agriculture, Veterinary Branch, inspecting and reporting on all horses entering and leaving Canada at that port.

Members of the various detachments execute all legal processes received from the sheriff.

Every possible assistance has been rendered to the chief license inspector, and all other local departments.

A constable was detailed at Whitehorse during a period in summer to assist the postmaster at Whitehorse.

Every assistance possible was rendered the medical health officer at this point in the enforcing of quarantine regulations during the small-pox epidemic, and a constable is now stationed at Rampart House enforcing quarantine among the Indians, owing to the prevalence of the disease in that locality.

INQUIRY DEPARTMENT.

During the past year we have received one hundred and eighty seven (187) letters asking for information concerning missing friends, relatives, &c., and we were able to supply information in eighty eight (88) cases.

Some of the letters received are pitiful, husbands, fathers, sons, brothers, &c., seemingly taking no interest in their loved ones at all.

It seems to be a strange phase of human nature in a great many people of this far north land, that when they have not made a particularly brilliant success of their venture in here they forget that they have friends or relatives on the outside who still have faith in them, many of the men leaving wives and small children at the mercy of the world, to starve or get along as best they may, and making no pretense to send them any money or, in many instances, even letters to let them know whether they are well or not.

INDIGENTS.

I am glad to say that the number of indigents during the past year was very small.

An old man of some eighty years has been receiving a grub allowance at Champagnes Landing for nearly two years, amounting to some $15 per month. He is an old time prospector who still thinks he will strike it lucky, and does not wish to leave the Territory. The authorities decided that as the local government would have to pay for his keep in some institution outside, if he were sent out of here, it would be cheaper to let the old fellow have his own way and remain in here.

All relief issued in this district was by the authority of the Commissioner of Yukon.

ARMS AND AMMUNITION.

The division is armed with Lee-Enfield rifles, a few Lee-Metford carbines, and the Colts revolver, all of which are in good condition.

Arms are inspected weekly in the post and on the various detachments when opportunity offers.

Our artillery consists of two 7 lb. muzzle loading guns, one steel and one brass, and two Maxim guns. One Maxim-Nordenfeldt gun was transferred to Calgary recently.

We have held our annual revolver practice, and the returns will be forwarded as soon as possible. The result of the practice was satisfactory considering that the men have not done any revolver shooting for a long time.

We have continued the practice of using the range of the Yukon Rifle Association here, paying a small amount for the privilege.

ACCIDENTS, DEATHS, SUICIDES, ETC.

The following is a list of casualties under this head for the past year.

On October 3, a man named Joseph H. Curry was killed on the 'Currie Lowe Fraction' on Lovett Gulch. He had gone down the shaft ladder to look over the shaft, as he and a man named William Shaw had taken a lay. The shaft was some 80 feet deep, and when Curry had descended some twenty feet he was overcome by gas and fell to the bottom. When the body was rescued, it was found that his neck had been broken by the fall. An inquest was held by Inspector F. J. Horrigan, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

On October 9, a man named Alexander Gillis was accidentally drowned in the pond used to float the dredge on No. 76 below on Bonanza. Deceased and a man named Hanrahan were blasting the frozen surface ground ahead of the dredge. This surface is always more or less undermined by the dredge buckets, and while putting in a shot of dynamite the ground gave way throwing both men into the pond. Hanrahan managed to reach shore, but deceased was pinned under water by a heavy piece of the frozen dirt, and it was some twenty minutes before the body was recovered. An inquest was held by Inspector F. J. Horrigan, the verdict of the jury being accidental death.

On January 13, a man named Albert Lee Wiste was found dead in an alley in South Dawson. An inquest was held by Inspector W. J. Bevis, the jury returning a verdict of 'death from natural causes.'

On February 3, Richard Olkers was found in his cabin, in Klondike City, with the greater part of his head shot away. Inspector F. J. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. From the evidence it was found that deceased had been gambling, and had lost all his money. He had been in debt but had made some money and intended to pay off his debts, which would have left him a little to purchase a grub stake, but he got into a game of black-jack with fatal results to his good intentions.

On February 3, a man named William D. Lapp was found dead on a lounge in the Yukon Hotel. An inquest was held by Inspector E. Telford, the jury returning a verdict of death from excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

On March 3, a man named Jean Baptiste Hebert was killed at Goddard's wood camp at the North Fork of the Klondike, by being crushed under a load of wood. Inspector Telford held an inquiry, and as death was purely accidental, did not consider an inquest necessary.

On February 18, a man named Robert Mackenzie was found dead at the head of Lake March. Surgeon L. A. Pare proceeded to the place and held an inquiry, and decided that death was due to exposure, and no inquest necessary.

On May 13, a very sad accident occurred on Too Much Gold Creek. Joseph C. Shipman, master mechanic for the Canadian-Klondike Mining Co., at Bear creek, not feeling very well, went out for a few days fishing and hunting. He was sitting on a log by the creek when he was seen by Gustave Landahl who mistook him for a bear and shot him. Landahl had been tracking a bear for some distance, and saw deceased through some bushes. Shipman died before help could be obtained. Inspector F. J. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death by shooting.

On May 13, Gustave Landahl, the man who had accidentally shot and killed Shipman, committed suicide by shooting himself. Deceased felt so badly over the unfortunate accident that he went temporarily insane. Inspector F. J. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide while temporarily insane through worrying over his accidental killing of J. C. Shipman.

On the 14th May a man named Harry McCourt, a fireman employed on the str. *St. Michael,* while drunk, fell off the steamer and was drowned. The body was not recovered at the time, but in August a body was found in an eddy below the garbage pier, which, while it was so badly decomposed as to preclude identification, we have no doubt was the body of McCourt.

On June 17 William K. Fitzgerald, Census Enumerator for the Whitehorse district, was drowned in Miles canyon. He had been acting in a strange manner for some time. The body was not found until July 6. Dr. L. A. Pare held an inquest, but the jury could not decide whether death had been accidental or suicidal.

On July 3, Andrew Bottoffs, a mining operator on 25 below Discovery on Sulphur creek, committed suicide by shooting himself in the head. Inspt. F. J. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of suicide. This was a case of deceased 'loving not wisely, but too well' the woman on whom he had centered his affections being married.

On July 8, an Indian baby was suffocated while asleep. An inquiry was held by Dr. L. A. Pare, who decided an inquest was unnecessary, death having been caused by the mother rolling on the child accidentally, causing suffocation.

On July 21, a man named Gates C. Mountain was found dead in a chair in the Tanana Hotel. Inspt. F. J. Horrigan held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of death from heart disease superinduced by excessive use of alcoholic liquors.

On July 28, Sam Ross, an old and well known merchant of South Dawson, was found dead in his bed. Inspt. E. Telford held an inquiry, and decided an inquest was unnecessary, Mr. Ross dying from heart disease.

On July 28, a man named Josephus Lamb was accidently drowned by the upsetting of a small boat in Lake Kluahne. A local resident who is a commissioner for taking affidavits, thought it his duty to hold an inquest, but as he was not legally qualified for this duty, and eye-witnesses came to Whitehorse, Inspt. J. A. Macdonald held an inquiry, and decided that death was accidental.

On September 2, a man named Gus Pearson was drowned in the pond used to float the dredge at Bear creek. Deceased was employed on the shore setting out dead men, and got too near the edge of the bank which caved in throwing him into the pond. It is surmised that he must have hit a piece of log or a stone, for the man did not come up once. The body was recovered by grappling, and Inspt. E. Telford held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death.

On September 5, Charles E. Holland and Louis Angelos attempted to cross the Sunnydale slough in a one horse wagon. They did not use the usual ford for some unaccountable reason, and drove into deep water. Both men and horse were drowned. Angelos' body was found by grappling on the 7th September, and Inspt. E. Telford held an inquest, the jury returning a verdict of accidental death by drowning. Mr. Holland's body was only recovered on the 27th September. The water in the slough had cleared and one of the workmen was crossing in a boat and saw the body lying on the bottom. It was raised and taken ashore. As an inquest had been held on Angelo, it was considered not necessary to hold one on the body of Holland, as the evidence would be the same, so an inquiry was held by Inspt. E. Telford to establish the identity of deceased.

On the 12th a man named Otto Smith, en route to Dawson overland from Cordova, was accidentally drowned in the Donjek river. He was crossing on a horse, and in some manner unknown was drowned. The horse made shore in safety. The body has not been discovered.

With two exceptions, stated below, all effects belonging to the foregoing deceased persons were turned over to the public administrator, and receipts obtained.

With regard to the estate of Josephus Lamb, his brother was present and immediately took out letters of administration, we had nothing to do with the estate, as it was situated a good many miles from our nearest detachment.

The personal effects of Chas. E. Holland are in my possession, and his real estate, farm, stock, crop, &c., are under our supervision. He made a holograph will, and his brother is now here and is applying for letters of administration.

INDIANS.

The Indians in the Yukon Territory are, as a rule, a law-abiding people, and, other than getting drunk, give little or no trouble.

There are some twelve hundred and twenty Indians in the Territory, of whom four hundred and twenty five are under the age of eighteen.

The Indians in the vicinity of Dawson have had less drunkenness amongst them during the past year than formerly. This is due to the continual employment of a Moosehide Indian—Henry Harper—as a special constable, for duty on the reserve.

The Peel River tribe frequently visit Dawson to trade, and are a sober, peaceable tribe, and have never given us any trouble.

Assistance in the way of food, blankets, medicines, &c., is given on the order of the commissioner of the Territory. An arrangement was made last fall between Superintendent A. E. Snyder, and the commissioner whereby young husky Indians asking for provisions were asked to split some stove wood. Needless to say in every case they found that after all they did not require the provisions. This plan has worked admirably in weeding out the undeserving cases.

During the prevalence of small-pox at Dawson, the Indians were kept strictly out of Dawson, and by this means were kept free of the disease. Unfortunately, the Indians at Rampart House, on the Porcupine, got infected and, as reported under another heading, the disease is sweeping through the entire band.

A government school is nearing completion at Carcross; it will cost $30,000 when completed. The children of the various tribes in the Yukon will be educated at this school, and taught farming and other occupations.

BUILDINGS, REPAIRS, &c.

Repairs necessary for the general up-keep of the various quarters were made from time to time as required.

As reported last year, the building formerly occupied as a hospital, was altered into a guard room, and is giving satisfaction. Authority has been received to make a few minor alterations, such as putting in sky-lights, gates, &c. This will be commenced very shortly.

Tenders were asked for the demolishing of the old guard room and barrack buildings. The highest tender was accepted, and the buildings razed. The ground on which they stood has now been levelled off and presents a very neat appearance.

I have already forwarded several recommendations for certain alterations which cannot but tend towards economy, and which it is not necessary to detail at this time.

CANTEEN.

Our canteen is in good condition, and very materially assists the various messes.

The stock on hand is very small when compared with former years, but still is sufficient for all requirements.

Grants are made from time to time to the messes, library, recreation funds, &c.

CLOTHING AND KIT.

The supply of clothing and kit is very satisfactory, and sufficient for our requirements.

A large amount of surplus kit in stock at Dawson and Whitehorse was shipped to Regina on the opening of navigation, as it would never be required in this Territory.

CONDUCT AND DISCIPLINE.

I am pleased to report that the conduct and discipline of this division during the past year has been very satisfactory, there being only nineteen cases of breaches of discipline, none of which were very serious. One non-commissioned officer was reduced to the ranks. There were no dismissals.

DETACHMENTS.

The number of detachments in this division is smaller than at any time before. This has become necessary owing to the greatly depleted population and also on account of our numbers being so materially reduced.

Kluahne detachment was re-opened for a short period last winter, but was closed again before the trails broke up,

Yukon Crossing detachment was open for the winter months, one non-commissioned officer, a constable and team being stationed there for patrol purposes.

It was found necessary to re-open the Mayo detachment last winter, on account of the large number of miners and prospectors in the Duncan and Mayo districts. This detachment will be permanent for some time.

Champagne Landing detachment has not been re-opened, nor has Livingstone Creek, these places being served by patrols.

Grand Forks detachment was closed last winter, but re-opened for the summer months, but is now closed again.

The destruction by fire of the Grand Forks detachment buildings will be dealt with under fires.

It is probable that the Selkirk detachment will be re-opened for the winter months, for patrol purposes, instead of Yukon Crossing, as it is a more central point.

We are still renting the detachment building at Granville, as we own no property at that point.

We rent a cabin at Forty Mile for the winter months, as the detachment buildings are too large to be kept open economically.

During last winter we closed the Town Station detachment building as it was too large. We rented a small cabin, which was very satisfactory. This winter it is proposed to close up the detachment and police the town from barracks.

DRILL AND TRAINING

Owing to our limited numbers we have been unable to have any drill during the past year, but commencing on October 1st, it is my intention to have squad and arm drill, and start a course of lectures on police duty.

DISTRIBUTION of Strength of 'B' Division September 30, 1911.

	Inspectors	Staff Sergeants.	Sergeants.	Corporals.	Constables.	Special Constables.	Totals	Horses	Dogs
Dawson	2	2	2	1	9	2	18	8	
Town Station				1	3		4		
Granville					1		1	0	
Forty Mile			1				1		5
Mayo				1			1		
Town Station, White Horse				1	1		2		
Caribou		1					1	1	
White Horse	1		1		5	1	8	4	4
Coronation Contingent				1	3		4		
Rampart House					1		1		
Head								17	
Total	3	3	4	4	25	3	41	32	9

DOGS.

We have only nine (9) dogs in charge at present, five at Forty Mile and four at Whitehorse.

It will be necessary to purchase five dogs for the Mayo detachment before long, and we have a good team in sight.

FORAGE.

The forage was supplied by a local contractor, and was of excellent quality.

FIRES AND FIRE PROTECTION

On the 11th July a fire started in the bunk house of the Yukon Gold Co. at Grand Forks, and soon spread to the adjoining buildings. As the police detachment

buildings were immediately in rear they soon caught and were entirely consumed. The matter has already been fully reported on.

We have discontinued the hydrant system in barracks, as it was considered the service was not commensurate with the high cost. We have sufficient hose to stretch from the hydrants on Turner street, old court house and the corner of Fifth street and Church street to any point in barracks, and this, with the City Fire Department is sufficient protection.

FUEL AND LIGHT.

At Dawson wood is used for fuel and is supplied by a local contractor and is of fair quality.

I would recommend that in future the wood contract be let during the winter months, as the wood supplied at that time has not touched the water and is fully one third better than the wood rafted down the river. All large concerns, such as the N.A.T. & T. Co., N.C. Co., and Pacific Cold Storage Co., purchase their wood during the winter, and claim that doing so is much more economical.

The electric light service at Dawson and Whitehorse is satisfactory.

HARNESS AND SADDLERY.

Our supply is sufficient for all requirements, and is now in good condition.

It was found necessary to employ a local saddler for some time to do our repair work in barracks, using our tools and material.

HEALTH.

The health of the division is dealt with fully in the report of Acting Assistant Surgeon W. E. Thompson, which is attached hereto.

On June 6th it was reported that there were several cases of small-pox in Dawson, and on the 7th an isolation hospital was opened under the direction of Dr. Alfred Thompson, the medical health officer, and the cases at the Good Samaritan and St. Mary's hospitals were moved into the isolation hospital. On the following two days three more cases were added to the former, then there was a lull in the camp for about ten days, and on the 18th, the Medical Health Officer, Dr. Alfred Thompson was taken ill with the disease, and on the 19th resigned his position. The Commissioner of Yukon then sent for Dr. W. E. Thompson and asked him to take charge of the outbreak and to do everything possible to suppress the disease. From now on cases arose almost daily, and great excitement prevailed among the citizens, and it became necessary to establish a new and larger isolation camp.

Commissioner Henderson, Supt. A. E. Snyder, Mr. Arthur Wilson, D. R. Macfarlane, and Dr. W. E. Thompson visited Jackson Gulch, a point three miles from Dawson, and decided upon it as a suitable locality for the new camp, and it was erected and established forthwith. As soon as the buildings were completed and the tents erected the patients were moved from the first isolation hospital to Jackson Gulch where they were made as comfortable as possible during their entire sickness. There were eighteen cases treated in the isolation camp, and Sister Mary Gideon was taken care of at St. Mary's Hospital (in their own isolation hospital) at their own expense.

The history of the outbreak is as follows: Two men came in over the winter trail to work on the dredges of the Yukon Gold Co., arriving here about the 2nd April. They remained in town for some days and were then sent to Hunker creek to work on the dredge on the Anderson concession. From this point the disease spread, and from contact started at various places, two cases occurring in Dawson, Burdick the barber, and Willie Mellish, the government telegraph messenger. The disease not being diagnosed from April 2 until June 6, it contaminated both hospitals but, thanks to the untiring efforts and good management of Acting Assistant

Surgeon W. E. Thompson, and the assistance rendered by the citizens and the various departments of the Royal Northwest Mounted Police who were always on the alert and ready to give their best service, the outbreak was rapidly checked and brought to a termination by August 14. I am pleased to be able to report that no deaths from the disease occurred during the epidemic.

As both hospitals became infected by the disease, they were placed in quarantine for three weeks, and thoroughly cleaned and renovated. One female nurse in each hospital was taken ill with the disease, and one male attendant in the Good Samaritan and Sister Mary Gideon of St. Mary's hospital acquired the disease.

On the 30th July a telegram was received from Mr. J. D. Craig of the Canadian Alaska Boundary Survey, by Administrator Arthur Wilson, stating that a case of small-pox had broken out among the Indians, and a squaw was very ill with the disease at Rampart House, and asking for a policeman and a nurse. On receipt of the message the administrator sent for me, and after reviewing the situation with him, although we were short-handed, I considered the urgency of the situation called for prompt action and detailed Reg. No. 4937 Const. Fyfe J. F. to proceed the following morning with Nurse Arthur Lee to Rampart House. His instruction were, 'maintain and enforce a quarantine among the Indians. Mr. Lee who accompanies you will be of great assistance as he has had some experience.'

On August 22, Mr. Craig wired the administrator, 'thirty-four new cases,' and asked for medical comforts, clothing and general supplies, also lumber for an hospital. As the distance to Rampart House is about 730 miles, and the river was falling very fast. the supplies were sent forward promptly. An extra male nurse and carpenters to build the hospital were also sent.

At this date seventy-one cases have been reported, all Indians, with but one death.

HORSES.

We have at present thirty two horses on hand, including ponies.

Eleven (11) ponies were transferred to "N" division, having arrived with Reg. No. 4330 Sergt. Darling and party on patrol from Athabasca Landing to Whitehorse.

The following horses were cast, sold and destroyed during the year.

Reg. No. 2653. destroyed on account of an accident.
" " 2868. killed for dog feed.
" " 71. killed for dog feed.
" " 20, cast and sold.
" " 927, pony, drowned at Telegraph creek.

INSPECTIONS.

All detachments were inspected frequently, at irregular periods, by the various officers.

The post is inspected weekly by the officer commanding, and daily by the orderly officer.

PATROLS.

I do not think it necessary for me to report on the unfortunate Macpherson-Dawson patrol, as this matter has been fully reported.

Patrols were made from Dawson and Whitehorse to nearly all points in the district, at irregular periods.

Frequent patrols were made to Livingstone Creek, Kluahne, Champagnes Landing, Grand Forks and Gold Bottom, as there are no detachments located at these places.

MINING.

The season of 1910-1911 in the Klondike region has shown several advancements in mining on a large scale, which prove that not only low grade placer deposits—neglected by individual miners—but also so-called worked out ground can be mined profitably. Modern methods are increasing the gold output yearly.

DREDGING.

This season the Yukon Gold Company has increased its fleet of gold dredges from seven to nine boats. The two new dredges are an inovation, in that the hulls and the superstructure are of steel. These dredges are of massive construction, heavily trussed to carry the weight of the machinery, and strengthened by heavy girders to withstand the digging strains.

The steel work was shipped in complete for erection. Its total weight is over 350 tons, and each dredge completed weighs over 750 tons. The construction took two months' time, working day and night, with the aid of air compressors and all modern appliances for handling heavy machinery. There were over fifty thousand rivets to be driven in each hull. In addition to the greater strength and life of the steel boats, they are said to be more easily taken down, moved and re-assembled at a new location, which is of great importance to dredging in the comparatively small creek deposits of the north.

One of the new dredges was built in the town of Grand Forks, and will operate from there up Bonanza creek, while the other dredge starts from No. 7 Eldorado.

Dredge *No. 5,* which was dismantled on Hunker creek last year and freighted twenty miles to claim No. 30 below on Bonanza has been engaged in re-working ground long supposed to be worked out by the early miners. In the course of this year's operation it was necessary to take down a high trestle, to allow this dredge to dig its way up the creek. This trestle is 55 feet high, and carries a steel pipe of thirty eight inch diameter which supplies the hydraulic mines on the opposite hills.

Dredge *No. 2* of the Yukon Gold Company was dismantled last fall, and moved six miles up stream on snow roads, where it was rebuilt, and has been operating successfully all season. It is an interesting fact that the dredges have dug as deep as twelve feet into bed rock, thereby recovering all the gold to whatever depth it may have penetrated.

The dredges commenced operating on May 1, and will probably continue until early in November.

The Yukon Gold Company this spring bought the greater part of Gold Run creek, at an outlay said to exceed a million or more dollars, and have sixty men and two keystone drills prospecting the property, which will undoubtedly be mined by dredges from this side of the divide, when the ground here has become exhausted. The same company also bought the Kreuger Concession at the mouth of Dominion creek.

The investment in dredges and hydraulic properties in the vicinity of Dawson runs into millions of dollars. The dredges now in the vicinity of Dawson number 20, in addition to those of the Yukon Gold Company, are the following:—

Two near the mouth of Bear creek, on the Klondike river, owned by the Canadian Klondike Mining Company. One of these dredges was built here last season, and is said to be the largest dredge afloat in the world, and the owners claim it is doing wonderful work.

Two on the Forty Mile river, owned by the Consolidated Gold Mining Company.

One on Forty Mile river, owned by Mr. Russell King, and managed by R. Milvain.

One on Walker's Fork, owned by Mr. Russell King, and managed by R. Milvain.

One on Indian river, owned by the Indian River Gold Mining Company.

One on Bonanza owned by the Lewis River Dredging Co.

One on Stewart river, near McQuesten, owned by the Stewart River Dredging Co.

One near the mouth of the Klondike owned by the Bonanza Basin Dredging Co.

HYDRAULIC MINES.

The operatons in hydraulicking have been extended this year, five new mines having been added to the working list, bringing the total up to 18. Among these is Gold Hill, the fabulously rich level deposit at the junction of Bononza and Eldorado creeks. The hydraulics are being given a freer rein as the dredges mine out the valleys, leaving the hydraulics free to wash down the gold-bearing hills into the valleys.

The hydraulic mines have been furnished with an abundance of water brought from the distant Rocky mountains by a water system seventy-five miles long. This carrier comprises about thirty nine miles of ditch, thirteen of pipe and twenty three miles of flume. This season has been a very successful one for the water system, which has delivered water continuously, with lost time due to breaks, &c., not aggregating more than three days. The ditch has been extended 1-25 miles beyond its original 75 mile length to deliver water at French Hill on Eldorado creek where the water will be used principally for dredging operations in the valley. Very little trouble has been experienced with the pipe lines, except where the wood-stave pipes have been worn by gravel carried in the water.

POWER.

The electricity for operating the Yukon Gold Company's dredges, machine-shops, &c., is generated by water power at its own Power House at the foot of the Rocky mountains. Fuel provision for the company's immense ground thawing operations has become somewhat of a problem, as the timber has been cut from the hills for many miles from the works. The comapny recently conducted some experiments and extensive tests to determine the relative value and cost of wood and several kinds of Yukon coal, with the result that coal is now being burned steadily in at least one of the thawing plants.

In general, the Yukon Gold Co., I believe, has had a successful and profitable season. They are by far the largest employers of labour in the camp, employing over 1,000 men during the summer season. They have practically completed their plant at the junction of Bonanza creek and the Klondike river, near the Ogilvie bridge, and now have machine shops, warehouses for supplies, assay offices, and all the equipment of a large mining enterpise. This company is the geatest single contributor to the gold output from the Yukon.

The second unit of the Granville Powder Company's hydro-electric power plant on the North Fork of the Klondike river, 25 miles from Dawson, has been completed. The plant is now equipped to generate 10,000 horse power, each unit having a capacity of 5,000 horse power. At present one unit only is being used, and it is driving—at the beginning and end of each season—the dredges of the Yukon Gold Co., and two of the dredges of the Canadian Klondike Mining Co. at Bear creek, and furnishing power for other mining wherever needed. With all this load, it is understood little more than half of the power possible to generate with one unit is required.

Mr. A. N. C. Treadgold, who is at the head of the Granville Mining Co. is planning the installation of steam dredges, steam shovels, and other heavy works in the camp which will require much more power.

The large Treadgold ditch which is to carry water from the Klondyke from a point near the mouth of Rock creek to a point up Hunker, was begun a few days ago and is being dug with a large steam shovel. The company may use the small

dredge as was intended originally for clearing and enlarging the North Fork ditch. This ditch was so well made that it is almost free from slides, and the dredge may not be required for that purpose. The steam shovel has a capacity of 1,500 cubic feet per day. The ditch now in course of construction is six and a half feet deep, and eighteen feet wide, and will be one of the largest of its kind in the Yukon.

GOLD AND MINING PROSPECTS

As the Yukon gold year is from June to June, it is impossible to say what the output will be. To date, it is over three million dollars, and it is thought that by next June the output for the year will be in the neighborhood of five million dollars.

To date, the output of the Yukon Territory is in the vicinity of one hundred and sixty-four million dollars ($164,000,000.00) of virgin gold.

Owing in a great measure to there being more prospectors in the country during the past year, many new strikes have been made, and new creeks opened up, which give promise of much new gold being mined by individual efforts. Britannia creek, 150 miles from Dawson, Nansen creek, west of Carmacks, Tolerace in the Glacier district, and a few others are entirely new this year on the list of gold streams. Many of the old streams are being worked this year by modern methods for the first time. A number of men with backbone are working on these creeks, and some of these plucky fellows are prospecting on the border of the Arctic, some in the Porcupine country, some along the Peel river, others are trying their luck at the head of the Hootalinqua and Pelly rivers, all working hard in the hope of some day striking it lucky and making a stake.

QUARTZ MINING.

Four tons of native copper ore from the head of White river was landed on the water front on the 15th September. Mr. Joe Slaggard and James Kingston have been looking for this for years, and are quite jubilant over their strike. They brought their shipment all the way from the second Canyon, near the International boundary, in a scow. They intend shipping the ore to the Tacoma smelter. They claim it will run 70 per cent copper, but tests at the smelter alone will decide the values.

A great number of quartz claims are being held, and more or less development work performed. On some of the properties they have uncovered a number of very good outcroppings of free milling gold ore.

Near the head of Victoria gulch, along the divide between Hunker and Gold Bottom, and up Bear and in the Mayo country, great excitement prevails over recent finds on quartz properties, and it is hoped that a testing stamp mill will soon be erected at a central point in the camp where quartz owners can send one to ten ton shipments and obtain quick and reliable returns. This would decide whether Dawson has a future in quartz or not, as assaying alone is unsatisfactory in the case of free milling ore.

RAILWAYS.

Mr. J. Rosene arrived in Dawson on the 17th August, having roughed it overland for thirty days across a wilderness of 710 miles. He left Haines Mission, on the Lynn Canal, July 6, travelled by way of Dalton Post, thence to the Alsec, across the Donjek and down the White river.

He made this long and trying trip with a view of ascertaining the inducements and feasibility of building a railway from Haines into this locality, through a rich mineralized section of the country. He stated before leaving Dawson that he was satisfied the road would be built in the near future. All along the route he found splendid copper and gold deposits.

This road, once built, the Kluahne country would be a real live mining camp, as

all they require is cheaper freight rates, as they are paying twenty five cents per pound at present. The road would tap the recent rich strike at the head of the White river.

I am glad to be able to report that the season just ending has been a very successful one for the Klondike Mines Railway Co., as they have been hard at work night and day to get their contracts filled. They had as much work as they could conveniently handle, including two new dredges for the Yukon Gold Co., which had to be hauled to the Forks of Bonanza.

SUPPLIES.

The supplies which were sent in from Ottawa, and those purchased locally, were of excellent quality.

TRANSPORT.

All transport on charge is in fair condition, and sufficient for our requirements.

The gasoline launch was in commission on the Yukon from the opening of navigation and during the summer, and was of great convenience.

The launch *Gladys* at Carcross was in commission during the summer, and several lengthy patrols were made.

GENERAL.

As Supt. A. E. Snyder was transferred to Depot division, I took over the command of "B" division during the latter part of August.

I regret to report the death, on the 7th October last, from a complication of diseases, of Reg. No. 2914 Sergt. Smith E. He was buried with military honours.

During the season—up to the 25th September—1665 passengers arrived in Dawson by steamer from up river, and 709 by small boat, while 968 passengers arrived from lower river points making the total of 3,342.

The departure from Dawson were—for upper river 2,511, and for lower river 927, a total of 3,438.

The people of Dawson and vicinity celebrated 'Discovery Day' on August 17, for the first time in the history of the camp, with marked success. Fifteen years ago. on the 17th of August, George Carmack, 'Skookum Jim' and 'Tagish Charlie' swished the gold pan on the tree clad banks of the stream known as 'Little Rabbit' and found myriads of bright yellow sparks which was found to be the all enchanting gold, and this caused one of the largest gold strikes the world has ever known. This strike brought over thirty thousand people into the Yukon in about two years. From that day began the glory of the Northland; the gold output surged upward, swayed backward, and now again is surging forward. This years yield is being augmented by coal, copper, silver and other products.

I have not touched on the southern end of the territory, that district is reported on fully by Inspt. J. A. Macdonald.

Accompanying this report I beg to submit reports from Inspt. J. A. Macdonald; and Reg. No. 3045 Sergt. Joy, G. B., Provost at Dawson.

In conclusion, I must say that the officer commanding this division has had at all times the hearty support of all ranks, and this is all the more appreciated from the fact that we are so shorthanded.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
F. J. HORRIGAN, *Inspt.*
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

APPENDIX B.

REPORT OF INSPECTOR J. A. MACDONALD, WHITEHORSE.

WHITEHORSE, Y. T., September 19, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R.N.W.M. Police, 'B' Division,
Dawson, Y. T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as the annual report of the Whitehorse sub-district for the year ending the 30th September, 1911.

GENERAL STATE OF THE DISTRICT.

The general state of the sub-district is not so good as it was this time last year, in fact that part comprising the electoral district of Whitehorse has lost an estimated population of between 20 and 30 per cent. This is caused by the shutting down of the Pueblo mine and the great reduction in the quantity of freight carried by the White Pass and the Yukon route. The Atlas Mining Company, which had purchased the Pueblo mine, after spending an estimated $250,000—first payment and improvements—closed down in October last, and the mine reverted to the original owner. No one here knows the real cause why the company threw up this property. The returns from shipments made were of slightly greater value than they anticipated when they bought it.

Consequent on the great reduction of freight coming to the Yukon or in transit over the White Pass and Yukon route, the new Vice President and General Manager, Mr. O. L. Dickeson, dispensed with the services of a considerable number of employees in both the river and rail divisions. Compared with last year about one half the number of longshoremen, steamboat crews and shipyard men were employed, while about 20 per cent of the railway employees were discharged, all of which affected the town of Whitehorse.

Nevertheless there are good grounds for being optimistic respecting the ultimate prosperity of the southern Yukon and not the least among these is the remarkable development of the 'Big Thing' mine, situated eight miles from Carcross. Although they have been mining from 40 to 50 tons daily of heavy mineralized ore from the surface cropping, they are opening up the mine by running a tunnel at the 1,400 foot level, which tunnel is now about 1,750 feet long and has penetrated several highly mineralized ledges, one of which is seventy five feet in width and carries marketable values. The company operating this mine are now putting in a 250 horse power plant at the mouth of McDonald creek on the railroad five miles south of Carcross. At the mine and on the electric power plant over 100 men are employed, while every experienced miner who applies is given work immediately, and the management expect to employ 200 at least during the coming winter. Two road gangs are now at work on the wagon road leading from the mine to the railroad and all teams that can be had are employed freighting ore down the mountain side. In the course of a few days the ore hauling will be done by two caterpillar traction engines. As one result of the operations of the 'Big Thing', Carcross is the most active, busy, prosperous point, probably in the territory, and the stimulus being given is felt throughout all of southern Yukon.

Another most promising property so far as developed is that belonging to Otto Partridge of Carcross, who is developing a mine on Taku Arm, the ore from which is credited with remarkable values, samples going from $200 to $400 in silver and gold. This mine is reached by water from Carcross and Atlin. Partridge has at present over 20 men employed and is shipping about 40 tons, sacked, weekly. There is supposed to be about 2,000 tons of ore in sight, all of which carries high values. Although this mine is situated in British Columbia, all the benefits accruing from its development will be reaped by Carcross.

There is a slight increase in the number of miners in the Kluahne country over last year. The quantity of gold taken out in this district will, probably, be slightly in excess of that taken out last season, nearly all of which will come from Burwash creek, although work is being done on Bullion, Gladstone, Fourth of July and Ruby creeks.

Two new discoveries have been made during the year—one on Nansen creek, about 47 miles west of Tantalus, the other on Judas creek on Lake Marsh about 15 miles north of Tagish. Some very good prospects have been taken from Nansen creek, and it being frozen ground it can be worked to better advantage in winter than in summer, while winter is the only time supplies can be taken in on account of the nature of the country traversed, it being marshy and covered with sloughs. Very little attention is paid at present to the discovery on Judas creek, it being considered the result of a wild stampede.

Unless something new turns up, the camp at Livingstone will not support so many people in the future as in the past, although operations on a slightly reduced scale will be carried on for some years yet.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

In April last on receipt of your telegram to use every endeavour to prevent destitute and unemployed from entering territory, I instructed the members on town duty to keep a close watch and interview all mushers arriving also the most obvious cases coming by train, and to strongly advise any without means, and who had no employment in view, against proceeding to Dawson. No coercion was attempted but it had the desired result as exaggerated rumours of our action coming to the ears of the United States authorities in Skagway and they fearing that the destitute would be thrown on their hands took steps to prevent them landing, the knowledge of which soon spread to the Sound ports and was the means of keeping a number of unemployed from entering the territory, otherwise we would have had a repetition of what happened a couple of years ago when the Territorial Government had to assist a large number out of the territory.

Two men and women were served with deportation papers upon which they retraced their steps. The history of each one of these was very bad rendering them undesirable.

Members of the Town station assisted by a female searcher searched the persons and baggage of all persons leaving the territory over the White Pass summit in connection with the enforcement of the Yukon Gold Export Tax.

INDIANS.

The Indians were in poorer circumstances, probably, this year than they ever have been since the advent of the white men, in any numbers, in the country. The fur catch in the southern Yukon last year was very small together with their inability to obtain the employment they got in other years rendered their lot a hard one. Until the salmon run commenced this summer we had to issue more or less relief each week. We had to look after completely, a number of cases requiring medical treatment until they were in a fit condition to hunt and fish.

CRIME.

Only one case is worthy of special mention. On the arrival of steamer *Selkirk* on the 15th October last it was found that one of the registered bags of mail was ripped open and three gold bricks, estimated value $3,000 abstracted. On a search of the boat they were found underneath the boiler in the forward hold. A stowaway named Jack Hayes who hid there until the boat left Dawson, and was also seen coming out of there shortly after the boat tied up at Whitehorse was apprehended, but the magistrate did not consider the evidence sufficient to commit for trial.

The following is a classified statement of the cases entered and disposed of during the year:—

SUMMARY of Cases entered and Convictions made in the Sub-district of Whitehorse, Yukon Territory from October 1, 1910, to September 13, 1911.

Offences.	Cases entered.	Convictions.	Dismissed and Withdrawn.	Awaiting trial
Against the person—				
Assault, common.	2	1	1	
Against property rights—				
Stealing	2	1	1*	
Theft by juvenile	1	1		
Killing and wounding dogs	1		1	
Cruelty to animals, dogs	1	1		
Against religion and morals—				
Causing disturbance	3	2	1	
Drunk and disorderly	9	9		
Vagrancy	1	1		
Corruption and disobedience—				
Resisting arrest	2	1		1
Against the Indian Act—				
Supplying liquor to Indians	3	1	2	
Indians intoxicated	5	4		1
Liquor in possession within an Indian house or tent	1	1		
Against Yukon Ordinances—				
Selling liquor without license	1	1		
Applications for interdiction for excessive use of liquor.	3	3		
Totals.	35	27	6	2

* Gold robbery off Steamer Dawson. (Convictions obtained in U.S. for Express Co.) † Gold robbery off Steamer Selkirk, Oct. 15; dismissed, insufficient evidence; gold recovered in full ($3,000).

GUARD-ROOM.

In October last what used to be used for the division mess-room was divided into two parts, one part being used for a detachment mess-room and the other for a guard-room, which contains three cells. This has been found ample accommodation during the past year, as since March last, it was only used for a lock-up over night, we having had no prisoners undergoing sentence since that time.

The old guard-room is kept in readiness for immediate occupation, in the event of a number of insane pationts arriving from Dawson en route to New Westminster. We have had occasion to re-open it twice since last fall. Only three prisoners served sentences during the year—one six months for theft, discharged March 7, last, one, one month for vagrancy, and the third one month for being drunk while interdicted.

HEALTH.

The health of the different members on detachment duty in the sub-district has been very good.

With the exception of a combination case of scarlet fever and diphtheria, which is at present being treated and the quarantine of which will soon be raised, there was no sickness of an epidimic nature in the southern Yukon, and while undoubtedly persons infected with small-pox passed through the district, they could seemingly have left no infection behind them.

HORSES.

We have twenty-two horses in the sub-district, seventeen of which are on herd, including the ten pack ponies received with the Peace-Yukon patrol. The herd has been visited at intervals during the year. The horses are all in good condition. On account of old age, unsuitability, physical defects, &c., five of the horses should be disposed of.

TRANSPORT.

The river gasoline launch after a satisfactory season's work was put on the ways on September 13.

The launch *Gladys* was in commission this season and made patrols to Tagish, Conrad and Taku Arm. This launch was hauled out of the water on September 15, and the engineer discharged. If this launch is in commission next season it will take about $200 to put her in good shape, providing the engineer employed can do the repairs, as a number of the steamfittings require to be renewed and the hull should be oiled and re-painted.

What we have in use of our land transport, both summer and winter, is kept in good repair, but requires to be re-painted, re-numbered and re-lettered. We sold four pairs of bob-sleighs, heavy, during the year for which we obtained good prices.

STORES.

With shipments to Regina and Dawson our stores have become somewhat reduced.

Provisions, forage, fuel and light purchased under contract were of good quality and satisfactory in every way.

PATROLS.

Patrols were made during the summer to Kluahne, Livingstone creek and the new discovery on Nansen creek with horses. All points on the upper lakes, where any development work was being carried on, were visited by the launch *Gladys,* while the river between Labarge and Dawson was covered by the gasoline launch, which commenced patrolling before Labarge broke up and followed the fleet of small boats to Dawson.

GENERAL.

The problem of freight transportation to the Kluahne district is in a fair way to solution. The little steamer *Kluahne,* a stern wheeler owned by Taylor & Drury, and used by them in connection with their outlying trading posts returned to Whitehorse on August 20, after a forty-three days trip down the Yukon, up the White, Donjek and Kluahne rivers. On July 18, the *Kluahne* left the Yukon river with freight for as near to lake Kluahne as she could possibly make, and although she did not make lake Kluahne by a distance of about six miles, she reached Kluahne rapids on the latter river, which is not far from Burwash creek, the busiest creek in that

country. While six weeks were consumed on the trip, it has been clearly shown that the route is feasable, and with the expenditure of a little money to blow out the rocks in the Kluahne rapids, which it is said can be easily done in winter time, there would be no difficulty in reaching Kluahne lake and thus supplying all the miners in that country. In the event of it happening that freight can be handled successfully by this water route and thus bring about a reduction in the cost of provisions, it will be all that this section of the country requires, as gold can be taken out of all the creeks, but not enough under past conditions to pay the miner wages.

Two hundred and twenty-six small boats and scows were registered at the town station so far this season, and with a total crew of 850 left for Dawson and lower river points.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. A. MACDONALD, *Inspr.*,
Commanding Whitehorse Sub-District.

DAWSON, Y.T., September 24, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the annual report of 'B' Division guard-room, a common jail and penitentiary, for the twelve months ended midnight, September 23, 1911:—

Prisoners in cells at midnight, September 23, 1910	2
Received during year, male	89
" " female	4
Lunatics, received during year, male	7
" " " female	0
Total prisoners confined	102
Total number in cells at midnight, September 23, 1911	8
Daily average	6·07
Maximum in any one day	11
Minimum in any one day	2
Number of lunatics received	7

These lunatics have all been transferred to the asylum at New Westminster.

ETHNOLOGY OF PRISONERS.

Race.	Male.	Female.	Total.
White	83	2	85
Mongolian	1		1
Indian	14	2	16
Total	98	4	102

NATIONALITY OF PRISONERS.

Nationality.	Male.	Female.	Total.
American	17		17
Canadian	16		16
English	12		12
Irish	11	2	13
Indian	14	2	16
Scotch	2		2
Swede	7		7
Austrian	5		5
French	1		1
German	2		2
Japanese	1		1
Norwegian	4		4
Swiss	1		1
Dane	1		1
Finn	1		1
Portuguese	1		1
Russian	2		2
Total	98	4	102

NATIONALITY OF LUNATICS.

Austrian	2
Russian	1
Japanese	1
Portuguese	1
Irish	1
Finn	1
	7
Number of convicts confined	4
Number of common jail prisoners confined	27
Judgment debtors	2
Total	33

The conduct of the prisoners has been fair. There have been thirteen cases of breaches of discipline and these have been disposed of by the officer commanding.

The health of the prisoners has, on the whole, been good.

Two of the convicts, each of whom are serving a two-years' term, will be unable to work the greater part of the winter; one is suffering from a disease which renders it impossible to work him outside in the cold weather, and another is suffering from

an ulcer on the left leg, that is 11 months old and apparently will not heal except with absolute rest. These cases have, however, been reported in detail elsewhere.

The food supplied the prisoners is of good quality, and the quantity is sufficient ; there is no kitchen attached to the new jail, and the system adopted of having the division cook draw and cook the prison rations has proved satisfactory.

The clothing issued to the prisoners is of excellent quality, practically the whole of it being supplied by the quartermaster's store. That of the female prisoners has been made by themselves with the exception of the boots which are purchased locally.

The prisoners during the past year have been employed at miscellaneous work, such as digging and cleaning out drains and ditches, delivering and splitting wood, hauling gravel for the repairing of roads, caulking and white-washing buildings, and hauling water.

Synopsis of prisoners confined on September 24, 1911.

Offence.	Years.	Months.	Days.	Total
	2	1 6	30 7	
Theft	3	1		4
Obtaining goods under false Pretenses	1			1
Aggravated Assault		1		1
Pointing fire arms			1	1
Drunk and Disorderly			1	1
Total	4	1 1	1 1	8

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant.
G. B. JOY, *Sergt.*,
Provost.

APPENDIX C.

PATROL REPORT OF CORPORAL F. H. THOMPSON, MAYO LANDING TO LANSING CREEK.

MAYO LANDING DETACHMENT,
August 27, 1911.

The Officer Commanding
R. N. W. M. Police,
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to subit the following report of patrol to Lansing Creek, a distance of 124 miles.

I received your orders by letter the 7th August, to make the patrol; I left the following day accompanied by Mr. Mervyn and McKay, with boat belonging to Mr. Farrell, the trader at Lansing. We reached Lansing on the 15th August, returning to Mayo on the 24th.

The weather was fine during the whole trip; it rained some but mostly at night after we camped. We arrived at Fraser falls the second day, 39 miles. There is a portage to be made there of about half a mile. We had the boat and provisions over about 2 p.m. the third day. Two miles above the falls there is a bad rapids known as 'Squaw Rapids.' We had to unload and portage again about fifty feet. One mile above this there is another rapid, but we were able to line the boat through it. From there to Lansing, a distance of 82 miles, the water could not be better for poling.

On the 16th, 17th and 18th Mr. Farrell was turning over the store to Mr. Mervyn; the latter is going to run it in the future.

We started at 12 noon on the 19th on the return trip. Mr. Farrell accompanied us and three Indians, hired as packers, and nine tons of supplies belonging to Mr. Farrell and two boats, the boat we poled up, and a large eight ton boat at Lansing. Both boats were tied together till we reached the rapids. The large boat we ran through both rapids. Mr. McKay and myself ran the small boat through the first rapid but we had to portage the second and reached the falls safely the third day out from Lansing. We portaged the small boat around the falls, and ran the large one through empty, one hole was punched in her which we easily patched. Mr. Farrell hired two extra Indians that were fishing at the falls, to assist in packing. They are wonderful packers, they packed the goods over in one day, some of the packs weighed over 250 pounds.

On our way to Lansing we met Mr. Lansing and Mr. Alexander returning to Mayo. They had just left some time before from Mayo with a winter's supply of provisions to prospect, but Mr. Lansing is in very poor health, and decided to return where he could secure medical attendance.

The only white men on the Upper Stewart are going to winter at the South Forks, 58 miles above the falls. They went up the same time as Lansing and Alexander. Their names are Cronin and Chenuta.

On the trip down we met Boyden and Woodburn at the falls, en route to Kalsas lake, near McMillan river, to trap during the winter.

On my patrol I visited all the Indian camps along the river, besides what are living at Lansing. They are all in good health excepting one named Alison, he is paralyzed and has lost the use of his arm and leg. I brought him to Mayo and turned him over to Father Schuster, who will send him to Dawson for medical treatment.

I made the patrol without any extra expense, in fact saved fifty cents per day, as my meals cost only $2 per day, cooked by myself. Mr. Farrell supplied the boat and equipment.

In regard to the Indians' trouble with Farrell, I do not think it amounts to anything. There are a few who owe him a few dollars which they promise faithfully to pay. Mr. Farrell is quite willing to wait for it.

I have learned from the Indians that Pool Field on the Pelly has been filling their heads full of nonsense about the white man being all robbers on the Stewart and that the King had sent all Mr. Farrell's goods up to give to the Indians, and that they were not supposed to pay for them at all. The fact is, Field is trying to induce them to bring all their fur to Pelly, as he gets a percentage for all furs he can encourage Indians to bring to the stores at Ross river, that is, from Indian tribes off the Pelly. All the Lansing Indians went to Ross river with their fur last winter, and according to Mr. Farrell were badly cheated; they paid them off with a lot of cheap jewelry.

The following is a copy of the diary on the patrol:

August 8.—Left Mayo at 10 a.m. with Mr. Mackay and Mervyn, made 19 miles and camped for night.

August 9.—Left at 8 a.m., reached Fraser falls at 8 p.m. Met Mr. Lansing returning to Mayo.

August 10.—Portaged boat around the falls, left head of falls at 2 p.m., made six miles. Portaged Squaw rapids, lined through upper one, weather—raining all night.

August 11.—Left at 9.30, made 15 miles and camped for night.

August 12.—Left at 8.30 a.m. and made 18 miles.

August 13.—Left at 8.30 a.m. and at 7 p.m. camped for night.

August 14.—Raining hard, left at 9 a.m., made 19 miles.

August 15.—A wet morning, left camp at 11 a.m., arrived at Lansing Creek 7 p.m.

August 16, 17 and 18.—Mr. Farrell and Mr. Mervyn taking stock and Indians loading boat.

August 19.—Left Lansing at 12 noon, accompanied by Mr. Farrell and three Indians hired as packers, also sick Indian Aliston; camped at 7 p.m. for night.

August 20.—Left at 7.45 a.m., had dinner at 12.30 and camped at 7.30 for the night.

August 21.—Left at 8 a.m., had lunch 13 miles from the falls, reached the first rapids at 4 p.m., run both boats through. Portaged the small boat around Squaw Rapids, arrived at falls 6 p.m.

August 22.—Portaged small boat around falls, run large boat through empty, Indians packed supplies around.

August 23.—Left at 8.30, arrived at Gordon's Landing for lunch, camped for night 10 miles from Mayo.

August 24.—Left at 8.30 a.m., arrived at Mayo at 3 p.m., the current very slow, and strong head wind.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

F. H. THOMPSON, *Corpl.*

APPENDIX D.

PATROL REPORT OF CONSTABLE C. H. HILL, KLUANE DISTRICT.

WHITEHORSE, Y.T., January 25, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Sub-div. 'B,' R.N.W.M.P.,
Whitehorse, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report on my patrol to the Kluane district:

I left Whitehorse, as per your instructions, on December 25, with a dog team, with Const. McKenzie and Const. McVicar with team. On arrival at Champagne Landing, on December 28, we had to wait there a day for Mr. Sloane's dog team, which was already hired. The dogs that I took from Whitehorse were very soft and were not working very well together, so I took the dog team hired at Champagne Landing on with me, and Const. McKenzie took my team.

I left Champagne Landing on December 30, arriving at Cañon river the same day; from Canon I Made Pine creek. I could not get through to Bear creek this day as the trails were very heavy and it was exceptionally cold. On January 1, I crossed the Bear creek summit and camped at the Jarvis river, and on January 2, I reached Silver on Kluane lake.

I left Silver on January 3 to visit the various creeks in the Kluane district, going over to Bullion first. Dr. Sugden is living on Bullion with his wife and family. He is the only miner operating on this creek; I laid over there a day.

On January 5, I left for Burwash creek; I made Congdon point on the 5th, and Burwash landing on the 6th. It is 16 miles from Burwash landing to Burwash creek, where I arrived on the 7th.

There are at present twenty-one miners operating on Burwash creek; the principal operators are the Jacquots; they are working in frozen ground and are doing very well; they have seven men working on their claim.

I left Burwash creek on January 9 for Burwash landing. On the 10th there was very bad snow storm on the lake, making it quite impossible to travel. On January 11 I crossed the lake for Gladstone creek, where I stayed with Messrs. Murray and Swanson, who are operating there. They say that they have some very good ground, indeed. There is one other man on this creek, a Swede, who has lately come into the country. I left Gladstone on the 12th, returning to Silver via Congdon point.

CRIME.

I heard reports that Mr. Beauchand was selling liquor at the Bear Creek Road House without a license. I went into the matter with Mr. Beauchand and he admits that he has been selling liquor and that he has no license. I also found that he had a considerable supply of liquor on the premises.

I investigated the complaint made by Mr. Murray in November that Mr. Bones had broken into the cabin owned by the plaintiff on Burwash creek. I saw the cabin in question and there is no doubt that it has been wilfully and maliciously broken into as both the window and the door have been cut open with an axe. There is a dispute between the two men as to the ownership of the cabin, and it looks as if it would be a case for Civil Court to decide.

Tom Stick (Indian) complained through Mr. Sugden last October, that a sheep head belonging to him was stolen at Silver. Dr. Sugden reports that this Indian had

been drinking for several days and was bothering him to write the letter for him; he says that he does not think he ever lost the head. I saw the Indian and he now says that he does not remember anything about the head. I let this matter drop here.

I received no complaints from any of the miners in the district, but there seems to be a general complaint about the game, which they say is being killed in unnecessary quantities, and that there are some cases where sheep and caribou meat is being fed to dogs.

INDIANS.

I did not meet any Indians on the trail between Whitehorse and Silver, although there are a few trapping at various points. One band is camped at Sheep Camp about 8 miles from Silver. In this band there are five Indians, all of whom have been convicted for being intoxicated or having liquor in their possession; some of them have several convictions against them, and from what I hear there is no doubt whatever that these Indians are getting liquor from time to time. Dr. Sugden reports that lately, when he was away, two Indians went up to his house on Bullion creek and asked his wife for some provisions, on being refused they turned on her and were most insulting and abusive.

All through this part of the country there is a bitter feeling between the Indians and the miners over the game, and the Indians are slaughtering the game at every opportunity. Fur is very scarce all through the Kluane district this year and the Indians are scarcely getting any.

TRAILS.

The trail between Whitehorse and Bear creek is very fair, but between Bear creek and Silver it is now quite impossible for a team to get through as the snow has drifted. I had to use snow-shoes nearly all the way between Jarvis river and Silver.

On my return to Silver, on January 14, I was storm bound there for two days. I went over to Sheep camp on the 16th to see Tom Stick (Indian), returning to Silver on the 17th. I left on the 18th for Whitehorse, making one post a day as far as Champagne Landing where Constable McIvor met me with a team.

MILEAGE.

Since leaving Whitehorse I have travelled 460 miles with a dog team.

I herewith attach a full copy of all accounts and expenses incurred with receipts for same.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. H. HILL, *Const.*

PART IV

HUDSON BAY

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APPENDIX A.

REPORTS, SUPERINTENDENT C. STARNES, CHURCHILL, JULY 5, 1910, TO SEPTEMBER 15, 1911.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, October 6, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit this, my report for the period from the 5th of July, the date of my last report, till the 1st of October.

I am at present uncertain when a mail will leave Churchill, the surveyors are in hopes that the Dominion Government steamer *Stanley* will be sent for them, but this is not definite, and should she not come, the mail will have to await the opening of winter travel.

There are at present at Churchill the following parties who will, in the event of no steamer coming, have to be taken out of the country, with the combined resources of ourselves and the Hudson Bay Company.

The surveyors, consisting of eleven men.

The crew of the wrecked *Jeannie,* eight men exclusive of the old mate, who is unfit to take such a journey, and Mr. Macoun the naturalist.

The Hudson Bay Company have only one dog team of their own, and two or three belonging to their employees, these last with a few miserable ill fed dogs that the Indians have, are all that could be secured outside of our own.

It means that if the *Stanley* does not come, our winter's work will be lost and all our efforts used up in getting these people out.

Mr. Bachand's instructions from his department were that he was to work till stopped by the freezing up of the river. Negotiations were going on with the Police Department, to take them out, but if they failed a steamer would be sent. I received no instructions.

They are all well supplied with shelter, provisions and all necessaries and have a credit with the Hudson Bay Company. The crew of the *Jeannie* are in tents near barracks and are issued with rations, there is no room for them in barracks, but they are comfortable for the time being. They are destitute of necessary clothing, footwear, &c., for the trip overland, and would have to be provided, the matter of payment to be adjusted in Ottawa. Mr. Macoun is living in barracks with Dr. Marcellus and is issued rations which will be charged to his department.

Of course, we have yet until about the 20th of this month to hope for a steamer. I will report further by whatever way the mail goes first.

HEALTH.

The only sickness since my last report has been that of Reg. No. 4720, Constable Haines, E.W., who has been off duty with a heavy cold since 28th September. Several men and myself are at present suffering from slight colds.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division has been very good, the only exception being the case of one constable who got intoxicated.

DOGS.

The dogs at Churchill are in excellent condition. There are at present 39 dogs in the post, of these four or five are old dogs which can only be used around the post, seven are pups unbroken, but these will be fit to start work this winter, this leaves four good teams and a few spare dogs.

At Fullerton there were 17 dogs when Corpl. Joyce left according to his report, four being pups; on my arrival there, I found that during the interval 7 had died of rabies, this leaves 10 dogs fit for work.

LAUNCHES.

In my mail by the *Stanley* I reported that the bigger launch had gone out of order, the connecting rod having broken; Const. Malloch made a new connecting rod with a piece of one-inch iron, this worked very well and the launch proved very useful in loading and unloading the *Jeannie* and the *Earl Grey* as well as in other work.

New engines have been received by the *Earl Grey*, these are being properly stored and will be put in next spring. On my return from Fullerton, I had most of the boats pulled up out of danger from fall gales, except the big launch which is in its cradle and kept handy for work.

BUILDINGS.

The lumber requisitioned for having arrived on the *Jeannie* during my absence, Corpl. Borden had the new office building roofed and sided, the doors and windows have been put in since, and the building will be completed this fall.

The steel cages for cells were also put together and in position in the guard room during my absence. The planks of the old cells were saved for future use. Since my return I have had a new log storehouse 16 feet by 25 feet built inside the barrack square near the dog feed shed. In this I have stored the gasoline, canoes, rope, nails (over 100 kegs), boat rigging, canned coal oil, paints, &c.; this clears the other stores of combustible articles and does away with great danger in case of fire in barracks from gasolene and coal oil.

Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. C. N. C. Hayter, applied to be given charge of the Fullerton detachment for the coming year. Const. Walker had been two years at that outpost and I thought it better to give him a change. As you had given me authority to do so, I made him a corporal and kept him here for duty. He took over the division stores from Sergt. Hayter and will under my direction look after the outside work.

Corpl. Borden, being senior, will, in addition to his duties as Q. M .Sergt., be responsible for discipline, orderly room, &c. This N. C. O. during my absence carried out all my instructions to my satisfaction. Reg. No. 4217, Const. Conway, was placed at Fullerton with Sergt. Hayter.

Reg. No. 4687, Const. Jones will have carpenter work for some time yet. Reg. No. 4928, Const. Malloch when not actually employed on the launches, makes himself generally useful at any kind of work where his mechanical ability is a great assistance and at ordinary fatigues.

The other constables are good willing workers.

WEATHER.

Since my return from Fullerton the weather has been cold, windy and disagreeable, sunshine being an unknown thing.

NATIVES.

All the Esquimaux have now returned north for the winter, they are hunting inland west of Esquimaux Point. On July 31, the treaty party under the Rev. Mr. Simmens arrived in a Hudson Bay coast boat.

They established their camp at the company post and made the treaty payments there. Election of chief and councillors were held and payment made to 180 men, women and children. I called on Mr. Simmens and offered any assistance we could give. Before leaving, the party visited the barracks and were entertained at lunch. The Indians have since left for their winter trapping grounds.

GENERAL.

The D. G. S. *Earl Grey* with His Excellency the Governor General arrived on the morning of August 22, from York, and left the same evening, I went on board at 8 a.m. to place myself at the disposal of His Excellency; Supt. Moodie was with the party. With the steamer's launch they first went to the Hudson's Bay post and returned on foot to the barracks which they visited. They then walked to the old fort and returned to the steamer for lunch. His Excellency did me the honour to ask me to lunch, after which I returned to barracks.

On the 23rd I went on board the *Jeannie* for the trip to Fullerton, which is the subject of a separate report.

The Hydrographic Survey party under Mr. Geo. Bachand have worked steadily since their arrival, they camped about a mile south of barracks. The relations between them and the Police have been most friendly and whenever occasion arose mutual assistance was given to good advantage.

I have a feeling that all the official mail intended for me during the season has not reached me; I had expected that some would have been on the *Jeannie* and Mr. Bachand also had been told that mail would be sent him by her, but it was found on her arrival that she had nothing in the way of mail. It may have been that some had been sent to Sydney for her, but was not called for, Capt. Bartlett told me that none had been sent to him, but that he had not asked at the post office before leaving.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Supt. Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON'S BAY, November, 26, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report to cover the period from October 1, to this day.

A government steamer was confidently expected by the Hydrographic Survey party until November 1, but none came and arrangements had to be made for their trip out over land, as well as of the schooner *Jeannie's* crew.

One of the survey party, a young man of about 20 years old, named Alfred Naugle, has been suffering from pneumonia since November 1; he was very dangerously sick and although he is now on the mend Dr. Marcellus reports that he will not be fit to travel overland. This of course will necessitate our keeping him for the winter. He is under pay of the Marine and Fisheries Department, but I have told Mr. Bachand, the officer in charge, that if kept in barracks for the winter he would have to be sworn in as a special constable, so as to be under discipline, and would have to take his share of the work. Mr. Bachand agreed to this being the proper course.

As reported before, Mr. Antle the mate of the schooner *Jeannie* who is too old for such a trip, will also have to be kept. He has been in barracks since November. He is anxious to make himself useful, is discrete and well liked by the men.

Special Constable Ford has asked to be discharged on the 26th. He has managed to purchase six dogs from Indians, for a team, and has made arrangements to take out Mr. J. M. Macoun, leaving on the 28th for Churchill creek, where they will camp until they can cross the river over the ice, if they cannot do so at the time. I have agreed to this as Ford had given up his chance to go out by boat to go up to Fullerton with me. Mr. Macoun has secured another team from the Hudson Bay Company so that they will be in a position to make a quick trip. This arrangement suited me particularly well, as Ford will take the mail for Regina and Ottawa, and also instructions to detachments at Split lake and Norway House, regarding the parties leaving after them.

The following arrangements have been made for the other two parties:

The surveyors, ten in number, will leave three or four days after Mr. Macoun and Ford, with three dog teams and a guide supplied by the Hudson Bay Company. They have their own provisions and equipment and will make their own arrangements along the road with the Hudson Bay Company. The only thing done through us is the hiring of the three dog teams and guide as far as Split lake. This was done at Mr. Bachand's request as we had a schedule of prices for such services at $3.75 per day for team, driver and dog feed; while they had asked the surveyors $5 a day. I also wished to have the control of whatever transportation there was, so as not to be left without any for the crew of the *Jeannie* if I could not manage all with my own teams. It was thought at first that it would take at least four teams to move the party; but by cutting down to just sufficient bedding and a change of underclothes and footwear for each man, it could be managed with three. These men are all strong, good walkers and in good training.

Two days after the surveyors' departure I will send out the *Jeannie* crew, eight in number. I am sending with them Corporal R. H. Walker in charge with No. 1 dog team, native 'Pook' and number three team and native 'Charlie' with a team of his own. They will be supplied with rations from here as far as Split lake. From Split lake Corporal Walker with the Churchill natives and teams will return and I am instructing the N. C. O. in charge of that detachment to take the party on to Norway House with his two dog teams, and a third one which he will have to hire if necessary. I enclose herewith a copy of the instructions given to him and the N.C.O. at Norway House. I have had to supply these men with rations since they landed back from Fullerton, and also necessary snowshoes, a certain amount of clothing and deer skin sleeping bags, which I had made by natives here; these are cheaper than blankets, and warmer.

I have made up the amount to date and forwarded it under separate cover; there will be further expense in this connection which I cannot make up until I have the account from Split lake and Norway House.

Mr. Macoun's account chargeable to the Department of Mines is complete and forwarded under separate cover.

The account against the Marine and Fisheries Department is also completed and forwarded under separate cover.

The crew of the *Jeannie* were under canvas until the 2nd November but the weather then getting very cold and stormy and the place exposed it was necessary to house them until their departure; I had no place in the barracks and secured an empty house at the Hudson Bay post at the cost of ten dollars a month. Rations were issued to them weekly from here. They were comfortable, and I warned them to take long walks and get themselves into condition for the trip, half of them are married men with families in Newfoundland, probably destitute, and are most anxious to get home. They are all strong healthy men.

Mr. Bachand had instructions from his department to hand over all his stores to us for safe keeping before his departure as they might be required for next season's work. They have been brought to barracks and stored separately. They consist of packages of provisions (whole) tents and camping equipment and instruments cased up. A list has been made in duplicate checked, and a copy retained by me.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness amongst the members of the division since the first of October, with the exception of Reg. No. 4720, Constable Haines, who was off duty on that date with a severe cold, and was returned to duty on the 6th October. On the 8th October Reg. No. 4928, Constable Malloch, I.A., met with a painful accident, injuring his eyes while pouring molten metal for a ring bolt in a rock. He was off duty until the 25th October, and fortunately recovered without any bad results. A board was held to record the circumstances under which this occurred and is forwarded under separate cover. Native 'Tupearlock' was off duty from the 1st to the 16th of November, with strained tendons of his back. He got a strain two years ago and is liable to strain himself when he tries to lift too great a weight.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all N. C. O.'s and men has been excellent, they do their work cheerfully and get along amicably together.

DOGS.

The dogs are in good condition, with the exception of a few old ones which are about done. I have kept them on however as they will do while the others are away to haul the ice, coal and slops around barracks. I have four good teams of six each. Two will go to Split lake, and the other two will remain here to haul wood and make patrols.

The seven pups are being broken. They are excellent ones and will be strong enough for work towards the middle of the winter. Two more pups are now big enough to be taken on, and there are ten promising ones a month old. The best dog in the division has been used for stud.

BOATS AND LAUNCHES.

The boats have all be hauled up on the shore and arranged for the winter; the launches were hauled up on October 20, and covered up for the winter after the machinery had been well greased. The surveyors' launch which is much bigger than ours was damaged by the ice having holes punched in her sides before she was hauled up. This prevented them taking advantage of several subsequent good days for their work afterwards.

FUEL

A small patch of wood was found about two miles in Sea Horse Gully this fall. I had two men camp there for a week to cut it all, and as soon as there was sufficient snow on the ground it was hauled to barracks. This will be sufficient until the river can be crossed to our last year's cutting place.

BUILDINGS.

The log buildings have all be muddled up for the winter.

The carpenter, besides doing several small repairs, has worked at the new office building which is now nearing completion. He also built a rack in the carpenter's

shop where all the lumber is kept sorted out according to kind; this will prevent a great deal of waste.

A lot of material such as rope, &c. and nails, which encumbered this shop, is now stored in the new storehouse mentioned in my last report.

WEATHER.

October was very disagreeable, being cloudy the whole time, with strong winds, occasional snow, and the thermometer ranging from 12 degrees to 38 degrees above zero. On the 30th a violent storm from the northwest started and continued until November 3, during which the thermometer went down to zero. After that we enjoyed fine cold weather, the thermometer ranging from zero to 30 degrees above.

Ice started to form on October 7, the surveyors launch being damaged on the 12th ult. Our own launch which was in a safer place and in a cradle, was hauled up part of the way on the 13th ult. From that time ice increased in quantity and thickness, being driven in and out of the river with the tide and winds.

Since November 3, there has been sufficient snow to use dog sleds, and it enabled me to keep one or two parties out in the Churchill Creek vicinity and along the North river. These were very successful in securing a sufficient number of deer for fresh meat and dog feed for our provisions whilst most of the men and dogs will be away to Split lake and other patrols.

NATIVES.

The Indians are camped in the direction of Churchill creek and North river. The patrols report that they are getting plenty of deer and doing some trapping.

GENERAL.

The survey party have completed their work on the inside harbour and done as much outside as the size of their launch, weather and time allowed them, and I am informed that if they continued their work next season a larger launch will have to be used, as it will consist of soundings at sea in front of the entrance of the harbour and as far as Cape Churchill. Their launch was disabled on October 12, but they put in several days work subsequent to that, when weather permitted, in the large row-boat.

I omitted to mention in my last report that in September during my absence to Fullerton, a York boat was sent to York factory by the Hudson Bay Company with a native crew. On their return they were caught by storms and blown out to sea, where they drifted for four days without food or water. They were eleven days making the trip from York to Churchill. About the same time another York boat with a native crew under one of the Omens had been sent up the North river by the company; on their return they could not make the entry of the harbour, were driven ashore half way between here and the cape where the boat was totally wrecked.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Supt., Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, January 19, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M.P.,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the time since my last report dated November 26, last:

Reg. No. 4103 Sergt. Edgenton, W. G., of Split lake detachment arrived here on the 16th inst., with the mail carried in accordance with your instructions to the officer commanding the Regina district. He met the Norway House patrol at Cross lake 60 miles from Norway House on December 27, 1910, being on his way to Norway House with the crew of the wrecked *Jeannie* in compliance with the instructions I had given him, copy of which was forwarded to you with the mail sent out at the time. On receiving your instructions he handed over the crew to the Norway House patrol, with his team and Special Constable McLeod and turned back with 'Pook' and the Churchill team taking the mail with him. At Split lake he took an Indian with a dog team to guide him and take him back, and proceeded on his journey towards Churchill. Arrived at Stagg's 70 miles. He told this Indian to get Stagg with his team to take dog feed as far as the edge of the bush, however not finding Stagg at his place he went on to Split lake for him. Sergt. Edgenton not seeing him return after waiting for two days, left his bedding and other things and started off with 'Pook' and the Churchill team. The two Indians arrived at Churchill on the 18th with two teams, having been sent back by Mr. Flett of the Hudson Bay Company in the hope of catching up with Sergt. Edgenton. From Split lake to Churchill Sergt Edgenton and 'Pook' found the roads very heavy, overflows on some of the lakes and intense cold weather. They had seven dogs, 6 of 'Pook's No. 3 team and one of the 'M' division dogs left at Split lake last year which was being returned, four of these were lost through freezing, and they arrived at Churchill with the remaining three in poor condition. They were 13 days from Split lake, had to help the dogs a good deal of the time, by pulling on the sled themselves in turn. Sergt. Edgenton had his face and heel badly frozen and it will be several days before he can travel again, 'Pook' also had his feet touched by frost and is very much exhausted, he had travelled 880 miles in 43 days. I attach Sergt. Edgenton's report regarding the loss of the dogs, the report of his patrol will be made through the commanding officer.

It had been usual in former years for the Churchill river to freeze so that it could be crossed about November 25, but this year it was not safe until December 5, and in consequence the arrangements as stated in my report of November 29 had to be changed. Mr. Macoun with Ex-special Constable Ford and two dog teams, and Mr. Bachand's survey party with three dog teams left on the 5th. Reg. No. 3829 Corpl. Walker, R. H., with natives 'Pook' and 'Charlie' and three dog teams taking the *Jeannie* crew left on the 8th. I had left three days interval between the two parties, but owing to the first travelling slower, Corpl. Walker arrived at Split lake only one hour after them. I attach herewith Corpl. Walker's report on this patrol, in duplicate, I also attach copy of a letter which I received from Capt Bartlett after his arrival at Split lake. I was glad to see that he and his crew had gone over the worst part of the trip without any mishap and were all well and in good spirits.

HEALTH.

There has been no illness amongst the members of the division since my last report, with the exception of a few trivial ailments to which Dr. Marcellus gave his attention. Alfred Naugle the young man left behind sick by the survey party had to keep to his bed for some time but rapidly improved until he is now able to take his share of the work around the post. The doctor wished him to be in the open air as much as possible, but is still undecided if he will be sufficiently strong to be sent out with Sergt. Edgenton. He has had him under constant observation and will report in a few days.

Mr. Antle the old mate of the *Jeannie* has had to keep to the house most of the time lately, his hands will not stand the cold on account of rheumatism, he makes himself useful however in doors, and is well liked by the men.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of the members of the division has been excellent.

DOGS.

I have had to destroy three dogs during the month, two on account of old age had become thoroughly useless, the other one was caught in a trap about three miles from here during a bad storm, his foot was frozen when found, we tried to save it, but it got in such a state that there was nothing to do but destroy it, it was one of the pups broken this year. Four dogs of 'Pooks'' team were lost by freezing on the way from Split lake. The rest of the dogs are in good shape. I have four pups not yet taken on which promise well. One of the bitches had seven, but she was a poor mother and they all died one after another, although a great deal of care was given them by the men.

FUEL.

The wood cut on this side of the river and mentioned in my previous report, was hauled to barracks in November and was sufficient to last until we could start hauling from the other side. I have had a party of two men camped for two weeks cutting this month, they cut about 50 loads which are being hauled at every opportunity as shown by the diary. There are also a couple of Eskimos cutting wood for us on the other side of the river, one of them has a few dogs and he has hauled a load a day since the 5th inst., this will cost us about $3 a cord in trade.

BUILDINGS AND CARPENTER.

The office building has been completed; it is lined and neatly painted inside; there is a room for myself and a general room for the Q. M. sergeant and acting sergeant major; it also has a large cupboard in which all stationery, books, and forms are kept; the stove is between the two rooms in an opening. It also has a porch, which will keep it warm and connect it with the Q. M. store.

The temporary windows and casings in the doctor's quarters have been replaced by a proper casing and window which I brought from Fullerton. A proper cupboard with shelves and drawers has been built in the doctor's quarters for all drugs, instruments, &c.; this was badly needed. It has been painted properly, as well as the ceiling and walls of the doctor's front room in which it is.

The books of the library, with the exception of a few kept in my quarters, were on temporary shelves in the doctor's place; this was inconvenient, and besides too small to contain the additional lot received last summer. I have had suitable shelves built in the guard-room for the library to contain them all. One of the men will be given charge of them. No fire is kept there, but it is not necessary.

WEATHER.

The weather in December was mostly cold and bright with occasional storms, the thermometer varying from 10° above zero to 45° below; however, January brought intense cold with almost continual northwest wind, the thermometer seldom going above 40° below zero, and for about a week remained in the neighbourhood of 50° below.

NATIVES.

All the Chipewyan Indians are camped northwest of here, from about North river to about 120 miles distant. From the reports from the patrols which visited them, I find that they are doing very little for themselves; deer was rather plentiful in the early part of the winter, they secure enough to last them for some time and

quietly sit down to eat it. They live on a straight meat diet. They have a very few traps out, and are not bothering about getting furs. However, the provision of deer meat will soon be exhausted, when being forced by necessity they will move further inland where they can fish and trap.

There are six Esquimaux and their wives left near Churchill for the winter, 'Donald,' 'Willybuck,' and 'Goose,' who have done some hunting for us and do some trapping for the company. The other three men are on the other side of the river trapping and cutting wood.

PATROLS

In December, Corporal Walker made the patrol to Split lake with 'Pook' and 'Charlie,' taking out the crew of the *Jeannie*.

On January 5 a patrol was started out to visit all the Indians in the district, for the purpose of reporting how they were getting on, and at the same time taking census of them. Dr. Marcellus having informed me of his willingness to undertake the census part of the patrol, I had appointed him an enumerator. With him I sent Reg. No. 4720, Const. Haines, E.W., whose patrol report I attach herewith, in duplicate, Interpreter Sandy Oman with No. 4 dog team and an Indian guide, who knew where all the Indians could be found. The party returned on the 15th inst., having travelled continually for eleven days. The weather was intensely cold. The work regarding the census was well done, and all the information was obtained from the Indians which it is possible to get from them. Of course, they have no idea of time, so that ages had to be more or less guessed at. They also have a very poor idea of numbers. One remarkable thing which Dr. Marcellus noticed was the small number of births amongst them during the last year; amongst the whole band, about 175, he saw only two or three babies. Their names were confusing, a good many having been baptized either at the English Church Mission here, or at the Roman Catholic Mission at Lake du Brochet and given Christian names, but these are mostly forgotten, and they are known by some Indian name which has nothing in common with the father or mothers' name.

A patrol for York was to have left on the same day, the 5th inst., consisting of Reg. No. 3829, Corpl. Walker, R.H., with No. 1 dog team and a guide. However, there were none of the half-breeds at the Company's who could go, and one was sent for. The man turned up about the 10th, got sick at the Company's and returned home, another was sent for but did not turn up. In the meantime Sandy Oman, having returned from the Northwest patrol and being fit to go, the party was to leave yesterday, the 18th, but a blizzard had started up which is still raging. They left this morning, 19th. Corpl. Walker has instructions to check and cancel the liquor permits received on the *Discovery* during last summer, and to inquire into and report upon any matter which would require police attention or be of interest.

In the first week of February, Reg. No. 4324, Sergt. Borden, with two natives, 'Pook' and 'Willybuck,' will leave on a patrol as far as Ranken Inlet House, where Sergt. Hayter is to make connection from Fullerton on the 20th. This N.C. officer has instructions to be there on that date, and if no one is there he is to wait three days and then return to Fullerton. He is to bring his reports up to date with his census return. I have made all possible arrangements for the comfort and safety of the patrol. A native 'Tu-see-tuk' from Eskimo Point has undertaken to meet them or to make a caché of deer meat at a point half way between here and Eskimo Point and leave a snow igloo ready. I have heard through natives that the house at Eskimo Point is all right. On the way Sergt. Borden will take the census of whatever natives can be seen.

GENERAL.

All Q.M. and Division returns are up to Dec. 31, and leave with Sergt. Edgenton. January returns will be completed before Sergt. Borden leaves for the north, and the February ones made out when he returns. During his absence I will do any necessary bookkeeping myself.

Being short of men for patrols, wood-cutting and general work, I have decided to do without a servant for the present, and returned Const. Haines to duty on January 1.

Christmas passed off very quietly, the men having as good a mess dinner as could be got under the circumstances; there were no guests as there was no one to ask. Dr. Marcellus and Mr. Alston of the Hudson's Bay Company had dinner with me. On Monday, Mr. Alston invited all the men to dinner at the Company's, after which they had a dance.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, Feb. 27, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward this my report, to cover time since my last report dated January 19. Mr. Laing of the Hudson's Bay Company, who was in temporary charge of the company's post at York, and is now at Churchill making an inspection of the post here, leaves for Norway House to-day or to-morrow, and has kindly consented to take out a mail for us.

Health.—Every one in the post has enjoyed the best of health. Young Naugle of the survey party is now well and strong, he has been able to take his share of all work with the rest of the men, Dr. Marcellus wished that he should be in the open as much as possible. I hope to be able to send him out by the next opportunity.

Dogs.—The dogs are in good working condition, all the pups which were taken on are working. I have now 9 pups not taken on, 4 are old enough to be sure to pass the rest of the winter all right, the other 5 are only a month old but promise well.

There are 8 dogs with Sergt. Borden, with 2 of Native Willy Buck's, one bitch sick, 3 with their pups, and 19 dogs at duty, these make three teams which are working at the hauling of wood.

Fuel.—About 75 loads of wood have been hauled since my last report, and we are well ahead. I estimate it takes three of these loads for a cord. Besides this, as the men every day before taking a load into barracks, take one load each from the bush to the edge of the river (about four miles) so that we have a good quantity there, that can be hauled after the roads to the bush are too soft.

Our supply of coal will just about finish the winter, I hope that arrangements will be made for next winter's supply, and that if some is shipped, the steamer bringing it up will not use the most of it, giving us only a small balance.

Patrols.—Reg. No. 3829, Corpl. R. H. Walker with interpreter Sandy Oman, returned from the York patrol on the 8th instant, his report is inclosed herewith.

On the 2nd instant, Reg. No. 4324, Sergt. Borden, with 'Pook' and 'Willy Buck' and ten dogs, on a long Kemetic, left on patrol to Hanken Inlet House, where I had arranged that Sergt. Hayter from Fullerton, with his reports would be on the 20th. Sergt. Borden took 32 days rations irrespective of what they might kill on the way, or the supplies at Esquimaux Point house and Ranken Inlet. He was provided with everything that could make his trip safe and comfortable, without exceeding the weight which the dogs could handle with ease.

Natives.—The Indians are all north and west, at their winter camps, very little of them is seen at Churchill. A party of 11 Esquimaux came in from about 70 or 100 miles north last week. These are from different camps and collected together to come into the Hudson Bay Company's post with furs. I interviewed one of them. Nothing of any interest occurred amongst them during the winter.

This party's catch was 1 blue fox, 385 white foxes, 16 wolves, 10 wolverine. They get $2.50 or 5 'skins' in trade for white foxes, and a proportionate amount for the other furs. The buying capacity of a 'skin' or 50 cents is in the following proportions: Tea, 1 skin a pound; sugar, 1 skin a pound; milk, 1 skin a tin; flour, 1 skin for 5 pounds.

Weather.—The weather up to the second week in February was still intensely cold, but since then it has moderated, there would be a few fine days between 20° below and 30° below alternating with snow storms, during which it got on several occasions below zero.

General.—Copy of the diary will be forwarded with the next mail, which I expect will leave about the middle of March.

During Sergt. Borden's absence I have kept all keys myself. Const. Jones has done the work of storeman, issuing rations, &c. on orders made out by me. The returns are all up to date.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) CORTLAND STARNES, Supt.,

Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, March 18, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report to cover the time since mail left with Mr. Laing of the Hudson Bay Company on March 1.

Sergeants Nicholls and Edgenton, Constable Withers, Special Constable Wm. Towers and a guide from Split lake with three dog teams arrived with mail on the night of the 15th. They were 13 days on the trail from Split lake caught by a terrific storm at Deer river on the night of the 13th, they remained there on the 14th, but being out of dog feed and provisions, they pushed on to Churchill on the 15th with the mail and one dog team, leaving 9 dogs and the balance of the outfit. On the 16th I sent two men, their guide with a dog team from the post with dog feed, and they were brought in safe on the 17th.

Sergt. Nicholls' dogs are in want of rest and feeding up, this they will get while I get my mail for the outside ready.

Reg. No. 4103 Sergt. Edgenton reported for duty on transfer, he is taking over the division stores from Corpl. Walker and will take over his duties on Monday the 20th. Reg. No. 3829 Corpl. Walker leaves with Sergt. Nicholls on transfer to Depot division.

Reg. No. 4324 Sergt. A. F. Borden and his party returned from Rankin inlet on the 11th inst., with all the reports and mail from Fullerton detachment, having met

Sergt. Hayter at Ranken Inlet house as planned. He found Sergt. Hayter looking remarkably well and apparently liking the life in his northern post.

HEALTH.

There has been no sickness in the division.

DISCIPLINE.

The conduct of all members of the division has been very good.

DOGS.

The dogs brought back by Sergt. Borden from his patrol are in as good condition as could be expected after such a hard trip, a few days rest will put them again in working shape. The nine pups mentioned in my last report are doing well, 5 are now strong enough to be taken on. The bitch shown as sick died a few days ago, she was very little use, never having succeeded in raising any of her pups.

Sergt. Nicholls informs me that he was instructed by the officer commanding depot, to secure two bitches here if possible, he purchased one at the Company's, and I am transferring one of my young ones to him, she is about 10 months old, broken and of good stock.

FUEL.

About 30 loads of wood were hauled to the barracks and 20 to the river since the 1st instant. We had few dogs and there were many stormy days on which they could not be sent out. In a few days however all the dogs will be available, the weather I hope more suitable, and we will be able to haul a good deal before the breaking up of the river.

PATROLS.

Reg. No. 4324 Sergt. Borden with natives 'Pook' and 'Willybuck' and 10 dogs made a patrol to Ranken Inlet to connect with the Fullerton patrol. About 750 miles were travelled in 38 days, 33 days of actual travelling. Twenty-six igloos were built on the way. Connection with Sergt. Hayter was made on the 22nd at Ranken Inlet and mail exchanged.

The weather during this trip was intensely cold and a succession of storms. The houses proved very useful.

Sergt. Borden's report is enclosed herewith.

A patrol was made by Reg. No. 4205 Sergt. Hayter from Fullerton to Wager Inlet a distance of 224 miles travelled. Another from Fullerton to near Baker lake, a distance of about 350 miles travelled, and one to Ranken Inlet to connect with the Churchill patrol, a distance of 190 miles. Separate reports for each of these patrols are forwarded herewith.

On the 7th instant, Reg. No. 3829 Corpl. Walker with Reg. No. 4708 Constable Rose, native 'Tupearlock' and two dog teams made a patrol to Seal river for the purpose of rendering assistance to Sergt. Borden if necessary, and hunting deer. They returned on the 13th, missed Sergt. Borden on the way, but secured 6 deer. It stormed almost continually and they only had one day's hunting.

Unless something unforeseen turns up this will close the patrols for the winter. The whole of the district has been covered from York Factory to Wager Inlet, north and south, and as far west of Churchill as any Indians are camped and of Fullerton as 20 miles from Baker lake.

NATIVES.

There has been no destitution amongst natives, the majority of them have been visited by our patrols and found in as good circumstances as could be expected. Deer has been plentiful and this is their main source of food and clothing.

I have received the money for the payment of the treaty annuity to the Indians at Churchill and York, which it is the desire of the government should be made by us. I will make the necessary arrangements, and fix the dates for both places.

CENSUS.

At the request of the Department of Agriculture, I have taken the census of the district from Churchill north.—Advantage was taken of our patrols for this purpose. The work was completed during January and February and the returns are forwarded to the census and statistics officer by this mail.

I enclose a copy of my report for your information.

WEATHER.

The weather since the first of the month has been bad, cold and stormy. The 14th was the worst storm that I have yet seen anywhere. It was all I could do to go from my house to the office a distance of 10 yards. The women servants could not come from the native quarters.

Snow is very deep and some of the drifts cover some of the buildings completely.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,

Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, July 31, 1911.

The Commissioner
R. N. W. M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit herewith my report to cover the time since last mail, which left Churchill on the 23rd March, with Sergeant Nicholls, Corporal Walker, Constable Withers and Constable Towers.

There has been no sickness amongst the members of the division.

The conduct of all has been excellent.

DOGS.

Four dogs have been struck off, Reg. Nos. 46 and 87 were destroyed on account of old age and blindness, Reg. No. 101 was carried out to sea on the floe, and Reg. No. 77 died as a result of injuries received in fighting during the night. When Father Turquetil of Reindeer lake arrived, I seized the opportunity of buying his dogs. Most of them had been purchased from Eskimos near Ennadai lake, and were 11 excellent dogs. I got them at the very low price of $5 each. Dogs are exceedingly scarce here, at York, Split lake and Norway House, and I know that such an opportunity would not again occur. This gives me at Churchill 41 dogs, 38 of which are in first-class condition and three old ones which may have to be got rid of during the winter. I have besides three young pups not taken on.

At Fullerton there are now 18 serviceable dogs, one of the old ones died during the year, and seven pups bred by police dogs have been taken on.

DOG FEED.

I was very successful in obtaining our supply of dog feed for the coming year, between what was killed by our own natives and what was purchased from Esquimos. One hundred and seventy seal and 25 whales have been put up, this gives about 21,600 pounds.

The blubber house was thoroughly cleaned in May and three new tanks, sent from Ottawa, have been put up, filled and closed. This is a great improvement on the old barrels, as it is cleaner and gives more working room in the shed. The oil leaks out at present, but I hope that they will tighten themselves. I had to get some barrels filled besides, but these will be be used first.

Our natives 'Pook' and 'Tupearlock' were kept hunting as long as the seal season lasted as shown by the diary, and obtained a good quantity. There was some deer meat left when the weather became warmer; this was put in oil and was used for summer feeding.

FUEL.

The hauling of wood from the other side of the river by all available dogs, every day that the weather permitted, was kept up till the end of April, when water over the ice made the crossing impossible. Sufficient was hauled to last all summer and well on into December. In June I sent some Chipewyans to build a raft of logs and fire wood, they brought down a raft of 150 logs of indifferent quality, but good enough for the purpose, they were paid 16c. a log in trade with rations, some of them were used for building purposes and the others put on the wood pile.

Our supply of coal was just sufficient with economy, to see us through, there being one bag left in June. I hope that nothing will happen to prevent next years supply from reaching us. Fires had to be kept up all May and a few days in June. Even during this month of July, for several days a small fire had to be made in the office to be able to work.

BUILDINGS.

As soon as the weather permitted the Q.M. store shelves were finished. It is now a clean and convenient little issuing store. Doors were cut through the partition between the warehouses, giving continuous access from the Q. M. store, and avoiding having to keep tunnels open to three doors in winter. The whole outside of the buildings were given two coats of paint, the post looks nice and bright.

The roof of the native quarters and the division store and part of the Q. M. store which were still covered with tar paper were given a coat of tar, so as to withstand the spring rains. I hope that an opportunity will come to have metallic roofing taken down from Fullerton to cover these properly this fall. The dog kennel was also tarred over.

The inside of the guard room was painted, a cupboard for guards necessaries and prisoners effects, arm rack, table, &c., were put in so that the place is now complete, should we have occasion to use it. The library is in there and it is used in the meantime by men wishing to read or write quietly. A small log building 12 by 24 feet has been put up, all but the roof, which has to wait for common boards, for the purpose of containing the forge, dog feed boiler and the old launch engine to be used in connection with the circular saw requisitioned for.

The division mess kitchen and porch have been painted inside and a screen cupboard put in the porch for meat and eatables. It is now clean and bright. I intend to paint the walls of the barrack room, mess room, sergeants' room and wash room in the fall.

Doors, cornices and window frames of all the log buildings were painted. A large cupboard was built in the office to contain all stationery. Fly screens were made for the barrack building, doctor's quarters and office, and a number of other small repairs were made.

I had proper places for bitches, of strong poles, built in the kennel, this will be sufficient.

I have given up the intention of building an ice-house, as we have no sawdust or anything suitable to keep ice. Another reason, is that I do not find one very necessary, up to now (30th July) this year there has been but two days when it was warm enough to make the butter soft if not close to the stove.

Since the interpreter is a half-breed married man, with a family and cannot live with our men, the native quarters are rather small. I would like very much to build a separate small house (log) for whoever the interpreter is. I may be able to do this later on if I can bring material down from Fullerton. Another matter that requires improving is the question of chimneys. The galvanized iron chimneys now in use are very unsatisfactory, it has been found impossible to prevent them from leaking on the inside, so that during rain everything gets spoilt with creosote and rusty water. Tin boxes have been put under the pipes, but these soon get filled up, and besides the leaks get between ceilings and run in all directions. The rust and creosote also stains the roof and sides of the buildings. If it were possible, I would recommend that sufficient brick and lime be sent next year to replace all the chimneys, ten in number. To be built upon a frame and of an average of ten feet high, about twelve pipe safes and a couple of trowels would also be required.

LAUNCHES AND BOATS.

Launch A, the larger of the two was thoroughly overhauled. During storms last summer and fall it had received some hard knocks and a considerable amount of repairs on the woodwork had to be done, and further brass sheeting put on as a protection against ice. It is now in perfect condition. The new ten horse-power engine was installed in her and works well, it is far superior and more suitable than the old one, on account of this change, some alterations had to be made in the ironwork at the stern and skeg. Sergeant Edgenton, who is a blacksmith, helped to do this part of the work. This launch is now in as good a condition, and in as serviceable condition as a launch of this class and size can be. It is useful, and all that is required in the harbour for our work, but is not fit for any trip along the coast. Having nothing else I used it to go to York and return, but I would not take the responsibility of sending it out on such a trip again, where long distances have to be made without the possibility of making a landing on the coast. At times a start is made with a fairly calm sea, but the weather will change suddenly and the sea rise so quickly that it is not safe to be out seven or eight miles from the coast with no chance of making a landing. She is an open boat, and too small, on several occasions I have expected that the next sea would swamp her. Another disadvantage is that gasoline cannot always be relied upon, it will work splendidly for hours, then something will go wrong, dirt in the gasoline or some other slight trouble which will cause the engine to stop and this is very awkward if it happens to be in a bad place.

The new five horse power engine has also been installed in the small launch B, this engine which is of the same class as the larger one is working well, but it is a little too strong for this small boat (16 feet long). The vibration shakes the woodwork of the stern and causes it to leak. I have had it strengthened, but have not had an opportunity to try it since. This boat is too small for much service, and can only be used in very fine weather. The engine might be of more service if installed in our ship's cutter which is strong and will stand more rough water. The small one horse power for the back of a canoe or boat, works well.

We have at present two whale boats here of our own, one belonging to Fullerton, and the *Churchill* one which had been left at Fullerton last year. The first is in first-class order, the latter is in serviceable condition, but received some injuries when the *Jeannie* was wrecked, it will be thoroughly repaired after the unloading of our supplies is done. The four canoes were painted this summer.

For this season's work we will have the use of three of the natives whale boats, *Pook's*, *Tupearlock's* and *Scotties*. This last one I had thought of keeping and paying *Scotties* heirs in other goods, but they insist on the boat, and the old woman's son-in-law on whom the family depends is badly in need of it, having an old one falling to pieces. I have decided to let them have it. I will have to ask for another whale boat for next year.

NATIVES.

The usual number of Eskimo came to the point near the old fort during May and are still here. They hunted seal and whale, which they sold to the police or to the Hudson Bay Company, or used for themselves for food, kyaks, boots, &c. They are industrious, independent and all in good health.

I paid the treaty annuity to the Chipewyan band of Indians at Churchill on the 27th of June, and to the Cree band at York on the 10th of July. A report in detail regarding these two annuity payments, and the condition of the Indians at both places is forwarded to you under separate cover, together with the books, statement of money received and paid out and the unexpended balance. As these reports contain matters of interest to the police as well as to the Indian Department, I am sending them to you in duplicate.

One magisterial case was taken up since my last report. It was that of an Indian for non-support of his family, the same was dismissed. Crime report is forwarded.

FULLERTON.

Reg. No. 4305, Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, in charge at Fullerton, with Reg. No. 4217, Constable P. R. Conway, employed native 'Joe,' native 'Young Peter' and his wife, who is to replace native 'Pook' and his wife, four other natives for crews with two whale boats, arrived from Fullerton on the 15th of July during my absence at York. He had left Fullerton on the 3rd, leaving employed native Gog-Joog in charge. They made a quick trip the wind being in their favour most of the time. I forward all his report in duplicate.

Sergeant Hayter is now preparing, with the assistance of Sergeant Borden, his Q. M. and other returns. These I do not expect will be completed in time for this mail but will go by the next.

A new beacon on the outer Barrel island in the Fullerton harbour has been erected by the detachment.

GENERAL.

While at York I met Mr. Parizeau, the engineer in charge of the Hydrographic survey of the harbour at Nelson. He informed me that the work at Churchill was completed and no party would be working here this summer. That the steamer *Lady Minto* was coming for the purpose of working on the outer harbour at Nelson till the completion of the work, but would first call at Churchill to pick up the launch left here by last year's party, with their instruments and other stores. I expect this vessel daily and will send this mail by her in charge of Rev. Father Turquetil, who goes out to Winnipeg via York Factory, and he has kindly offered to see it there safely. He also informed me that schooners will come to Churchill loaded with coal and that the *Lady Minto* will come to this place when she requires coaling, this will give me an opportunity of sending a N.C.O. or constable for duty at York during ship time, as I perviously reported there was necessity of doing.

I am waiting the arrival of your instructions, probably on the *Lady Minto*, before I decide anything regarding the men and supplies for Fullerton.

A mail was awaiting us at York, but this contained little official mail except general orders.

On May 16 the Rev. Father Turquetil, of the Reindeer Lake Mission, arrived at Churchill with three Chipewyan Indians and 11 dogs, having been on the road 27 days. The trip should have been made in much shorter time, but owing to the guide not being competent a longer route was followed. I give this route as it might be of some future use.

Reindeer lake was left at its north end, then an easterly direction was followed after crossing Cochrane river, through the woods to Crooked lake, about 35 miles, then to Pickerel lake 40 miles, then to Flat lake 35 miles, then still following the easterly direction across country 30 miles to Bird's lake, at the north end of this Bird's lake they came to a river flowing north and joining the Seal river. It is at the start of this river that they should have struck almost due east overland to Churchill. On account of the windings and the state of the ice, it took them 5 days to travel over the tributary, and 7 days on the Seal river, which they followed till within 20 miles of the Hudson bay, when they cut across and struck the sea ice between Seal and North rivers.

Father Turquetil reports deer plentiful up to the four last days. Lateness of the season, however, caused them much hard work owing to water on the ice and bare places on the land.

The object of his trip was to gather information with a view of establishing a mission amongst the Eskimo north in the vicinity of either Chesterfield inlet or Fullerton, or wherever a trading post is established, as they would have to depend on a trading company for the transportation of their supplies. It was not possible for Father Turquetil to make the trip north this summer, except too late in the season, and he could have collected very little more information on the ground than he could at Churchill, he therefore remained here as my guest till he can go out via York Factory. He has decided to recommend Chesterfield inlet as a location for a mission, as the Hudson's Bay Company have made all preparations to open up a post at a place about 20 miles up the south coast of the inlet.

One of the Hudson's Bay Company's steamers is expected here during August, which carries an outfit for Chesterfield and will proceed there after loading material taken from buildings here, for the erection of the necessary houses. It will also take the staff from here, consisting of Mr. S. Ford, a brother of our ex-interpreter, a carpenter and one of the half-breed servants, John Oman.

August, 8, 1911.

The government steamer *Minto* arrived here yesterday with the schooner *Chrissie C. Thomie*. Capt. Anderson, who was in charge, handed me a parcel of mail from Ottawa, containing letters from the Comptroller and schedules of supplies, being sent by the SS. *Pelican* and the schooner *Laddie*. The instructions received have been noted and I am making the necessary arrangements for the *Laddie's* trip north. Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. Edgenton, will go in charge and will remain at Fullerton after completion of the work. Const. Jones, the carpenter, accompanies him for the purpose of putting up houses, and will return here with the schooner. Reg. No. 4217, Const. Conway, will be again stationed at Fullerton for the coming year.

I also received a parcel containing scrip to be issued to half-breeds here and at York. I have issued those here this morning, but cannot yet say when or how I will be able to go to York. I will do so as soon as I practically can. It was impossible for me to go down with the *Minto*, as I would have no means of returning and it is imperative that I should be here at the arrival of the *Pelican* and *Laddie* with our supplies and also see the Northern party organized and fitted out for the trip.

Two buyers arrived here from York a few days before the ship for the purpose of securing these scrip; one is a man named Hardcrow and the other H. S. Johnston. The latter informs me that he is an employee of the Hudson's Bay Company and that as his company had the promise of the scrip from most of the half-breeds, he had

been sent up to look after their interests in this matter. They were rather annoying to me and commenced to worry me even before I had received the scrip or knew they were coming to me. Mr. Johnston stated that he had been informed that scrip would be issued at York right after Churchill, and was good enough to inform me that I could return in a canoe. I am informed, but cannot vouch for the accuracy of the information, that most of the scrip was secured by the men for $450 each, that there appear to be no opposition between the two parties. They were assisted by the clerk of the company here.

I am sending Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. Hayter to York by the *Minto* for temporary duty at that place, he will return as soon as his presence is no longer required and an opportunity occurs. I had wished to send a man to York for ship time, but regret that I was unable to do so and that on the account of the delay in the *Minto* arriving, the company's ship with the York supplies arrived there about a week ago.

An information was laid before me against Mr. H. S. Johnston for bringing liquor in without a permit and a conviction made on his pleading guilty.

I am closing this report hurriedly as Capt. Anderson wishes to leave on the next tide, however, I hope that I will have another chance to send mail out in September or October. Some fresh vegetables and fruit were received and are much appreciated by all, I also received some boxes of personal goods sent through the kindness of the Comptroller.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, Sept. 15, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows for the period from my last report dated July 31, and sent out via York factory.

The *Pelican* arrived here on August 27, with part of our supplies, she was unloaded without delay and the goods found in good order, a special report forwarded with the returned schedule. This steamer carried supplies for the new Hudson Bay post at Chesterfield, and while here loaded up with old material for building there, she left here on August 31.

The *Minto* returned from Nelson river on September 8, having in tow the hydrographic schooner *Chrissie Thomie* and our schooner *Laddie,* which she had picked up on the way from Nelson.

The *Laddie* seemed to have been in trouble most of the time since leaving Sydney on August 3, and had been aground not far from Churchill, she was slightly damaged but not enough to prevent her from going out again. However, owing to the lateness of the season the owner, Capt. Sam. Bartlett, informed me that she would not be able to perform the work required of her, except to take the Fullerton detachment to Fullerton with its supplies, and would then have to go out from there. The cargo was in good condition with the exception of the 50 barrels of gasoline which had to be thrown overboard, a few chairs and a table broken and two pieces of the portable

houses missing. I had intended putting one of the portable houses half way between Cape Eskimo and Churchill, take up the one left last year at Wager Inlet and with another, land them at Repulse Bay, where one of them would have to be erected, and the other left there till winter with a supply of provisions and dog feed, when with natives it would have been pushed northwest towards Boothia peninsula. The other two houses I will endeavour to put at each end of the plains towards Split lake. I also intended to have a full load of coal, lumber and metal shingles brought from Fullerton, all these plans of course cannot now be carried out.

The *Laddie* has been loaded with the Fullerton supplies for the winter, and with Reg. No. 4103, Sergt. Edgenton and Reg. No. 4217, Const. Conway, she leaves in the morning. I had to let Capt. Bartlett have the assistance of our natives to load on ballast. The Fullerton natives, with the whale boats which came down with Sergt. Hayter, were kept here as long as possible, as they would have been required to assist in landing and putting up the houses, but as they had left their families at Fullerton with provisions for only a certain length of time, and I had almost given up the coming of the *Laddie,* I started them back on September 7. This left me short of men and boats to unload, so that I had to hire a coast boat crew from the Hudson Bay Company for a few days.

Natives.—Owing to my being afraid of having no coal for the winter and forced to depend on wood alone, I took on an extra native for the winter, he will be required for the extra amount of work putting up the houses towards Split lake. I have ordered native 'Joe' down from Fullerton, and 'Pook' I am glad to say will remain with us and take his place at Fullerton. 'Joe' was to come back on the *Laddie* but now will come with the winter patrol. 'Donal' and 'Goose' who had been employed off and on, had become unsatisfactory so that I sent them away, and retained 'Willybuck,' No other natives, Eskimo or Indians will remain around Churchill this winter, they are all gone off to their winter hunting grounds.

Health.—The health of all members of the division has been good with the exception of Reg. No. 4615, Const. Walker C., who was again suffering from urinary trouble. Dr. Marcellus operated on him a few days ago and hopes that he will be now all right. Reg. No. 4205. Sergt. C. N. C. Hayter, leaves on the *Minto* to-morrow, this will leave me a N.C. officer short. I have written under separate cover regarding the changes for next summer, amongst the men now serving in the Hudson Bay. Should you think it necessary and I should strongly recommend it, to establish a detachment at York. I would ask that an extra N. C. officer be sent for that purpose. It would be important if any man is placed there that he should be an experienced reliable man. Sergt. Hayter went to York for temporary duty when the *Minto* went down to the Nelson and remained there till September 5, when he returned on her. I forward this report under separate cover. It would have been better had I been able to send him before the Hudson Bay Company's steamers arrived, but I had no means of doing so. He put under seizure a quantity of liquor brought in without permit, and I think that liquor has been coming in there in that manner before, and is liable to come in again until a detachment is at York at least for the summer months.

LAUNCHES.

The launches during our busy time with the unloading and loading ships have given excellent satisfaction, the larger especially being able to tow remarkable loads for its size.

FUEL.

The coal received on the *Laddie* will be sufficient for this winter, using it as on previous years in some parts of the barracks and wood in the others.

ASSISTANCE TO OTHER DEPARTMENTS.

As previously reported treaty payments were made by me here and at York Factory, and land scrips issued to the halfbreeds here. These scrip were received by the *Minto* after I had returned from paying the annuities at York. Owing to my being unable to leave Churchill again till our supplies were received, and our northern work arranged, I regret that I will be unable to issue those for York before winter. It is too late in the season to go in open boats and I see no other opportunity.

The weather has been changeable and mostly bad, rain, cold, and fog, fine weather for one day or part of a day is all that we were favored with this summer.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

APPENDIX B.

SUPERINTENDENT C. STARNES, CHURCHILL, REPORT ON WRECK OF SCHOONER *JEANIE*, WAGER INLET.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, October 1, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police.

Schooner 'Jeanie' trip North.

SIR,—I have the honour to report as follows regarding the voyage and wreck of the schooner *Jeanie,* chartered to bring supplies to Churchill, and to do whatever work was required by the police at Hudson bay, until it was found imperative on account of the approach of winter that she should leave the bay.

This schooner arrived at Churchill late on the evening of Saturday, August 13. The 14th being Sunday, Capt. Bartlett wished to give a rest to his crew, no cargo was landed. Between the 15th and the 19th all the cargo was landed.

On the 16th such a gale blew all day that no boats could be landed, and the water was very rough on other days. There was but one tide during daylight, but every minute of this was taken advantage of, all boats were used. A party of men manned the boats and arranged stores in them, another unloaded on shore, whilst the launch went back and forth towing loaded boats and returning with empties. On the 19th all the stores for Fullerton were loaded, the portable houses which were of considerable bulk, were checked, sorted with the necessary provisions for each, in such a manner that each complete outfit could be easily got at for landing.

No mail whatever came with this schooner, the D.G.S. *Earl Grey* with His Excellency the Governor General was expected daily, and as I thought the mail would probably be on that steamer I decided to wait a few days before starting.

The D.G.S. *Earl Grey* with His Excellency the Governor General arrived on the morning of the 22nd having coal and other stores for us on board. As it would have been impossible with our small boats to unload during one tide, and the steamer had to leave on the same day, I took all I could with our boats, and sent the *Jeanie* alongside to take the balance on her deck, after which she returned to her anchorage. The next day, 23rd she unloaded of this deck load, and at 7 o'clock I went on board with the following party:—

Superintendent C. Starnes.
Reg. No. 4205 Sergeant C. N. C. Hayter, to take charge at Fullerton.
" 4217 Constable P. R. Conway, to remain at Fullerton detch.
" 4687 Constable J. G. Jones, carpenter to put up portable houses.
Special Constable H. T. Ford, interpreter required at Fullerton.
Native 'Pook' to assist landing and building houses.
" 'Tupearlock,' to assist landing and building houses.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marcellus, for special investgation at Fullerton regarding natives.

Three native women, the wives of 'Pook' and 'Tupearlock' and the mother of the former. These women had been promised by Superintendent Moodie the trip to their home in Fullerton by first opportunity, as one of the conditions for their re-engaging for another year.

Mr. J. M. Macoun, Assistant Naturalist to the Geological Survey of Canada, was also a member of the party, having made arrangements with my approval with Capt. Bartlett for the trip. His duties for his department consisted of collecting specimens of Flora and Fauna on the west coast of Hudson bay, from Churchill north as far as possible, and the programme of our trip was particularly suitable for his purpose.

Unfavourable winds prevented us from starting from Churchill until about one o'clock in the afternoon of the following day, when a change enabled us to leave with a good breeze in our favour. We sailed all night, at one p.m. on the 25th, Cape Esquimaux was sighted, and at three p.m. dropped anchor in farly good shelter. This was the point where I had decided to place the first coast station. I would have prefered a place closer to Churchill in order to divide the distance between stations more evenly, but on account of the straight, rocky, low coast, there is no nearer place where a landing of the material could have been effected. After anchoring, the schooner's gasoline launch was sent out to make soundings all around. It was found that we were surrounded on three sides by shoals, the tide was low leaving about two miles of flats to be crossed before high water mark could be reached with the launch and our whale boat. This wind blew with great strength during the night, and it was found necessary to drop a second anchor.

On the morning of the 26th it was still blowing hard and seas high, but at high tide the boats were launched, loaded with material and sent ashore, three and a half miles, with the building party. All day was spent in uncrating and carrying the parts of the house about a mile to a suitable sight. The party returned on board about nine p.m.

On the 27th the wind was still blowing hard from the west and seas very rough, the balance of the material was loaded, not without some difficulty, and party landed again for the day's work. They returned on board at 10 p.m., having completed the building of the house, stored the provisions, dog feed, coal oil, put up stove and put in the large quantity of crating, which will give an ample supply of kindling and fire wood. A good banking of rocks was placed all round, and some bars nailed across the door for protection against bears. As soon as the boats had been hoisted up, we sailed all night with heavy sea ahead.

On the 28th we sailed all day making fairly good time.

On the 29th the wind from southwest dropped to some extent and the sea was calmer, we passed Marble island, entered Rankin inlet and at 11 a.m., anchored in seven fathoms of water in what appeared a good harbour. This place, on the south side of the inlet, about ten miles in, and on a line of winter travel, was the one I had picked for the second station. Our anchorage was about one mile from shore, where a good landing could be made at all stages of the tide. The building party was landed and two boats placed all stores and material on shore. The party returned on board at 9 p.m. A strong northwest wind started to blow, gradually increasing in violence during the night. A second anchor had to be dropped but dragged some distance, and at midnight, as the tide receded, we started to bump, till presently the schooner settled on her centre on a rock bar, till she lay on her beam ends, at an angle of 45°, the seas beating against her. At 7 a.m. of the 30th while still in this position the party was sent ashore to complete the house. During the forenoon, as the ship floated again, another anchor was sent out in a small boat and with the capstan she was hauled to deeper water; this made three anchors out; by 9 o'clock a fierce gale was blowing but the party from shore, having completed the work came on board. During the evening one of the lines broke and an anchor was lost, the ship was tugging hard on the other two. About midnight she started to bump on the rocks, the gasolene engine was started to ease the strain and kept going all night. About one a.m. of the 31st Capt. Bartlett informed me that he had very little hope of saving the schooner, the wind was towards the shore, there were rocky islands on two other sides, and no headway could have been made towards the only exit. I ordered my

party to keep themselves in readiness, and made necessary arrangements in case of our going ashore, however, about six o'clock in the morning the wind abated and changed slightly more to the west, and we were able to make a run for it out of the inlet, and passing south of Marble island out to sea in a northeast course, and hove to for the night. On September 1 the wind was blowing strong from the northwest and we must have drifted considerably to the east, the sea was very rough, and my party, including myself, got a good taste of sea sickness; we hove to at night.

On the 2nd about daylight the wind changed to northeast, allowing us to return to the west. I had intended to make Chesterfield inlet our next landing for No. 3 house, but being so far northeast, I deemed it safer to make for Fullerton, hoping that more favourable conditions would allow me to make Chesterfield inlet on the way down. The wind would not permit us to make for Fullerton, but by evening we made a good harbour in Daly bay, about 25 miles west of Fullerton. The wind now dropped almost completely and we enjoyed the first fine evening. A number of the Fullerton natives were camped on the islands of Daly bay, they had expected the schooner and came on board to see if they were required at Fullerton. As they were needed to sack coal, load and unload, they remained on board. The next morning, September 3, with gasolene engine and a slight wind from the west we started for Fullerton, reaching the inner harbour where we anchored at 7.30 p.m.

I landed with my party at once. A native called 'Ook-jook' who had been left in charge of the detachment buildings and property, opened the house for us, and we made ourselves comfortable for the night. I found the house clean and every thing in proper place, so that Const. Conway had everything at hand to cook breakfast the next morning.

The 4th being a Sunday, Capt. Bartlett did not want his crew to do any work so that a day of rest was enjoyed by all hands, however as every hour at that time of year counts, in the afternoon I sent a bale of coal sacks across to Store Island so that the natives could commence sacking coal, a sufficient quantity for ballast having to be put on board before the schooner could start for Wager Inlet, where No. 4 house was to be put up.

On the morning of the 5th the unloading of the Fullerton supplies was done in the forenoon, and the afternoon twenty tons of coal having been sacked was put on board.

The carpenter Reg. No. 4687 Const. J. G. Jones with native 'Old Peter,' who is well acquainted with Wager inlet, 'Dooley' who speaks English, and 'Puppick,' to help land material and build house went on board, with instructions to place No. 4 house, on either the south or north shore of Wager inlet where the best anchorage could be got, near the line of winter travel. Mr. Macoun accompanied the party, and the schooner sailed for the north with a favourable wind about 7.30.

Nothing was heard from the schooner from her departure until the evening of the 18th when Const. Jones, the three natives, Mr. Macoun and the crew of the *Jeannie,* consisting of Capt. Bartlett, mate Antle and seven men, arrived in the schooners' gasolene launch and our whale boat, reporting the wreck of the *Jeanie* in Wager Inlet on September 9. I attach a report from Const. Jones covering the trip from the time the *Jeanie* left Fullerton, until the return of the party on the 18th. During this time the weather was one continual storm often snowing, and the thermometer ranging from 14° to 25°.

I would like to bring to your favourable consideration, Const. Jones' conduct under the circumstances. The crew of the *Jeanie,* although good sailors, seemed to have been helpless after their ship was lost, and I consider that it was due to him and Mr. Macoun, who advised and backed him up, that the whale boat was put in repair, provisions made for the trip, and a successful landing back of the party at Fullerton was effected.

During the absence of the schooner I was busy in holding stock taking boards of all the stores, building material, &c., at Fullerton, checking and having all furs provisionally packed to take to Churchill, holding inquiries into different matters under your instructions, all of which are subject to special reports.

Acting Assistant Surgeon Marcellus made inquiries into the subject of alleged disease amongst natives. He visited every native family at Fullerton and a number of the Repulse bay ones who were camped on Store island.

Reg. No. 4205, Sergt. Hayter, assisted me in taking stock of stores and signed a certificate of his having done so on each separate form of the stock taking board, this also answers as a receipt for his taking these stores over.

It was my intention had the *Jeanie* returned safe to take to Churchill 47 tons of coal, which were contained in the two bales of sacks brought up with me, all the furs for shipment to Ottawa, a quantity of lumber and other material which was required at Churchill and useless at Fullerton, 20 tons of coal was already on the *Jeanie* when she was wrecked so that this amount is a loss.

The most important matter to be considered now was what was to be done with my party of seven men and the crew of nine men. Fullerton had been supplied with a little over a years supply of provisions for two men and two employed natives, the addition of sixteen would have soon used the best part of them, it was imperative that we should get out of there as soon as possible. There was the possibility of coming down the 500 miles of coast line in open boats, but the whole crew of the *Jeanie* felt nervous over the prospect, some of them had no experience of travelling in open boats, one gentleman 70 years old, the mate, told me that he would not go in an open boat, would prefer to be left alone anywhere. These men had no discipline, no idea of economy in provisions or the seriousness of their position. I felt that undertaking the trip under these conditions at that time of the year, when all fresh water ponds were frozen, snow covering the ground and a continual succession of storms for the past ten days without much sign of better weather, would have been dangerous, and should be resorted to only as a last resort. Capt. Comer with his whaling schooner had come in the day before to go into winter quarters. I asked him if he would take us down to Churchill, at first he told me that he thought that the risk was too great, for him to leave his winter quarters so late, that he had no doubt he could get to Churchill easily, but there was great uncertainly of his getting back, and no good harbour south where he could winter in safety, what he seemed to fear most was the cold icing up the ship's deck and rigging, the seas being rough and a constant wash over the deck. However, he told me that he would consult his crew, who were on shares with the owners and let me know in the morning. The next morning he came over and said that he had decided on account of the serious situation to take us down, and it would take him two days to unload sufficient of his cargo to make room for the party, and take on water for the trip.

The price was to be one thousand dollars.

At day light of the 21st the furs for shipment were loaded, with a few stores required and our luggage, and at 7.30 we left Fullerton and sailed all day with a strong cold northwest wind in our favour and a very rough sea.

On the 22nd the wind was still blowing in the same direction, cold and cloudy, we made splendid time. By the log we should have been in sight of land near Churchill early on the 23rd, but at ten o'clock nothing could be seen, the sun appeared about that time and Capt. Comer having taken observation found that we were at some point southeast of Cape Churchill. The schooner put about, and we sailed northwest all day. In the afternoon it started to snow and storm. Capt. Comer informed me that unless the weather changed it would be imperative for him to make for Fullerton. I however prevailed on him not to decide anything till morning, and if nothing else could be done to land us at Cape Esquimaux. Luckily the weather improved during the night and at sunrise the wind was from northwest with a clear

sky, the ship was headed for the south, and at 1.30 p.m. we dropped anchor outside the harbor opposite the beacon island. The tide was running out so that an entrance could not have been made for some hours, and Capt. Comer was most anxious to start on his return trip at once.

With our whale boat, and the assistance of the surveyor's launch with Mr. Bachand, who had come out a few miles to sea to meet me, we landed our stores on the island, to be moved later, and allowed Capt. Comer to depart within an hour of dropping anchor. I cannot speak too highly of Capt. Comer's courtesy and kindness during the trip, he did all he could for our comfort after once making up his mind to undertake the trip.

On arriving at Churchill I established a comfortable camp for the crew of the *Jeanie,* cook stove, utensils and rations were issued to them.

The surveyors are expecting that the D.G.S. *Stanley* will be here early in October. Should this happen, their party eleven in number, and the crew of the *Jeanie* nine, will be taken out, otherwise I see nothing else but to wait till freeze up at the end of November, when I will have to organize some means of sending them out of the country.

The unfortunate loss of the *Jeanie* is much to be regretted on acount of the loss to the owner Capt. Bartlett, as I am informed that the carrying of auxiliary gasoline power, prevented him from getting his ship insured, but the object of our trip and our work was nearly completed, the stores from Sidney were landed at Churchill, the Fullerton detachment with their supplies for over a year, logs for the beacon, a few cords of fire wood for kindling, to save our good lumber being used for that purpose, were landed at Fullerton.

Three of the coast stations.—Esquimaux Point, Rankin inlet and Wager inlet were established with provisions, fuel, light and dog feed.

I managed to take all the furs down which can be shipped by first opportunity, and while at Fullerton accomplished all we had gone for. Our only actual loss in stores are the 20 tons of coal which had been loaded before the schooner's departure for Wager inlet. The No. 3 house was also on board at the time of the wreck, but this was landed by Constable Jones and the natives, and piled carefully near the No. 4, and could be got if a ship went up again. We lost the opportunity of taking down the coal, lumber and other stores which I intended to take to Churchill.

I might say regarding the schooner that the auxiliary was of very little use, being useless against wind or headsea. It necessitated a large cargo of gasoline and coal oil which not only took up a lot of room below and on deck, but was a source of constant danger, a great deal of it leaks, and the ship was almost saturated with it.

I am unable to say when this can be mailed, but I will report further when mail does go.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,

CORTLANDT STARNES, *Supt.,*
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY,
September 26, 1910.

The Commissioner,
Royal Northwest Mounted Police,
Regina, Sask.
Officer Commanding
'M' Division, R. N. W. Mounted Police, Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the following patrol from Fullerton to Wager inlet return.

Acting upon your instructions, I left Fullerton with natives 'Puppick,' 'Old Peter' and 'Dooley,' on schooner *Jeanie,* on September 5, for the purpose of finding a suitable site to build house D on also to erect same, also good anchorage to land supplies, as near as possible on the route of travel from Fullerton to Repulse bay.

Arriving Wager inlet September 7.

The best anchorage that could be found was some 35 miles up the Wager inlet and on the south side.

This harbour is on the direct route taken by the dog teams in winter to Repulse bay. Consequently I selected a suitable site for the house on the west shore, about one mile from the entrance and about 100 yards above high water.

September 8:—Landed house D, and with the assistance of the three natives and two of the vessel's crew carried the crates from the boats to the site. Erected house D, putting frame on the outside of door with nails inverted to keep any animals away; also built up stove and piled crating inside for firewood, finished, 4.30 p.m.

September 9:—Owing to the gale from north, vessel was unable to leave harbour. At 5 p.m. parted one of her anchors and at 10.30 p.m. parted the second anchor and drove ashore.

September 10:—Landed supplies and kits, and hauled whale boat above high water, she was badly damaged, having her bottom stove in, on the starboard side, six feet by one foot six inches in size.

Examined the bottom of the *Jeanie* at low tide with Captain Bartlett, who decided she was damaged too badly to attempt to repair. Slept in house D.

September 11:—Repairing whale boat.

September 12:— " " "

September 13:—Repairing whale boat in a.m. and launched her in p.m., but owing to the gale and snowstorm blowing up had to haul her ashore again.

September 14:—Unable to leave house all day, Heavy storm.

September 15:—Finished repairing whale boat.

September 16:—Left Wager inlet for Fullerton in company with Mr. Macoun, vessel's crew and three natives in ship's whale boat and police whale boat at 6 a.m. The ship's whale boat (with gasoline power) rendered us good service in getting through the ice, the harbour being frozen in places an inch thick.

Camped for the night at 7 p.m., 10 miles north of Nuvuk.

Weather fine and clear in a.m. stormy breeze towards p.m.

September 17:—Left camp at 8 a.m. and camped for night 8 miles north of Whale Point at 6 p.m.

Weather, half a gale from northwest, snow storm in p.m.

September 18:—Left camp at 5 a.m. and arrived at Fullerton 4.30 p.m. Weather clear and light breeze from west.

House C and one canoe, which was aboard the *Jeanie,* I took ashore and piled in a safe place from the tide, it is situated two miles up the harbour and south of house D.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
J. G. JONES, *Const.*,
Reg. No. 1687.

APPENDIX C.

REPORT OF SERGEANT C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON, JANUARY 1 TO 30, 1911.

FULLERTON, January 31, 1911.

Officer Commanding

'M' Division, R. N. W. Mounted Police, Hudson's Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of my detachment for the month ended January 31, 1911. Upon departure of yourself and party for Fort Churchill I assumed charge of Fullerton detachment. I immediately set to work getting ready for winter, carrying out the necessary repairs to buildings, painting &c., in accordance with your instructions also cutting and stacking a supply of ice for winter use.

The coal supply on this side of the harbour, I moved into the former fur shed, having prepared a bin previously.

As soon as it was possible to travel over I sent out two employee natives deer hunting, but they had no success, the deer not having migrated at that time within easy distance of Fullerton. I have received later on a good supply of deer meat from outlying natives.

The weather at the beginning was very mild and the snow fall heavy. The harbour began to freeze over on the 10th inst., and on the 14th it was possible to walk across the lower harbour.

Patrols have been made to Wager bay and the vicinity of Baker lake, the former during the month of December, 1910, the latter during the month of January, 1911.

I am leaving here in February in accordance with your instructions, with mail and reports to connect with the Churchill patrol at Ranklin inlet. I attach a copy of diary with record of daily temperatures.

BUILDINGS.

In pursuance with your instructions I lined the detachment kitchen with a layer of building paper, and one of grooved sheeting, finishing the whole with two coats of paint, this makes a very comfortable kitchen. Barrack room, kitchen and officers' quarters have all been painted inside, and new locks have been placed on the doors. The building in which the Marine and Fisheries stores were formerly kept I turned into quarters for employed native 'Joe,' moving to the shack formerly occupied by deceased native 'Scottie,' all stores belonging to the Department of Marine and Fisheries. Both employed natives now have comfortable quarters. The barrack room needs a new floor and the barracks will be painted outside during the spring.

CUSTOMS.

I collected customs from the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, Capt. George Comer, amounting to $179.10 for trade goods consisting of cotton fabrics, rifles, beads, tobacco, powder and lead.

NATIVES.

We have in our employ here two natives, viz., 'Joe,' belonging to the Aivillingmuit and 'Oog-jug,' belonging to the Kenipituminut. Both are excellent workers and good men on a trip. They are good dog-drivers and handy men around a detachment.

I have taken the census as far as possible among the natives in this district, and attach an abstract showing the members of different tribes. A summary of the census returns gives us the following information.

The total number men, women, boys and girls amount to 1,107. The mortality return shows 8 viz:, 5 men and 3 women and the following tribes comprise the census, Kenipitumiut, Padlimiut, Shaumuktungmiut, Avilingmiut, Igulingmiut, Nechillingmiut. The first tribe inhabiting Southampton island are totally extinct with the exception of four members of it who have become absorbed amongst the Avillingmiuts. Starvation is generally supposed to be the cause of their demise, and although Southampton island abounds in game, the reason given for not being able to secure enough is quite logical, viz.: that parties of natives who had been working for the whalers had become supplied with rifles would land on Southampton island thus making it hard for the more primitive natives of this part to secure game, with bows and arrows, not having come in touch with the whalers and secured rifles, this is the common belief among the natives. The tribe known as the Igulingmiut have so I am informed become absorbed in among the Aivillingmiut and Tununmiut, natives common to Franklin island, and Sounding bay. By far the largest tribe is that of the Nechillingmiut who inhabit the northern seaboard and stretch as far west as Coronation gulf. Another small tribe most of whom have become absorbed among the Nechillingmiut is that known as the Sedlingmiut who reside on the shores of Pelly bay. I have visited the majority of the Kenipitumiut and Aivillingmiuts on my patrols, I find them well supplied with deer meat, skin clothing and oil for lamps and there was no want among them. Most of the Aivillingmiuts are at present walrus and seal hunting on the floe and are meeting with fair success. The Kenipitumiuts do not go in for walrus and seal hunting in the winter to such an extent as the Aivillingmiuts being more of a land native.

One death has occurred while seal hunting among the Aivillingmuit a native by the name of Stidyach, I attach a separate report with regard to this.

GAME.

Deer, ptarmigan, rabbit, seal and walrus are plentiful in the district; the musk-ox district is farther inland to the west and north. All the natives are well acquainted with the regulation concerning musk-ox, not only with the period of the season but also the fact that indiscriminate slaughter of animals for the sake of their skins is prohibited.

FUR.

Not a great quantity of fur has been brought in for trade purposes up-to-date, but of course it is early in the season. A few foxes have been caught on islands around the harbour. No trading for fur is done by the detachment according to your instructions. Wolves, white fox, wolverine, and a few blue foxes comprises the fur bearing animals of this part, two bears have been shot close to Fullerton.

CONDUCT AND HEALTH.

Regtl. No. 4217. Const. Conway P. R. has performed all duties assigned to him well and cheerfully he is a good man for detachment duty here. I find everything

kept in good order during my absence on patrol. I have not sent him on patrol as I was desirous of obtaining all information possible with regard to the natives and district and I deemed it advisable to make all patrols myself.

With the exception of a few minor ailments among the employed natives, and easily cured there has been no sickness on the detachment.

DOGS.

On taking over the detachment the actual number of dogs available for duty consisted of twelve, and the small pups. Four dogs had died during the time the detachment was closed, and 5 pups. I lost two dogs on the Wager patrol, concerning which I attach a separate report, and purchased two to replace them. All the dogs have stood the patrols well and are in good conditions.

Of the small pups one died during the month of December, 1910, the other two are doing well. In September, 1910. Regtl. No. 216 Sen-uch-tee whelped, the litter consisted of nine, this bitch took sick shortly after and was unable to raise the litter. In December 1910 they all died.

Regtl. No. 207. Dele-auk whelped, the litter consisted of 8 pups by Regtl. No. 218 Meli-e-tuk since dead, two of the pups died (bitches) but the remaining six all dogs are doing very well and will I think make good.

WHALERS.

The only whaler wintering here is the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* hailing from the port of New Bedford, U.S.A., 58 tons register. I append names of her officers and crew.

Captain George Comer, master; Isaac Briggs, 1st mate; Brass. Lopez, 2nd mate; William Smith, steward; John Collins, cook; Carl Charles, carpenter; Joseph Grotto, carpenter; John Cummings, seaman; George Silver, seaman; William Mahee, green hand; Patrick Cleary, green hand.

The vessel caught two small black whales during the summer 1910, weight of bone equal to 412 lb. she is also engaged in the fur trade. The crew are on lay for anything taken in. The whole cargo being valued and the men paid off in shares according to their rank, less deductions for what they have received from the ship chest. Discipline on the ship is well kept. A large number of the Aivillingmiuts are attached to the vessel they assist in the whaling operations during the summer and in winter hunt deer, walrus and seal on the floe. Captain Comer looks after and feeds a large number of natives. Any native coming in although they may be unsuccessful, is never turned away hungry. Not much fur has been brought in as yet, musk-ox and white foxes have been brought in from Baker lake lately, a number of natives having pooled their fur to procure a whale boat. They had been keeping their last seasons catch pending the arrival of the schooner.

The Scotch steamer *Active,* Captain Murray, came into Fullerton during the summer of 1910, and was met by the ketch *Earnest William* which had been brought down from Wager bay by George Cleveland, the agent in charge of the Scotch firms whaling and trading station, which has been closed for this season. This station took out a large quantity of walrus hides. She had left before our arrival in the *Jeanie.*

GENERAL REMARKS.

Work has been commenced on thebeacon to be erected at Barrel island and it will be erected on my return off patrol from Rankin inlet. The weather has become considerably colder, the high winds prevalent render the use of good deerskin clothing

a necessity for patrol work. In accordance with your instructions I have not purchased more skins for clothing, than positively necessary. Fur clothing is easily procured here and is very well made.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*
In charge of Detachment.

ABSTRACTS showing the number of Natives on the West Coast of Hudson's Bay.

Name of Tribe.	Living.				Dead.			
	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.	Men.	Women.	Boys.	Girls.
Kenipitunmint	39	53	30	15	3	3		
Aivillingmiut	55	65	45	31	2			
Nechillingmint	119	123	138	66				
Sauniktumint	46	58	41	33				
Shaunuktungmiut	25	36	24	20				
Stanamint	13	13	12	7				
Total	297	348	290	172	5	3		

R.N.W.M. POLICE,
FULLERTON DETACHMENT, 30-6-11.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of Fullerton detachment for the five months ending 30th June, 1911. With the exception of the return patrol made in the latterpart Feb., 1911, no further patrols have been made. The work of the detachment has consisted of making and raising the beacon on the outer reef at the entrance of Fullerton harbor, concerning which I have attached a separate report. Painting the buildings and boats, and getting in a supply of dog feed for the forthcoming winter.

The entire barracks have been painted inside and out.

I have also painted the native quarters in conformity with the barracks, viz., white, picked out with ordinance blue.

The boats are painted ordinance blue. The refuse of the past winter, ashes, tins, &c., has been cleaned up and disposed of, an ash path has been constructed from the boat landing, which connects with the large store. I established a hunting camp in April for the purpose of getting in dog feed and one of the employed natives has always been there, changing off weekly.

The total amount of feed put in amounts to 12,500 lbs. I have also tried out a barrel of oil for use of lamps on hunting trips.

The weather has been very uncertain, heavy storms accompanied by snow with low temperatures was common in May. The snow did not disappear perceptibly until well on in June, the floe is breaking up rapidly, I hope to be able to leave for Churchill on the 3rd of July. The thickness on the inner harbour on June the 8th was 5 ft. 7 inches, Capt. Comer informs me that the past winter has been the longest and severest which he has encountered during his sojourn in the bay.

I have checked all stock, and left all stores arranged according to different forms. I am leaving here as early as possible, accompanied by Const. Conway and a crew of three natives, and in accordance with instructions received from you last winter I am bringing 'Young Peter' and wife, 'Tom Pepper,' 'Billy Brass' and 'Tuppick.' Native Daylight is sick and cannot go to Churchill. I have replaced him there with native 'Tuppick.' I am taking advantage of the additional natives to bring down the Churchill whaleboat which was left there last year, owing to the wreck of the schooner *Jeanie*. Employed native 'Joe' I am taking as part of the crew. Native 'Oog-Joog' remains in charge here and I have carefully instructed him *re* the care of the property.

The receipt of the latest 'Times' sent by you in the mail of last winter was greatly appreciated by the detachment.

WHALERS.

The season starts on the 8th of May and the boats have been out constantly since. four men are left on board of the vessel in charge of the mate. The captain with the remainder form the crew of one boat; six boats are employed, five of which are entirely of natives; the boats cruise in parts. The ground being as far south as Walrus island, north to Yellow bluff and east to Southampton island, which latter place, I am informed, is generally a good locality for whales. They did not succeed in securing any. Native 'Chester' struck a whale close to Depot island, but broke his iron and lost his whale. The total amount of pelts taken in trade by the schooner is as follows:—

Musk-ox 50, wolves 45, wolverine 15, foxes, white 230, foxes, blue 2, bears 49. most of these musk ox were obtained from the northern natives and are the accumulation of two years. The Scotch trading post at Repulse bay haveing been removed the natives bring their catch to Fullerton and as we do not trade for fur, the schooner gets everything that comes along.

GAME.

Close season for musk ox has been well observed all skins brought in for trade as far as it is possible to ascertain, have been shot in season. The natives, as I stated in my last report are well acquainted with all regarding musk ox.

Ptarmigan and latterly geese have been fairly plentiful and eider ducks are found in great quantities round the different islands.

HEALTH AND DISCIPLINE.

With the exception of minor ailments the health of the detachment has been good. Native 'Oog-Joog' and myself were off duty for three days having contracted heavy colds during the return mail patorl. Reg. No. 4217, Constable Conway, P.R., has worked well and cheerfully throughout. He has proved himself perfectly reliable and as I stated in my last report is a good man for duty here.

NATIVES.

The majority of the Aivilic natives are away in the boats in the employ of the schooner. A few are down in the hunting camp getting in dog feed for us. The

Kinepetus started to come in during May and they are all camped within easy reach of here, they have been busy during the last month getting in dog feed for us. Native boy 'Jasper' brother to employed 'Joe.' I am bringing to Churchill, concerning him I attach a separate report. Our two employed natives 'Joe' and 'Oog-Joog' have worked well throughout, they are without exception the two best natives that I have come in contact with. Both handy with tools and quick to comprehend.

DOGS.

One casualty has occurred since my last report viz.: dog 'Jumbo' who contracted a swelling in his throat and died on the 21st May, 1911. All the remaiader are in good condition.

Of the six pups raised this year one contracted fits and died on the 20th of June, 1911. Remaining are in good condition and should be fit for work during the forthcoming winter, viz., on short trips. I do not think that any young dogs should be used on long trips, by young dogs I mean dogs on their first winter's work. Two pups bred by Corpl. Joyce have been taken on from the I. 6. II and are good dogs. Reg. No. 213 whelped on 12th April, 1911, but would not raise the litter which consisted of six and they all died. The total strength of dogs is 13 and 5 pups, total 18.

GENERAL REMARKS.

With regard to the placing of a coast station at Chesterfield inlet I do not think it necessary for the following reasons, the patrol to Rankin inlet station can be done in six days.

The outside time allowing for delay by storms should be 12 days. The country between Chesterfield and Rankin inlets abound in deer and it is a recognized fact that deer are always to be found in large quantities there. I would respectfully suggest that the house intended for Chesterfield be better placed between Eskimo Point and Ranken Inlet, this point say on the north shore of Dawson Inlet could then be made the connecting point of the two patrols, this would cut an appreciable piece off the Churchill patrol and the added distance would not materially affect tht Fullerton patrol.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*,
In charge of Detachment.

APPENDIX D.

PATROL REPORT, SERGT. C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON TO BAKER LAKE AND RETURN.

FULLERTON, January 27, 1911.

Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police, 'M' Division,
Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by me during the month of January, 1911, in the direction of Baker lake and return. On the 2nd of Jan., 1911, accompanied by natives 'Oog-Joog' and 'Dooley' with ten dogs, twenty days rations and ten days dog feed and necessary camp equipment. I left on patrol with the view of getting in touch with that portion of the Kenipitumiut tribe common to Baker lake. I was 16 days absent from the detachment returning on the night of the 17th inst. The distance travelled being about 350 miles, 8 days were occupied on the outward journey, one day for the purpose of resting dogs, and the return journey was accomplished in 7 days. The weather was fair during the patrol and we did not encounter any storms that were severe enough to retard progress. The temperature was low.

On reaching the spot where I expected to find the Eskimo camp, they had moved. This was on the Quoich river. Native 'Dooley' who was acting as a guide, informed me that although we could reach the head of Baker lake in one day, it would take from four to five days to reach the spot where they would probably be camped. As he was by no means certain as to their whereabouts and having the mail patrol to perform shortly, I deemed it advisable to return and not make a cast at hazard.

After resting the dogs one day we returned, diverging a little from our outward trail in order to pick up the deer that we had cached on our outward journey. I secured the information that I was in search of, viz.: the names and number of this band of Eskimo en route. I attach a copy of my diary and a list of temperatures.

ROUTE TRAVELLED.

On leaving Fullerton we travelled S.W. through the islands and along the sea ice to Daly bay; crossing Daly bay we proceeded up Winchester inlet and on to the Cooney river some distance up this river we came on the Kenipitmiut encampment of which Blanket is the head man. Distance about 60 miles from Fullerton. From this the route lies more directly west, crossing two big lakes and in between several small ones until we reach the Quoich river, which we crossed and made igloo on west bank, about ten miles from the mouth where it flows into Chesterfield inlet.

REMARKS EN ROUTE.

This country is much of the same nature as that to the northward, only not of such a high altitude. There is a complete salt-water route up to the Cooney river in between the islands, and the native camp referred to above had their boat laid up for the winter right at the mouth of the river. The Cooney river and the Quoich river are of much the same description, about two or three hundred yards wide, in parts, and full of rapids. The country is bare of vegetation with the exception of moss. The Lolliard river also flows into Daly bay close to the mouth of the Cooney river, a small neck of land dividing them with a chain of small islands.

NATIVES.

This part of the district is common to the Kenipitumiuts, most of whom were camped here last summer. They are well supplied with deer meat and their deer skin clothing is good, in fact there is no want among them. They do not go on the flow seal to any extent as do the Aivllingmiuts, contenting themselves with deer meat and in most cases use deer fat in their lamps. They do not appear to be as cleanly in their habits as the Aivillingmiuts, whom I should judge to be far superior. I completed my census among this tribe on the patrol.

GAME.

Deer are plentiful through this district. After leaving the Cooney river we were constantly in touch with them, and shot four making caches for use on the return journey, for dog feed. Ducks, rabbits and ptarmigan, are, I am told, plentiful. The two former in the spring. The law regarding the musk-ox is also well understood by the natives common to this district.

DOGS.

The dogs stood the patrol well, the snow having packed they did not have such heavy hauling as the previous patrol in December last. Also securing a good supply of fresh deer meat assisted. We had no casualities.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*,
In charge of detachment.

DIARY.

Churchill, 21-31-11.

Monday Jan. 2.—Weather stormy with ground drift, strong northwest wind. Temperature 47° below zero. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. and proceeded southwest and passed former Aivillingmiut encampment. Made camp at 3 p.m. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Tuesday, Jan. 3.—Weather cloudy in a.m. and foggy in p.m., with a slight northwest wind. Temperature 40° below zero. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. travelled on the flow, very rough in parts, crossed several small points, made camp at 2.30 p.m. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Wednesday, Jan. 4.—Clear and very cold with slight northwest wind. Temperature 49° below zero. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. At 11 a.m. struck Cooney river, travelling up it made 'Blankets' at 2 p.m. and stayed for the night. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Thursday, Jan. 5.—Clear and very cold with slight northwest wind. Temperature 52°. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m., made good going, snow well packed, made camp at 4 p.m. Distance travelled 25 miles.

Friday, Jan. 6.—Misty, overcast and cold, with slight west wind. Temperature 43°. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m., made at 4 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Saturday, Jan. 7.—Heavy ground drift and cold, with strong northwest wind. Temperature 43. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m. At 10 a.m. sighted deer, left 'Dooley' to go on with the komotik. 'Ook-Joog' and myself went deer hunting, shot four and made a cache, rejoining 'Dooley' at 2 p.m. and made camp. Distance 15 miles.

Sunday, Jan. 8.—Clear and cold with northwest wind. Temperature 47. Broke camp at 6 a.m. reached Big lake at 10 a.m., made camp at 3 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Monday, Jan. 9.—Weather cloudy with fog, slight northwest wind. Temperature 45. Broke camp at 6.30 a.m., reached Quoich river, crossed and made camp at 3.15 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Tuesday, Jan. 10 – Foggy and very cold with slight northwest wind. Temperature 53. Resting dogs and drying clothes.

Wednesday, Jan. 11.—Clear and cold. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Travelling on return journey. Made camp at 3 p.m. Distance 25 miles.

Thursday, Jan. 12.—Weather clear and cold, slight northwest wind. Temperature 61. Broke camp at 6 a.m., travelling for deer meat cache, reached cache at 2.45 p.m. and made camp. Distance 25 miles.

Friday, Jan. 13.—Cloudy and overcast with drifting snow and strong west wind. Temperature 52. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Did not make such good travelling owing to the drift. Made camp at 4 p.m. Distance 20 miles.

Saturday, Jan. 14.—The weather was cloudy and overcast with drift and strong northwest wind. Temperature 55. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Made good day, camp at 3 p.m. Distance 20 miles.

Sunday, Jan. 15.—Weather cloudy and overcast, blowing strong from the northwest. Temperature 39. Broke camp at 6 a.m. Made 'Blanket's' at 3 p.m. Distance travelled 20 miles.

Monday, Jan. 16.—Clear and cold with a slight northwest wind. Temperature 45. Broke camp at 4 a.m., stopped at noon to rest the dogs, made camp at 5.30. Distance travelled 30 miles.

Tuesday, Jan. 17.—Clear and cold with a strong northwest wind. Temperature 45. Broke camp at 4 a.m. Stopped at noon until 2 p.m. Travelling rough. Made Fullerton detachment at 8 p.m. Distance travelled 30 miles.

NOTE.—The temperatures mentioned above are all below zero.

APPENDIX E.

PATROL REPORT, SERGT. C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON TO RANKIN INLET AND RETURN (2).

RANKIN INLET, February 23, 1911.

The Officer Commanding
'M' Division,
Hudson Bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by me with mail and reports during the month of February, 1911, to Rankin inlet, there to connect with packet from Churchill, in accordance with instructions received from you.

On February 8, 1911, accompanied by natives 'Oog-joog' and 'Dooley,' ten dogs, 25 days' rations, camp equipment and 20 days' dog feed, I left Fullerton detachment on patrol to Rankin inlet. In addition to the police packet, I also carried a packet for the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* master, Captain George Comer. The weather on the whole was good although I was unable to travel two days on account of storms. We had to make many detours to avoid rough ice, the varying winds whilst the floe was in process of formation, having caused it to hummock and break up.

I reached Rankin inlet house on the afternoon of the 18th, having occupied 8 days in actual travel. The distance according to the map scale of the route generally travelled is 170 miles, namely 90 miles from Fullerton to the south shore of Chesterfield inlet and 80 miles from there to the south shore of Rankin inlet. Allowing for the detours I should compute the distance covered on this patrol at 190 miles but I have not kept account of the daily distances. The Churchill patrol arrived on the 22nd, consisting of Sergt. Borden, natives 'Pook' and 'Willybuck.'

I handed over my mail and reports, receiving the packet from them and left on my return journey on the 24th.

The house at Rankin inlet is very comfortable, considerable snow had however drifted through it and during the storm of the 21st it came through everywhere, it is far from being winter proof.

Route travelled:—On leaving Fullerton we travelled S. W. through the islands and small inlets common to this part, for some distance, then struck more directly south and connected with the main flow at Walrus island, which we followed down where practicable. We had to make detours from this point and travel over points of land and numerous small bays which connect them as far as Chesterfield inlet. From there we were better able to follow the main floe. A short distance from Chesterfield inlet the route lies entirely overland for about thirty miles. I imagine that this is the part shown on the map as Baker foreland.

Remarks on the route:—Should the floe ice be in good condition a quick trip could be made. The wreck of the coast boat *McTavish* lies at the foot of Baker foreland adjacent to Chesterfield inlet, there is not much left, most of it having been used for fire wood by parties of Eskimo travelling.

Natives.—As far as Depot island there are several camps of Aivillic natives engaged in seal and walrus hunting, they are mostly in the employ of the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* they are not having much success, but having the schooner as a base of supplies they are all right as regards food. This part is common

to the Shaunuktungmiuts they are camped further inland and I did not encounter any of them.

Game:—Deer are plentiful, we saw several herds. Shot three on the south shore of Chesterfield inlet. I am informed by the natives that there is always an abundance of deer between Chesterfield and Rankin inlets. The stretch of bay between here and Fullerton abound in walrus, seal, duck, ptarmigan and rabbits are also plentiful in this part.

Dogs:—The dogs stood the trip well. I had no casualties.

General:—I am writing this report as per your instructions. I intend following the same route on my return.

DIARY.

February 8:—Weather stormy with ground drift, wind S. E. strong. Temp. 37° below zero. Left 8.30 a.m. and proceeded S.W. towards Walrus island, ice very rough, made camp at point of sand opposite Walrus island 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, Feb. 9.—Weather clear and fine; wind N.; slight. Temp.—41. Broke camp 7 a.m. Encountered very rough ice and had to make several detours, made camp at 4.15 p.m., close to Depot island.

Friday, February 10.—Weather fine, clear and cold. Wind N., slight. Temp.—39. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Ice still rough, made for land and had better going passed Depot island 11 a.m.; made camp at 4.30.

Saturday, February 11:—Weather fine, clear and cold. Wind N, slight. Temp.—43. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Travelled on points of land for the most part, made camp at 4.30 p.m. on north side of Chesterfield inlet.

Sunday, February 12:—Weather fine, clear and cold; wind N., slight. Temp.—41. Lay over to rest dogs.

Monday, February 13:—Weather misty with high wind. N. E. Temp.—20. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Crossed Chesterfield inlet 1 p.m. Sighted deer and shot three, made camp at 3 p.m. Blizzard during the night.

Tuesday, February 14:—Weather stormy, with heavy ground drift; wind S.E. Temp.—15. Broke camp at 7 a.m. Blowing a blizzard so hard that cannot proceed. Made camp.

Wednesday, February 15:—Very stormy with a strong W. wind. Temp.—12. Broke camp at 5 a.m. Blowing very heavy in p.m. Crossed Baker foreland. Saw plenty of deer but did not shoot. Made camp at 3.30 p.m.

Thursday, February 16:—Weather stormy and very thick with a strong N. W. wind. Temp—20. Broke camp at 6 a.m. 11 a.m. blowing too hard and too thick to see ahead, made camp on the ice.

Friday, February 17:—Fine and clear. Mild N. W. wind. Temp.—12. Broke camp at 6 a.m. and proceeded over ice, going fair, and made the north shore of Rankin inlet 3.30 p.m.

Saturday, February 18:—Fine, clear and cold. Strong N. W. wind. Temp.—30. Broke camp at 5 a.m. crossing Rankin inlet, ice very bad in places, reached house at 1.30 p.m.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. C. HAYTER, *Supt.*,
In charge of Detachment.

R.N.W.M. Police, Fullerton.
4: 3: 11.

The Officer Commanding
R.N.W.M. Police, Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of the return patrol made by myself during the month of February, 1911, from Rankin inlet to Fullerton, carrying mail packet for ourselves and Capt. Comer of the whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford,* after connecting with the Churchill patrol. I left Rankin inlet on the 24th of February, 1911, and delivered the mails at Fullerton on 1st of March, at 2 p.m., the time occupied being five days and five hours the distance travelled being 195 miles, I travelled the same route as on my outward journey. We experienced fair weather, although high winds and ground drifts from the northwest were prevalent. My dogs stood the trip well and I had no casualties, and with the exception of heavy colds contracted both by the natives and myself, all were well.

I attach a copy of my diary and daily temperatures.

DAIRY.

Friday, February 24.—Weather clear and cold, light ground, drift strong, northwest wind; 26 below. Left Rankin inlet house at 8.30 a.m., crossed inlet and proceeded on; made igloo on point close to Rabbit island, 6 p.m. Shot 2 deer.

Saturday, February 25.—Weather clear and bright, strong ground drift, strong northwest wind; 33 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m., made good day, made igloo on Baker foreland at 5 p.m.

Sunday, February 26.—Weather stormy with heavy ground drift, strong northwest wind, broke camp at 4 a.m. Crossed Baker foreland and proceeded on the south shore of Chesterfield inlet, made camp at 3.30 p.m.; 33 below.

Monday, February 27.—Weather stormy with ground drift, strong northwest wind. 30 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m. crossed Chesterfield inlet and proceeded on to igloo of tenth inst., made igloo at 5 p. m.

Tuesday, February 28.—Weather stormy, strong ground drift, strong northwest wind; 23 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m.; made igloo close to Walrus island at 6 p.m.. Bad going over rough ice.

Wednesday, March 1.—Weather fine and clear, slight northwest wind; 25 below. Broke camp at 4 a.m., reached Fullerton at 2 p.m. and delivered all mails.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.,*
In charge of Detachment.

APPENDIX F.

PATROL REPORT, SERGT. C. N. C. HAYTER, FULLERTON TO CHURCHILL.

CHURCHILL, July 17, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to make the following report of a patrol made by my-self in whale boats from Fullerton to Churchill during the month of July, 1911, carrying mail and reports.

I left Fullerton on the 3rd of July, 1911, and arrived at Churchill on the 15th of July, having covered the distance in 13 days. I encountered baffling winds and the last four days a strong northwest gale was blowing. Most of the time I was running under the jib, fitted as a storm trysail. The two whale boats are splendid sea boats. On the night of the third I encountered a large mass of ice forming a floe between the mainland and stretching out to sea between us and Depot inlet. As the wind was not favourable I could not sail around it and was obliged to haul out on it, as the tide made, the floe began to break up, and we were kept busy shifting boats. Some idea of the situation may be conceived when I mention that I had to shift boats six times in the space of an half hour. Towards midnight a lead broke in the floe so I forced my boats through this and reached the small island close to Depot island. The other ice encountered during the trip was in looser formation between Rankin inlet and Corbett inlet the bay was choked with floating ice. I divided my crews and taking half of them, went ahead of the boats on the ice and opened up a passage for them, this continued for about five miles, both Const. Conway and the natives worked well under the trying circumstances, three days of the time occupied. I was unable to travel on account of heavy storms.

I brought the whale boats belonging to Churchill and Fullerton.

The personnel is as follows:—

Fullerton whale boat, Reg. No. 4205 Sergt., C. N. C. Hayter.
4217 Const. P. R. Conway.
Employed native 'Joe,' 'Scotch' 'Bye-and-Bye,' 'Jasper.'
Churchill whale boat—Native 'Tom Pepper,' 'Billy Brass,' 'Tupick.' 'Young Peter,' wife and child.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
C. N. C. HAYTER, *Sergt.*,
In charge of detachment.

APPENDIX G.

PATROL REPORT, SERGEANT A. E. BORDEN, CHURCHILL TO RANKIN INLET.

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, March 13, 1911.

Officer Commanding 'M' Division,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report of a patrol from Churchill to Rankin inlet along the west coast of Hudson bay, to connect with a patrol from Fullerton and take the census of the people in the country passed through which is inhabited alone by the Padlimuit tribe of Eskimo.

Acting under instructions received from you I left Churchill on February 2, 1911, with the following outfit:—Two native Eskimo dog-drivers, 'Pook' and 'Willy-buck'; ten dogs, driven in Labrador harness; long komotik, with thirty days' rations, and 400 lbs. of dog feed.

DIARY.

February 2.—Left barracks at Churchill at 9 a.m., crossed Button bay and camped early at an Eskimo igloo on the north shore. Weather fine, but cold, 44 below zero at the time of leaving barraccks.

February 3.—Left camp at 9 a.m. Everything in travelling shape, proceeded along the coast of the bay, crossed mouth of North river about noon, making fairly good time. Snow rough and drifted hard. Camped for the night on the coast, had some difficulty in finding snow suitable for building igloo.

February 4.—Wind northwest, very frosty. Passed mouth of Seal river about noon. On the south side of this river there is a small cone-shaped hill about fifty feet in height. We are travelling in sight of a bank of haze caused by the open water in Hudson bay.

February 5.—Very cold but clear. Travelled due north in a.m., more northwest in p.m. Crossed Little Seal river, which is the extreme north of the timber belt. Camped at sunset.

February 6.—Blinding snowstorm from the northeast. Travelled all day by drift of snow. The prevailing wind in this part of the country is from the northwest, consequently the permanent drift of snow lies northwest and southeast. From this knowledge you can travel in a certain direction when the sun is not visible.

February 7.—Weather cold, wind northwest with ground drift. Proceeded in a.m. more towards the coast, having gone inland in the storm of yesterday. Deer were seen followed by wolves. One deer was killed and taken along for dog feed.

February 8.—Blizzard from northwest very cold. Hard day on dogs, sled running hard. Made poor time.

February 9.—Blizzard from the north. Stormbound.

February 10.—Weather clear and cold, wind northwest. Arrived at Padlimuit Eskimo camp, consisted of two sets of igloos. Took the census of these people and then proceeded along the coast in a northerly direction.

February 11.—Very cold but clear. Crossed Egg river, and also the Tha-anna and Thlewliaza rivers. Camped for the night at a beacon, which marks the mouth of a river. These beacons have been built by Eskimo.

February 12.—Still cold but clear. Made a good day but the travelling is slow over the rough hard snow.

February 13.—Very stormy in a.m. Passed three high points of land. This coast is now more irregular and snow smoother, making it better travelling. Deer were seen just at dark. Heavy storm to-night.

February 14.—Very thick snowstorm. Left camp early. About noon arrived at coast station 'A,' which is situated near Cape Eskimo. House in good shape, little snow had drifted in. Remained at the house for the rest of the day.

February 15.—Very cold north wind, with thick drift at times. Left house and proceeded north, leaving some of our load to be picked up again on our return. The coast is now more irregular and snow smoother, making it better travelling. Deer were seen but did not take the time to go after them. Crossed Maguse river and camped at sunset.

February 16.—Blizzard from the north and very cold. Travelled until about three p.m., was then compelled to camp on account of the storm. Passed through a large quantity of very rough ice along the coast, this makes slow work and is hard on men and dogs. One deer was killed just as we were making camp, which was fed to the dogs. One of our dogs slipped his harness and went after the deer, I had fears that we had lost him, but he returned when just dark.

February 17.—Wind N., cold. Travelled all day, camped at sunset. Made a good day. Crossed Dawson inlet in a.m. and mouth of the Ferguson river in the p.m. Deer were seen on the Ferguson river, but we did not take any as we did not require any meat at present.

February 18.—Wind N.W., very cold. Two dogs strayed from camp last night, spent two hours looking for them and then started without them, but they followed on our track and we recovered them after going about ten miles. We were all day crossing bays and headlands. Deer were plentiful; one was killed for dog feed.

February 19.—Thick drift from N.W., very cold. Travelled along the coast. We here experienced some hard going, rough ice and ice covered with a crust or rime about three inches deep, on which you cannot make more than two and a half miles an hour. Had difficulty in getting from the ice to a rocky point to camp. Dogs and men very tired.

February 20.—Wind W. in morning, strong, with drift; thick. Hauled in N.W. in p.m. clear but colder. Travelling along the coast a.m. making slow progress owing to the heavy ice.

February 21.—Storm-bound, severe blizzard from N.W. Impossible for man to face such a gale.

February 22.—This was decidedly the worst day on the trip. We had to cross Corbett inlet in the face of a fierce N.W. blizzard. This was necessary in order to make connection with the Fullerton patrol. My hands were slightly frozen and the natives froze their faces. Experienced difficulty in finding the house in such a storm. Arrived at coast station 'B' at 5 p.m. and found the Fullerton patrol, consisting of Sergt. Hayter, the natives 'Oog-joog' and 'Dooley' awaiting our arrival.

February 23.—Stormy in a.m., clearing more towards evening. Fullerton patrol waiting for the weather to clear.

February 24.—Wind N.E., cloudy, with snow. Fullerton patrol left this a.m. for return trip to Fullerton.

We spent the day in putting our outfit in order for the return trip, 'Pook' fixing komotik and repairing dog harness, 'Willybuck' cleaning rifles and other necessary work.

February 25.—Wind N.W., strong and cold with ground drift. Left Rankin inlet for return trip to Churchill. A more inland route is taken, travelling in a S.W. direction. Dogs working well after their little rest and everybody more cheerful. The country passed through was hilly around the upper part of Corbett inlet.

and we had exciting work coming down steep hills into very rough ice on the small bays.

February 26.—Wind N.W., with heavy drift. Travelled all day through undulating country. A pack of twelve wolves was seen and pursued by our dogs.

February 27.—Wind W. to S.E., with snow. Travelled through broken country and crossed the Ferguson river and camped on the south side. Two deer were killed and taken along for food.

February 28.—Fine in the morning, wind N.W.; increased in p.m. to fierce blizzard. Crossed Dawson inlet and Wallace river. Deep light snow in places making heavy going. One deer killed. Very comfortable camp, plenty of deer meat for ourselves and dogs.

March 1.—Wind N.W., with drift. Travelled all day through rolling country.

March 2.—Severe storm, N.W. Arrived at coast station 'A,' Cape Eskimo, at 9 p.m..

March 3.—Weather fine. Resting at house.

March 4.—Weather fine. Left Cape Eskimo and travelled inland in a southwest direction. Deer were seen in the vicinity of the McConnell river.

March 5.—Weather fine, wind west until late in p.m., changed to southwest and began to storm. Very uncomfortable camp; snow not suitable for igloo. Plenty of deer, one killed and fed to the dogs. Crossed the Tha-anna river. Country passed through very level.

March 6.—Severe blizzard from the northwest; made poor headway; crossed the Egg river; level country; plenty of deer.

March 7.—Weather milder. Arrived at Eskimo encampment at dark and put up in their igloos for the night.

March 8.—Wind east, cold and stormy. Travelled along the coast. 'Willybuck' suffering from snow blindness.

March 9.—Weather fine and clear in a.m., heavy drift in p.m. Travelled along the coast and camped at Little Seal river at the edge of the bush.

March 10.—Weather bright and clear, the mildest day since leaving Churchill. Proceeded along the edge of the bush and camped at the mouth of the Seal river.

March 11.—Snowstorm from the east, very thick. Left mouth of Seal river at 7 a. m., passed mouth of North river into Button bay, cached our load and proceeded across the mouth of the bay through the rough ice and arrived at barracks at 10.30 p. m.

Taking into consideration detours, I estimate the distance travelled on this patrol 750 miles. This was done in thirty eight days, thirty three days of actual travel, three days spent at coast houses and two days storm bound.

GENERAL REMARKS.

On this patrol the census of the country passed through was taken. It is inhabited by that tribe of Eskimo known as the Padlimuits. I visited their encampment in the vicinity of Egg island. There were thirty one persons at this camp, which consists of two sets of igloos. I consider their condition good from a native point of view. They depend principally on the deer for their food and clothing, and if they are scarce it is from being hunted in the small section of country which they trap over. I informed them that if they were in want of deer all they had to do was to move a little further north and they would find sufficient for their wants.

They are not as intellectual a class of natives as the more northern ones, and not as clean in their habits. But they seem contented and happy and as hospitable as could be expected. I was used well by these people and made as comfortable as was in their power during the time I stopped with them.

The hardest part of this patrol is the passage north where you are called upon to face the continual northwest wind, with the incessant drift and intense cold, but I consider it a providential country to pass through, owing to the abundance of game. Deer are plentiful and can be obtained easily north of Cape Eskimo, and it is my opinion that they never forsake the coast altogether during the winter months.

With plenty of fresh deer meat a person can stand the hardships that he has to endure from the intense cold and physical fatigue.

The placing of the houses along the coast has proved a great comfort to us. They give a patrol a sense of security as they greatly lessen the possibility of disaster.

They afford a great convenience for fixing your outfit and drying your skin clothing, which gets in bad shape camping night after night in snow houses.

The country north of the Little Seal river is destitute of timber or bush of any kind. Coal oil used as fuel throughout the entire trip.

The country south of Cape Eskimo is very level but north of that is more hilly and broken.

I consider the trail inland better than along the coast. By travelling inland you avoid the rough ice which is very hard on dogs and men.

The dogs stood the trip well, but at times were leg weary and tired, there were no casualties.

The two natives are good men at work of this kind, being very well up in the art of building snow houses. The number built on this patrol being 26. They are also good dog drivers.

Connection was made with the Fullerton patrol at Rankin inlet and packets exchanged. I also brought the mail for the American whaling schooner *A. T. Gifford*, now wintering at Fullerton.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
A. F. BORDEN, *Sergt.*

APPENDIX H.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL R. H. WALKER, CHURCHILL TO YORK FACTORY AND RETURN.

FORT CHURCHILL,
HUDSON BAY, February 15, 1911

To Officer Commanding 'M' Division,
Fort Churchill, Hudson bay.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to York Factory.

Acting on instructions received from you I, accompanied by special Const. Owen, who acted as guide and trail breaker and dog team Reg. No. 1 left barracks at 9 a.m. We then travelled across the Churchill river, passing through a clump of woods to a plain called 'Start again Ridge' where camp was made. Distance 15 miles.

On the south side of Churchill river, dog 'Alberlock' had his foot cut on the rough ice and I sent him back by native 'Charlie' who was hauling wood to barracks at the time.

January 21.—Weather stormy, northwest ground drift.

Left camp 7.45 and travelled to 'Eastern Woods' where we missed the trail, going around to the south side, where the trail was found and camp made, trail very heavy in bush. Distance 15 miles.

January 22.—Stormy northwest wind.

Special Const. Owen and myself caught colds on the 21st and were unable to travel.

January 23.—Northwest wind. fine and clear. Left camp 7.30 crossing plains, and travelling through scrubs all day, camped at 4 p.m. where wood and bush was very scarce. Distance 26 miles.

January 24.—Strong northwest wind, ground drift. Left camp 7.30 and after passing 'Robinson's Bluff,' 'Kirby's Lob Stick' and 'Salmon Creek' camped on 'Broad River.' Distance 28 miles.

January 25.—Stormy. strong northwest wind. Storm bound at 'Broad River.'

January 26.—Fine and clear, light northwest wind. Broke camp 7 a.m. and travelled across 25 mile plain between Broad and Owl rivers, and camped 2 miles south of 'Owl River.' Distance 27 miles.

January 27.—Stormy, strong northwest wind. This did not hinder us from travelling as the trail led through swamps and scrub and an occasional camping place could be had, the trail was very heavy in places, especially in the bush where it had to be gone over twice so that the dogs could get a foot hold to pull the sled through, camp was made on 'White Bear Creek.' Distance 30 miles.

All the dogs have sore feet, this was caused by the willows on each side of the creeks and rivers that we crossed, at these places the crust would not be strong enough to bear the weight of the dogs and they would break through, the tops of the willows running up between their pads and sometimes breaking off, causing the blood to flow quite freely.

January 28.—Weather stormy. S. W. wind. Left camp and travelled down White Bear creek to coast 8 miles, there we had the best travelling since leaving Churchill, made 30 miles and camped at Hydrographic Surveyor's house at 2.45.

The Chief McParizeau gave us a very hearty welcome.

January 29.—N.W. wind, strong, snowing. Left camp 12 noon and travelled up the Nelson river to Flamborough Head, 6 miles, crossing river 2 miles down the South shore, 6 miles, through the 'Bull Track,' 6 miles, arriving at York Factory where we were met by Mr. Laing, who made us very welcome. Distance, 20 miles.

On January 30, 31, and February 1, we laid over at York Factory, Special Constable Owen repaired dog harness and sled, I investigated and cancelled permits, and on February 2, left York and travelled to Hydrographic Surveyor's house and made camp. Distance, 20 miles.

February 3.—N.W. wind, fine and clear. Left camp 7.30, travelled up coast to 'White Bear Creek,' where camp was made. Distance, 30 miles.

February 4.—High N.W. wind, clear. Broke camp 7 a.m., made 25 miles and camped in swamp. Distance, 25 miles.

February 5.—Light N.W. wind, clear. Left camp 7.30 a.m., crossed 'Owl river' 12 noon, and camped on Broad river, 6 p.m. Distance, 31 miles.

February 6.—Strong south wind, snowing. Storm bound at Broad river.

February 7.—Fine and clear, Light N.W. wind. Left camp 7 a.m. and camped at 'Croys Bluff.' Distance, 45 miles.

February 8.—N.W. wind, ground drift. Left camp 7 a.m. arriving at Eastern Woods where the trail had to be broken for 3 miles, we made fire on the north side, 12 noon, arriving at barracks, 8.30 p.m. Distance, 40 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

The distance to York Factory from Churchill is 180 miles but when it is necessary to go up the river to Flamborough Head before a safe crossing can be made it adds 10 to 15 miles more.

The camping places from Churchill to York are very poor and on several occasions it was necessary to make camp between 2 and 3 p.m. in order to get into the bush.

Special Constable Owen is an excellent man for this trip, he knows the trail very well and every camping place on it.

GAME.

Nineteen deer were seen in vicinity of Broad river, they took fright very easily.

Ptarmigan were very numerous, hundreds were seen and could be easily taken with a shot gun.

FUR BEARING ANIMALS.

Foxes, if one can judge by their tracks, are plentiful.

Martin and ermine tracks were seen between Croy's Bluff and Eastern Wood's.

COMPLAINTS.

Rev. R. Ferries, Church of England Missionary at York Factory, has no complaints to make.

Mr. Laing, officer in charge of H. B. Co. post has no complaints to make. Both the above mentioned requested me to ask you to open a detachment at York Factory, saying if it could not be kept open permanently it would be necessary to have police there in the summer time when the steamer arrives, as at this time over 100 Indians and half-breeds are employed by the H. B. Co. unloading supplies.

Mr. Ferries stated that they, (the Indians and half-breeds) got liquor from either the steamer's people or from the post in the summer and that a good many were intoxicated.

This I investigated and found that there was not sufficient evidence to warrant proceedings for prosecution.

PERMITS.

I cancelled those of the persons I saw, the remainder I returned. I also investigated permit matter and found that the persons in whose names permits were issued last season had received them.

INDIANS AND HALF BREEDS.

I saw no Indians. There are 5 families of half-breeds at York, all of whom I visited, they are well dressed and seem contented.

CRIME.

It is reported that an Indian woman gave birth to a child and threw it to the dogs. This happened at Samattawa. The date of the crime was January, 1910. I am forwarding report under separate cover.

With this exception I heard of no other crime.

SURVEYOR'S.

Mr. Parizeau, chief of the Hydrographic survey party at York, informed me that he took a 12 mile coast line for his summer's work, this he surveyed and sounded, the stations (numbering 10) were a source of trouble to him, they blew down every time there was a high wind, there are six stations on the north side of the Nelson river and four on the south side, some are 60 feet high. Mr. Parizeau says that stations 80 feet high would be what he wanted, but owing to the timber being so small he was unable to build them high or strong enough to stand the gales that blow into the river.

The *Chrissie C. Thomie* sailed on the 11th September, 1910, and took six of Mr. Parizeau's party to civilization, leaving six to make short surveys on land near the harbour site and to build a house on the north side of the Nelson river where his launch is pulled out with a house over it.

The *Chrissie C. Thomie* was anchored 10 miles from land at York.

The H. B. Co. steamer *Discovery* was anchored 18 miles from land at York. On the 31st January and on the 1st of February, Mr. Parizeau took an inventory of all goods in his house, this he handed over to me to give to you along with a duplicate key of the house, which I hand over to you with this report, and on the 2nd of February, Mr. Parizeau, his assistant, Mr. Frazer, and four men left for civilization via Oxford and Norway House.

OTHER BRANCHES OF SURVEYS.

Mr. Gordon paid a visit to York for the purpose of buying dogs in November, 1910, he had to be contented with one team, (dogs are very scarce at York) he wanted four teams. Mr. Gordon is cutting a line to meet the surveyor's from Split lake.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

R. H. WALKER, Corpl.

Forwarded to the Commissioner for his information; I consider it very necessary that a detachment should be established at York. I have spoken to Mr. Laing, the clerk temporarily in charge of the Hudson Bay Co. at York, who is on a visit here now, regarding the quarters which might be available there for our use, he states that all the buildings not occupied at present are not fit to be used, the only one that might be arranged, is now occupied by some clerks, some alterations would be necessary, but at all events arrangements would have to be made with the district officers at Norway House. I have not sufficient men in the division at present to open up another detachment, and should you decide that one should be established, I would ask that a couple of additional men be sent up early in the spring, one of whom would be a N.C. officer or an experienced man in criminal work.

Corpl. Joyce was not replaced, and Corpl. Walker leaves the force this winter. If nothing else is done I will endeavour to send a temporary detachment to be at York during ship time, this of course is our busiest time here also.

The ship referred to last summer is the *Discovery*, which came to York in September, the *Pelican* had no York freight except its previous year's cargo which it took up at Churchill, it had no liquor for York.

COURTLAND STARNES, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'M' Division.

CHURCHILL, FEB. 21, 1911.

APPENDIX J.

PATROL REPORT, CORPORAL R. H. WALKER, CHURCHILL TO SPILT LAKE WITH CREW OF '*JEANIE*.'

CHURCHILL, HUDSON BAY, December 31, 1910.

The Officer Commanding 'M' Division,
Churchill.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following report *re* patrol to Split lake with Captain Bartlett and crew of the wrecked schooner *Jeanie*.

Acting under instructions received from you, I, accompanied by natives 'Pook' and 'Charlie,' left the police post at 7.30 a.m. 8.12.10. Native 'Charlie's' team was composed of four dogs of his own and two police dogs, Native 'Pook' and myself drove police dog teams Nos. 1 and 3. On arrival at the Hudson Bay Co.'s post (4 miles from barracks) I took over Captain Bartlett and his crew of seven men, we loaded our sleds with baggage to the amount of 30 lbs. per man, our rations and dog feed made a total weight on each sled of 500 lbs.

The party got away from the Hudson Bay Co's post at 9.15 a.m. and travelled on the portage crossing Mosquito point then up the Churchill river to an island where we camped for the night. Trail good, distance 25 miles.

On the 9th the weather was cloudy and about 9 a.m. it started to snow which filled the trail so it could not be seen, almost the whole day was spent in finding it. the trail led to the east side of the river through rough ice which had to be broken down with axes, so it would not cut the sleds too badly. Trail heavy, distance 8 miles.

On the 10th a very early start was made so as to try and cross the plains in one day, a strong N.W. wind was blowing but as it was in our backs it did not hinder us in any way and very good time was made. At 3.30 p.m. we made camp in a clump of stunted spruce on the south side of the plains. Weather very cold, trail fair, distance 40 miles.

On the 11th, weather cloudy, N.W. wind was blowing with snow which made travelling heavy on the portages and as the day's travelling was all on small lakes and portages, very slow progress was made. Trail heavy, distance, 20 miles.

December 12.—Weather fine and clear, an early start was made, travelling on large lakes and short portages, very good time was made, the trail on the big lakes was like travelling on the coast, the snow was very hard. Trail good, distance 35 miles.

December 13.—Weather cold, fine and clear. Travelled all day and about 3 p.m. descended a very steep hill into the Little Churchill river, went up 5 miles and camped in a clump of timber, the largest seen since leaving Churchill. Distance 25 miles.

December 14.—The weather was very cold but no wind was blowing, all the travelling was on the river, no portages. Distance, about 18 miles.

December 15.—Weather very cold, fine and clear. Travelling good. On this day a good many deer were seen, none were taken owing to the noise made by the dogs. We made two portages and arrived at Harvey's at 9.30 a.m. Here I received a note from Sergt. Edgenton saying that there was very little dog feed at Split lake. I took 1 deer for dog meat at Split lake. At 4 p.m. we arrived at an Indian shack (John Stagg). Trail good, distance, 20 miles.

On the 16th, 3 deer were loaded on the sleds and as the trail was very good 35 miles was made to another Indian's shack, this Indian's name is Sandy and he is camped on a big lake called Sandy lake. He informed us that a large party had passed his place about dark, but they did not stop, this party was the surveyors who left Churchill 3 days previous to me.

On the 17th very early start was made, the travelling was good and at 10 p. m. we arrived at Split lake, distance 36 miles.

On arrival at Split lake, Interpreter McLeod informed me, that Sergt. Edgenton and Const. Withers had gone to a surveyor's camp to investigate a drowning accident. On the 18th Sergt. Edgenton returned and I handed over the crew of the *Jeanie* to him with your instructions and mail.

On the 18th and 19th the harness was repaired and a new wrapper was made for the return trip to Churchill, two having been so badly torn that they were beyond repair.

On the 20th bannock was cooked. Sergt. Edgenton handed a 'M' Division carriole over to me to take to Churchill, I handed a flat sleigh over to him to replace one from 'Depot' left at Churchill last year by Supt. Moodie. Also dog 'Shep' and one harness. Owing to shortage of dogs at Split lake, Sergt. Edgenton decided to keep No. 3 team and two dogs from 'M' Division left at Split lake last spring by Supt. Moodie, native 'Pook' was also kept to drive No. 3 team.

On the 21st, I, accompanied by native 'Charlie' left for the return trip to Churchill, native 'Charlie's' team was five dogs having left 'Shep' at Split lake, belonging to 'Depot', my team was No. 1 of 'M' Division (6 dogs). We travelled all day and at 4.30 p. m. arrived at Sandy's. Trail good, distance 36 miles.

December 22nd left Sandy's at 6 a.m., a strong northwest wind was blowing and very cold, at 7 a. m. it was almost a gale, we lost the trail and waded through water and slush on the lake until 2.30 p. m. when the trail was found, both men and dogs had their feet frozen, camp was made as soon as possible after the trail was found, distance 6 miles.

December 23.—Left camp at day break, the trail could not be seen, this caused one man to break trail, the other to drive two trains of dogs. About 2 p.m. the H. B. Co.'s sled from Churchill with fur was met and we had a trail to Stagg's camp which was reached at 7 p. m. distance 29 miles.

On the 24th a strong northwest wind was blowing but cleared at daylight. We took 80 fish, 6 shoulders and 2 hind-quarters of deer on our sleds for dog feed. Travelled until 6 p. m. and camped on the Little Churchill river, 40 miles.

On the 25th travelling on the river was good the wind having blown the snow fairly hard, we made 30 miles and camped on a small lake.

On the 26th left camp 7 a. m. made 30 miles.

On the 27th left camp at 5 a. m. trail was good 48 miles was made and we camped on the south edge of the plains.

On the 28th left camp at 4 a. m. crossing the plains we came down the Churchill river to an island where we camped for the night, distance 48 miles.

On the 29th left camp at 8 a. m. came down the Churchill river 5 miles, crossing Mosquito point and arriving at barracks at 11.15 a.m., distance, 15 miles.

GENERAL REMARKS.

No serious accident occurred on this trip. The crew of the *Jeanie* were handed over to Sergt. Edgenton all in good shape with the exception of Capt. Bartlett whose leg was swollen below the knee, he had completely recovered before I left Split lake for Churchill and was already for another trip. Out of the eight men that were taken to Split lake only two were taken on the sleds and only for a short time.

The two natives that drove dog teams with me on the trip did their work well.

Nearly every lake of any size had an overflow on it owing to the weight of the snow on the ice.

No guide was used on this trip, two parties having gone ahead of us over the trail, one was not required.

Guide David, who was with Mr. Macoun and Ford told me that the trail used was an old Indian one and not the one used last year.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

R. H. WALKER, *Corporal,*

Reg. No. 3829.

APPENDIX K.

PATROL REPORT, CONSTABLE E. W. HAINES, INDIAN CAMPS, NORTH WEST OF CHURCHILL.

CHURCHILL, January 16, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
Churchill.

SIR, I have the honour to submit the following report re patrol to Chipewyan Indians' camp northwest of Fort Churchill. Acting on instructions received from you, I, accompanied by Dr. Marcellus, Interpreter Oman and guide 'Bussijohn' and dog team No. 4, left barracks at 9 a.m. on the 5.1.11, travelled past the H. B. Co. post and the south coast of Button bay where we entered the bush, and we made our noon fire, we then travelled the bush to about five miles south of the south branch of North river, where we camped for the night. Distance travelled, 20 miles, trails fair.

January 6.—Weather clear and cold. Left camp at 8 a.m., crossed the south branch of the North river 9.15 a.m. The timber began to get smaller as we neared the plains, which were small, with a few patches of brush scattered about, we made fire at 12 noon and just before starting three Indians with something to trade with the H. B. Co. met us, we then travelled on and reached the first Indian camp on North river at 4.30 p.m. The bush got quite thick about three miles before we reached the river and as far as we could see east and west on the south side of the river. We camped here for the night, there were two tents and two deer skin lodges. We visited three families the same evening and one next morning. Distance travelled 25 miles, trails fair.

January 7.—Weather clear but very cold. Left camp at 9 a.m., travelled on the Indian trail arriving at Seal river 5 p. m., where we camped for the night, met an Indian boy and woman at noon hauling meat to their camp at North river. Distance travelled, 25 miles, trails fair.

January 8.—Weather cloudy and very cold in forenoon, in the afternoon it got stormy and drifted very bad. Left camp at 8 a.m., travelled all day and arrived at Big Ridge camp 5.30 p.m. There were six deer skin lodges and two tents here and two families living in some of them. Distance travelled, 30 miles; trails very bad in places, especially near the bush.

January 9.—Dr. Marcellus taking census all day.

January 10.—Weather clear but cold. In order to reach the camp that was farthest away, the sled was lightened, and Dr. Marcellus, Interpreter Oman and guide left camp at 8 a.m., arriving back on the evening of the 12th, having visited two camps, one called Sandy Ridge and the other Big Nose Hill. I remained at Big Ridge camp visiting the Indians and taking notes.

January 13.—Weather cloudy and cold, bad ground drift. Left camp at 8 a.m., travelled all day and reached Seal river 5 p.m. where we camped for the night. Distance travelled 30 miles, trail fairly good.

January 14.—Weather clear but a little ground drift. Left camp 8 a.m., made fire 10.30 a.m. Then travelled and reached North river camp 2 p.m., stayed one hour for dinner, then travelled on till 6.30 p.m. and made camp about 4 miles north of the south branch of North river. Distance travelled 35 miles, trails good.

January 15.—Weather cloudy, wind N.W., drifting. Left camp 7.30 a.m., travelled all day and reached barracks at 4 p.m. Distance 35 miles, trails good.

All the Indians that I visited have plenty of dried meat also some fresh meat, that was killed in the fall and they look happy and contented, but owing to the severe cold they do not seem to be doing much trapping and very little fur was caught. Some fresh deer tracks were seen, but no deer, they all looked to be working south and numerous wolf tracks were seen following the deer, also along the Indian trails. Interpreter Oman and guide 'Bussijohn' are very efficient men and did their work well.

I have the honour to be, sir
Your obedient servant,
E. W. HAINES, *Const.*

APPENDIX L.

PATROL REPORT, SERGEANT E. W. EDGENTON, CHURCHILL TO SPILT LAKE.

CHURCHILL, Janaury 16, 1911.

The Officer Commanding 'M' Division.

SIR,—I have the honour to report the mail patrol from Split lake to Fort Churchill.

On December 27th while en route to Norway House from Split lake with *Jeanie* crew of three teams of dogs, 2 Split lake and 1 'M' division, I met Const. McDiarmid at Cross lake, who had instructions from Regina to the effect that mail for Fort Churchill was to be carried through without delay. I handed my party and one dog train (Split lake) over to the Const. and took over the mail. Leaving Cross lake the next morning with two dog trains, 1 Split lake and 1 'M' division with Eskimo 'Pook,' reaching Split lake the evening of the 2nd of January, 1911. Having instructions to leave one dog train at Split lake to carry mail returning from Churchill to Norway House, I employed the next day trying to hire guide and dog train to go through with Eskimo 'Pook' and myself. Owing to the Hudson Bay Railway survey parties being in this district, dog trains were hard to procure. The surveyors and parties travelling through having hired every available train. With the aid of the H. B. Co.'s agent I hired Indian David Harvie and four dogs, the Indian to act as guide and myself to drive dog train. The party left Split lake on the 4th instant intending to pick up dog feed at John Stagg's (Sandy lake), owing to the heavy storms of snow and wind the trail was very bad and travelling slow, the party reached Stagg's on the evening of the 6th, after taking on 80 fish six miles south of Sandy lake and picking up the dog feed. I found that the party could not possibly make Churchill owing to the deep snow and heavy loads and dogs being tired.

Eskimo 'Pook' informed me that one of his dogs would not work and it was not advisable to take him any further. I ordered him to turn him loose thinking that he might follow us to Stagg's house six miles. After reaching Stagg's the guide informed me that John Stagg would be along to-morrow night. I therefore, thought it advisable to stay over and wait for Stagg and hire him to haul dog feed as far as the Churchill plains and help to break trail. The guide started out next morning with his own four dogs and one 'M' Division dog 'Marten' with the intention of bringing Stagg in. I and Eskimo 'Pook' resting that day, the guide not turning up, that night I started out on foot to find him if possible and found by his tracks he had gone to Split lake, so returned to Stagg's. The guide not returning that night I thought it advisable not to wait but leave word for him to follow on, with Stagg bringing dog feed and bedding and rations left behind. On the 9th instant, I and Eskimo 'Pook' left at 5.30 with mail, dog feed and half rations and travelled until 6 p.m. making about 18 to 20 miles. The snow being very deep and travelling bad. left next morning and travelled across the Little Churchill river about 20 miles. The guide not turning up we kept travelling. The track being very bad along the creeks and rivers, the dogs hardly being able to haul the loads, I having to walk backwards and forwards to break the trail and the Eskimo hauling on the head rope. We travelled along the Little Churchill for two days, the weather being bitterly cold, 49 and 50° below zero, on reaching the portage on the Churchill, Eskimo 'Pook' in-

formed me that two of his dogs were sick and would not work. We camped on the spot and fed them thinking to start with them next morning, but found they could hardly move, the Eskimo stated that it was owing to the very cold weather after hauling through lots of water, the dogs' feet being badly frozen, and also being in poor condition owing to the hard work, this train having come through from Churchill to Cross lake and return.

We were compelled to leave them at the camp. The guide not coming along we started out with the remaining four dogs, not yet being half way to Churchill. The weather still being very cold with strong north wind, we travelled on, making an average of 20 miles a day. On reaching the Churchill plains the wind was very strong and weather very cold, about half way from the bush to the Deer river, the leading dog became so badly frozen that he could not possible haul any further. 'Pook' therefore took him out of the harness and let him behind the sled to the Deer river, where we had to abandon him after feeding him with fish, thinking he might follow into camp on the night of the 15th. On the morning of the 16th we started at 5.30 with the remaining three dogs, having about 25 miles to make Churchill. The weather still being very cold with strong north wind, Eskimo 'Pook' had to practically haul the load himself, the dogs being very poor and tired. We reached Mosquito Point about 6 miles from the H. B. Co's. post at Churchill. I found it impossible to take the sled any further, and therefore took out all registered mail and letters, leaving the papers and outfit cached. We started to walk carrying the mail and leading the remaining two dogs, we reached the H. B. Co. post at 5 p. m. being badly frozen about the face and feet, after resting about an hour and feeeding the dogs we proceeded to barracks leaving the dogs behind at the H. B. Co. for the night. These dogs travelled in all 900 miles with heavy loads, bad trail and very bad weather.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant

W. G. EDGENTON, *Sergt.*

PART V

REPORTS AND OTHER PAPERS

RELATING TO THE

McPHERSON-DAWSON POLICE PATROL—WINTER 1910-11—AND THE DEATH OF INSPECTOR FRANCIS J. FITZGERALD AND ALL MEMBERS OF THE PATROL.

Schedule of Reports, Correspondence, &c., concerning the death of the late Inspector F. J. Fitzgerald and party, on the McPherson-Dawson Patrol, 1910-11.

1. Original instructions *re* McPherson-Dawson patrol issued by the Commissioner, Regina.. .. ..

2. Letter from Supt. Snyder, Dawson, dated February 28, 1911, stating that Corporal Dempster had left to locate the missing patrol, and detailing action taken prior to his despatch.. .. ..

3. Communication from Supt. Snyder, dated Dawson, April 18, 1911, transmitting Corporal Dempster's Report on the finding of the bodies of the late Inspector Fitzgerald and party.. .. ..

4. Despatch from Supt. G. E. Sanders, dated Athabaska Landing, May 11, 1911, forwarding Corporal Somers' Report on the burial, memorial services, &c., dated Fort McPherson, March 28, 1911.. .. ..

5. Letter from the Commissioner, Regina, dated May 8, 1911, transmitting the diary of Inspector Fitzgerald, with his (the Commissioner's) remarks as to the probable explanation of the catastrophe.. .. ..

6. Copy of the Diary and Will of the late Inspector Fitzgerald.. .. ..

7. Report from Inspector W. J. Beyts, on inquiry into the death of the members of the patrol.. .. ..

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

REGINA, May 19, 1910.

SIR,—I have the honour to inform you that I have instructed Inspector Fitzgerald to patrol from Fort McPherson to Dawson next winter.

This will enable me to get into direct communication with him by telegraph. He expects to reach Dawson, 1-2-11.

The usual patrol from Dawson will not be made.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

The Comptroller,
R. N. W. M. Police,
Ottawa.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
YUKON TERRITORY,
'B' DIVISION OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., February 28, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—As we had been notified that a patrol would be made this season from McPherson, by Inspector Fitzgerald, about the end of January, we commenced looking for and making inquiries concerning it from Indians who came over the route which the patrol would probably follow.

As time passed and the patrol did not arrive, we began to be somewhat anxious, and on the 20th instant a party of Indians arrived in Dawson from the Peel River district, one of whom had been with the police patrol for some days.

From information received from this Indian, I wired you on the 20th as follows:—

> Fort McPherson Indians arrived here to-day. One of the party was with Fitzgerald to head of Mountain creek, where he was discharged on New Year's day. Indians state Mountain creek twenty days from Dawson, easy travelling. Another band from Hart River Divide, where patrol should pass, saw nothing of them. Latter Indians nine days from that point to Dawson.

The Indian from whom I obtained the above information stated that the party of police had missed the trail and had arrived at the Indians' camping ground, some distance up a river, and that he had been employed to set them on a right trail, and on January 1, as he was apparently no longer required, he was discharged.

Anticipating instructions from you, I immediately commenced preparing stores, men, &c., for a patrol, bringing in Corporal Dempster, who has been over this route several times. Unfortunately, the telegraph wire belonging to the government was down, on account of severe heavy winds, and I had a telegram to you sent via Eagle, Valdez and wireless. The American wire went down and we were completely isolated. I did not wish to start the patrol out as it was possible you might have some special instructions concerning it, but on the receipt of your telegrams of the 21st and 24th, which only reached me on the 27th, I was prepared to send the patrol, and this date I wired you as follows:—

> Patrol leaves for McPherson to-day.

The Indians also reported that previous to leaving McPherson for Dawson, Inspector Fitzgerald had made a patrol to Herschel, and that his dogs were not in the best of condition.

The patrol which left here to-day consisted of the following:—

> Reg. No. 3193, Corporal Dempster, W.J.D. (in charge).
> Reg. No. 4937, Constable Fyfe, J.F.
> Ex. Constable Turner, F.
> Indian Charles Stewart.

Dempster, Fyfe and Turner were members of the patrol last year, and Stewart had made several trips to McPherson. They are taking three dog teams of five dogs each, but the heavier loads are being freighted to the head of the Twelve Mile by horse team, a distance of 60 miles.

I have instructed Corporal Dempster that if he obtains any important information, to send it in at once, even if he has to employ a courier to do so; and any information received will be forwarded at once to you.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sd.) A. E. SNYDER, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'B' Division.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
YUKON TERRITORY.

The Commissioner,
R.N.W.M. Police,
Regina, Sask.

'B' DIVISION OFFICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., April 18, 1911.

'McPHERSON-DAWSON PATROL.'

SIR,—On the 20th February, in consequence of an interview I had with an Indian named Esau, arriving here from the vicinity of Fort McPherson, I wired you as follows:—

'Fort Macpherson Indians arrived here to-day. One of the party was with Fitzgerald to the head of Mountain creek where he was discharged on New Year's Day. Indians state Mountain creek twenty days from Dawson, easy travelling. Another band from Hart River Divide where patrol should pass saw nothing of them. Latter Indians nine days from that point to Dawson.'

At the same time I proceeded to assemble a party which I deemed would be necessary to send out to investigate. I, therefore, on the same day wired Reg. No. 3193 Corpl. Dempster, W.J.D., to come from Forty Mile to Dawson with his dogs.

Unfortunately at this moment the wire went down, and although I endeavoured to get in touch with you over the American lines, it was not until the 27th February that I received your definite instructions. The party being in readiness, left the same day. I attach hereto a copy of instructions given to Corpl. Dempster. The party consisted of Reg. No. 3193 Corpl. Dempster, W.J.D., in charge, Reg. No. 4937 Const. Fyfe, J.F., ex-Const. F. Turner, and an Indian named Charles Stewart.

I need not go into particulars of the sad discoveries made by the patrol, as that is being fully dealt with by Corpl. Dempster in his report, which I forward herewith.

Appended also is a statement of moneys and property handed over to me by Corpl. Dempster. Drafts in your favour inclosed as follows:

One envelope containing 1 letter addressed Commissioner of Customs, draft for $353; cheque signed Geo. F. Kinney for $100.25; cheque signed by S. E. A. Selig for $300.

One envelope containing draft for $660; cheque signed by F. S. R. Wissenden for $100.25.

One envelope containing 1 cheque signed by A. N. Blake for $100.25.

One cheque signed by J. Somers for $50.25.

One envelope containing draft for $261.

With respect to the last mentioned envelope, you will note that it is marked 'contingent money.' I do not know how much money Inspr. Fitzgerald had when leaving McPherson, but I do know of one expenditure of $24 he made to Indian Esau, for 8 days at $3 per diem, as guide.

Under separate cover I am sending you a small tin box containing a will found on Inspr. Fitzgerald, also his diary which was found under the bodies of Constables Taylor and Kinney. All heavier matter will be assembled in one parcel and forwarded by express.

In conclusion I would draw to your attention the really remarkable work done by this patrol. Corpl. Dempster and all members of his party are deserving of the highest praise. Not only did they make this patrol in record time, which was all the more remarkable as they had to search the rivers while travelling, which necessarily took them longer, but they travelled at a time when travelling is much more difficult on account of soft snow, high winds, blinding snowstorms, &c.

I also inclose an extract from a letter of Rev. C. E. Whittaker missionary at McPherson, to Bishop I. O. Stringer, of Dawson.

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

DAWSON, February 27, 1911.

CORPL. DEMPSTER,—You will leave to-morrow morning for a patrol over the Fort McPherson trail, to locate the whereabouts of Inspr. Fitzgerald's party.

Indians from McPherson reported him on New Year's Day at Mountain creek. Fair travelling from Mountain creek about 20 days to Dawson.

I understand that at Hart River Divide no matter what route he took he would have to cross this divide. I think it would be advisable to make for this point and take up his trail from there.

I cannot give you any specific instructions; you will have to be guided by circumstances and your own judgment, bearing in mind that nothing is to stand in your way until you have got into touch with this party.

Keep me posted when opportunity occurs of your movements, even to the extent of sending a courier in when one is procurable, that is, provided you have anything of importance to report.

(Sgd.) A. E. SNYDER, Supt.,
Commanding 'B' Division, R.N.W.M. Police.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,
DAWSON, Y.T., April 17, 1911.

'B' Division.
The Officer Commanding.
'B' Division, R.N.M. Police.
Dawson, Y.T.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit the following as my report of the Dawson-McPherson Relief Patrol, of which I was in charge.

On February 27, 1911, I received the following instructions from the official commanding 'B' division:—

> You will leave to-morrow morning for a patrol over the Fort McPherson trail, to locate the whereabouts of Inspector Fitzgerald's party. Indians from McPherson reported him on New Year's day at Mountain creek. Fair travelling from Mountain creek about twenty days from Dawson. I understand that at Hart River Divide, no matter what route he took, he would have to cross this divide. I think it would be advisable to make for this point and take up his trail from there. I cannot give you any specific instructions; you will have to be guided by circumstances and your own judgment, bearing in mind that nothing is to stand in your way until you have got in touch with this party. Keep me posted, when opportunity occurs, of your movements, even to the extent of sending a courier in when one is procurable, that is, provided you have anything of importance to report.

In accordance with the above, I left Dawson at 1 p.m. on February 28, accompanied by Reg. No. 4937, Const. Fyfe, J. F., ex-Const. F. Turner and Indian Charles Stewart, with three dog teams of five dogs each. Reg. No. 4847, Const. Brackett, R., with team accompanied me as far as Power Plant, some 48 miles from Dawson, hauling the heavier part of our outfit, thus giving our dogs a chance to get into condition before commencing the harder part of the journey.

After arrival at the Power Plant, on the Twelve Mile river, we loaded our toboggans, and got an early start on the morning of March 2, and followed the usual route.

On March 12, we struck an old trail on the Little Wind river, about 12 or 15 miles from its mouth. We could only see this trail in places over the bars, as the river was flooding and obliterating it. We could pick it up in places between this point and the mouth of the river. I could not determine whether this was Inspector Fitzgerald's trail or not, as it was possible it might have been an old Indian trail. I figured that if this was Inspector Fitzgerald's trail he must have turned back, as at

one point, some distance above, where the river is narrow and there is a three mile portage, I saw no sign of the trail, and again had he gone up the Little Wind and missed Forrest creek, and crossed the divide by any other creek leading to the westward out of the Little Wind it would bring him to the Hart river, where he would strike an Indian camp or an Indian trail, as there were Indians camped at different points on the Hart river.

I continued on down the Little Wind, picking up the trail and losing it again, and saw no sign of a camp. At the mouth of the Little Wind I could see no sign of the trail, and thinking it possible that he had made a mistake and gone up the Big Wind, I left Fyfe and Turner, and with the Indian Stewart I went up the Big Wind for some distance, crossing and recrossing the river from bank to bank, searching for some signs of a trail but could find no trace of one, so we returned and the whole party continued on down the Big Wind river. We pulled into some timber to camp for the night, and I came across a night camp which had, in all probability, been made by the missing party. We saw old butter tins, corned beef tins, and a piece of a flour sack marked 'R.N.W.M. Police, Fort Macpherson.'

The next morning we followed their trail from this point, and had been travelling about two hours and came across another of their night camps. These two camps being so close together, I concluded that the party must have been returning, but for the rest of the day I could find no trace of their trail. The following morning I again picked up their trail, and for the last 20 miles on the Big Wind we were able to keep the trail fairly well. We passed what appeared to be three of their night camps, and these were all within 15 miles. The following morning we came across another at 'Waugh's Tent,' and this was about five miles from their last camp. At the mouth of the Big Wind for the distance of about 100 yards the snow was blown off the ice, leaving the old trail hard and standing high off the ice, and on this trail we could distinctly see the imprint of snowshoes heading down river.

On the following morning, March 16, in a little cabin about six miles up Mountain creek, we found cached a toboggan, wrapper, and seven sets of harness, dog, and on searching about I found the paws of a dog and a shoulder blade, off which I could see the meat had been cooked and eaten.

Although everything along the Big Wind river seemed to indicate that the party had returned to McPherson, this discovery was the first positive proof that they had turned back, and also that they were short of provisions. Even at this time I could not bring myself to believe that they had been compelled to eat their dogs, as I found a very small quantity of dried fish in a corner of the cabin above mentioned, which indicated that they still had dried fish with them, and I felt confident that the party had returned to McPherson in safety.

In crossing the Big Portage we saw little signs of them; we were able to follow their trail with difficulty. We saw an occasional camp, but nothing to show that it was one of their camps.

On the evening of March 20 we arrived at a cabin known as 'Colin's Cabin,' between 50 and 60 miles from McPherson. This cabin is situated on a high bank, and I could see no trail leading up to it, but as it was getting dark I decided to pull up to it and camp. In this cabin I saw a couple of packages on a beam, and I remarked, 'I wonder what old Colin has cached up there.' Stewart, the Indian, said he would pull it down and see, and we then discovered the dispatch bag and a bag of mail. These I took possession of and took on to the fort.

Even with this discovery I did not think that any untoward accident had occurred to the party, but thought it strange that they had not sent back for it. I thought the party had been somewhat hard pressed and had put off everything possible to make their load light, with the intention of patrolling back again for their cache. I thought that after finding the seven sets of dog harness they still had two teams of four dogs each.

The following morning, about ten miles from this cabin, on the Seven Mile Portage, I found a tent and stove alongside the trail. There were also tent poles, and a plate and thermometer. I could find nothing else here, so proceeded on for about ten miles when I found a toboggan and two sets of dog harness out on the river, some 100 yards from the bank. I noticed that the rawhide ground lashing had all been cut off. Tied to a willow on the bank was a blue handkerchief, the trail leading towards it. I went over and climbed the bank, and back through a fringe of willows into the timber, and here I found a small open camp and I found two bodies, one of whom I recognized as that of Constable Kinney, and I believed the other to be that of Constable Taylor, which belief was afterwards confirmed.

Constable Taylor had evidently committed suicide by blowing off the top of his head with a 30-30 rifle which he still grasped in his left hand. Both men lay in bed side by side. A fire had been at their feet; each lay on his back; they had three Alaska sleeping bags, one under and two over them; there was a frying pan, camp kettle, a small tin with a few matches in it, an axe with a broken handle, axe being very blunt. The camp kettle was half full of moose skin which had been cut up in small pieces and appeared to have been boiled. Beneath the robe on which they lay was a gunny sack containing Inspr. Fitzgerald's diary, some old socks, duffles and moccasins, also a note book belonging to Constable Kinney. There was also a pocket barometer which had been borrowed from Mr. Campbell at Red river. This was found out afterwards.

On Constable Kinney's person was found a cheap watch and chain; on Constable Taylor's person was found a small beadwork firebag containing $32. Constable Kinney's right foot was bare and the toes had been badly frozen, and one toe appeared to have been cut.

We cut some brush and covered the bodies and proceeded on towards the Fort, as I now concluded that Inspr. Fitzgerald and Special Carter had left these two men in a desperate effort to reach the Fort and would be found somewhere between this point and McPherson.

On the following morning about ten miles further down the river a trail appeared to lead towards the bank, and while feeling for the trail we kicked up a pair of snowshoes. We then climbed up the bank and a little way back in the woods we found the bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and Special Constable Carter. This was Wednesday the 22nd March. Carter had evidently died first, as he was lying on his back with his hands crossed over his breast and a handkerchief over his face. He appeared to have been drawn from 10 or 15 feet from the fire. Inspector Fitzgerald was lying on his back on the place where the fire had been burning, his left hand on his breast, the right lying almost parallel with the body but slightly extended outwards. Two half-blankets were wrapped around him. A kettle and cup and a blunt axe with a broken handle were near him. There had been a little tramping around, caused, I suppose, by getting firewood. No effort of any kind had been made in making any kind of a camp.

On the body of Inspr. Fitzgerald I discovered a gold watch in a little sack suspended around his neck. On Carter's body I found a Department of Fisheries and Marine cheque for $50 and $7 in cash. His toes appeared to have been frozen and his fingers were bandaged. The bodies of all four were in a terribly emaciated condition, the stomach of each was flattened almost to the back bone, the lower ribs and hip bones showing very prominently. After the clothing had been cut off, I do not think either of them weighed a hundred pounds.

Constable Kinney's feet were swollen to almost twice their natural size; Inspr Fitzgerald's feet were also very much swollen.

The flesh of each man was very much discoloured, being a reddish-black, and the skin was peeling off. They had put on all the clothing they had with them, each had on two suits of underwear, and the usual outer clothing.

We covered the bodies of Inspr. Fitzgerald and Carter with brush, and proceeded on to McPherson where we arrived on the night of March 22, about six o'clock, and gave the police there the first intimation they had of any accident.

The following morning, March 23, Corpl. Somers and Const. Blake rustled three dog teams, as the police at that point had no dogs left, and at noon Corpl. Somers with two Indians left for the scene of the tragedy, returning on March 25 with the four bodies, which were laid out in the church at McPherson. On Monday the 27th Corpl. Somers started making coffins and this work was completed on the 28th. I assisted him in covering them with black cloth, and the funeral of all four was held on the afternoon of the same date, i.e., March 28, the four being buried in one grave, side by side. The funeral service was read by Rev. C. E. Whittaker, Church of England Missionary at that point. A firing party of five men fired the usual volleys over the remains of our departed comrades, and even though the funeral was held in the most northern part of the empire, away in the Arctic Circle, hundreds of miles from civilization, I am glad to be able to assure you that everything was done in connection with the last sad rites that could possibly be done under the circumstances, and I am sure that the relatives and friends of each deceased will be glad to know that it was possible to have Christian burial services read by an ordained minister of the Gospel over the remains of their loved ones.

The grave was left open, and Corpl. Somers is to obtain a copper kettle and cut out the names of each man and attach it to the coffin, so that each can be identified.

The money, valuables, &c., found on the bodies of the men I turned over to Corpl. Somers, but the despatch bag, mail, watches, money in despatch bag, returns, &c., I brought to Dawson with me and turned same over to the officer commanding.

The object of the relief patrol having been successfully accomplished, my party left McPherson, on our return trip to Dawson, on March 30, arriving at the Power Plant on the Twelve Mile on the morning of April 16, and I tried to get the Dawson office of the Yukon Gold Company but was unable to do so, but I left word with the man in charge that if he could get Dawson to send word to the officer commanding as to the result of the patrol.

I arrived in Dawson on the morning of the 17th, a team and sleigh having been sent down river to meet me. The balance of the patrol arrived on the afternoon of the same date, all in good health, and the dogs in very good condition. The eyes of each man of my party were quite sore from the effects of the sun and snow, and several of the dogs had sore feet. Nothing of special note occurred on the return trip.

In conclusion, I feel called on to make the following remarks. I saw the list of provisions at McPherson which the ill-fated party took with them, and was much surprised at the small quantities taken, in fact, I feel certain that the party must have been on short rations long before they turned back.

Under the best possible conditions, without any delay of any kind, I do not think the party had sufficient rations to last them from McPherson to Dawson, but if they had kept on the right trail they would have got through all right, as they would have met with several bands of Indians from whom they could have purchased ample supplies of dried meat, fish, &c.

As to their dogs I can say nothing, as all the information I could gather at McPherson was that they were in fair condition. The Indian Esau, employed by Inspector Fitzgerald, was only employed to guide them over the Big Portage, and was then discharged.

At McPherson, a will was found on Inspector Fitzgerald's body, which had evidently been written with a burnt stick of wood a very short time before death. Corpl. Somers will collect and pack up the effects of each of the unfortunate men, and have same in readiness to send to Regina when the steamer calls on the opening of navigation.

The following is a copy of my diary:—

February 28.—Left at 1 p.m., arrived at Twelve Mile at 5.30 p.m.; weather warm, trail good.

March 1.—Left Twelve Mile roadhouse at 8 a.m., arrived at Power House at 3.30 p.m., and loaded toboggans ready for early morning start. Ex-Const. Turner froze both feet on March 2; 15 below, warm in the afternoon. Left Power House 8 a.m.; from here to Tombstone the river was badly flooded. We all got wet and stopped at 10.30 a.m. to change our footwear, as our moccasins were frozen stiff. In p.m. we encountered little water, lower glacier was dry, and for a little over a mile the ice was like glass; it was a slight up-grade and we could make very little headway as the dogs could hardly stand up on the ice.

We had great difficulty in getting over it, and had to cut footholds in the ice with an axe. It was here that Turner froze his feet, and the frost bites caused him considerable trouble for some ten days, as it caused him a great deal of pain.

March 3.—Left camp at 7.45; was troubled with very little water to-day, trails very good. The big glacier was very slippery, and we had the same difficulty as yesterday. Camped in the last timber on the Twelve Mile at 4.30 p.m.

March 4.—Zero, light snow fall, cold wind on the Blackstone, cleared up in p.m. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. The glacier in the Pass was dry; this was about a mile long and a steep up-grade. We had considerable difficulty in getting up, and this was also the case on the two glaciers on the Blackstone, very hard on both men and dogs, could not get footing and we lost a lot of time. Made lunch at Michel's cabin, and camped in the willows, about four miles above Blackstone cache, at 6.15 p.m. Very little snow along here; moss and grass showing up all along.

March 5.—10 below, windy and snowing. Started at 7.40 a.m.; lost about an hour getting up the hill, had to cut and shovel out snow and then double up dog teams. It was a hard pull going over the hills to Christmas cache, where we arrived at 12.25 p.m. Made dinner and started up Christmas creek at 1 p.m., and made Michel summit at 4 p.m.; trail drifted and very heavy and hard to find. Made first timber on Michel creek, and camped about five miles down creek at 7 p.m.; trail down this creek very bad, drifted full of snow, head of creek very narrow and the snow blows in off the hills. Men and dogs very tired to-night; the wind was blowing a gale down the creek; no dry wood here.

March 6.—Zero. Strong wind all last night and this morning. Trail down to the big glacier very bad, had to walk alongside the toboggans to keep them on trail, snow was crusted and very heavy walking. It was the same on all the portages. About 3.30 we got into water about a foot deep, and we all got wet, moccasins frozen and we could not wear snowshoes, so we camped at 4.15 p.m.

March 7.—15 below, strong wind and snow. Started 7.45 a.m.; trails fairly good, making good time for about an hour and a half, when we struck a lot of water which delayed us for about two hours. Got the sleds in about 18 inches deep. Stopped for lunch at 11.35, and changed footwear. Got over divide between Michel creek and Little Hart river, and camped in Martin's cabin on the Big Hart at 4.35 p.m. Gale blowing from north, snow drifting badly, trail over divide full and very heavy.

March 8.—62 below, cold, clear. Started 7.45 a.m. trail for greater part of the way to Canyon and Wolf creek was very heavy, and sometimes we could not find it. Between the glaciers also it was very heavy. On the first glacier above the canyon we got into water about a foot deep, and lost about half an hour. Camped about 4.30 p.m., on the upper end of the second glacier.

March 9.—50 below, cold, thick fog on glacier. Started at 8 a.m., encountered water on glacier. Made upper canyon portage at 9 a.m. and from there to upper glacier trail very heavy. Upper end of this glacier badly flooded, and we had to circle round a great deal to avoid the water. Across the divide from Wolf to Forrest creek the trail was full and very heavy. We have now come to the end of old trail. Camped at 5.20 p.m., about two miles from the glacier on Forrest creek.

March 10.—15 below, windy [illegible] Started 7.15 a.m., [illegible] breaking trail down Forrest creek most of the way, made Little Wind at 2.15 p.m., was good going to the portage which we made at 3.15 p.m. Breaking trail across portage very heavy, camped 4.45 p.m., at lower end of the portage. This is the last camping place for some distance. Gale blowing up river to-night.

March 11.—35 below, strong wind, foggy. Started at 7.40 a.m.; encountered little water on upper end of glacier. During the afternoon we had a great deal of trouble with water. Ice flooded all over, and had frozen but not strong enough to carry sled. Lost a lot of time, had to go through water several times. Gale blowing up river all morning, and it was bitterly cold. It abated somewhat in the afternoon, but was still very cold. Camped at 4.30 p.m.

March 12.—42 below, cold, foggy. Started at 7.40 a.m., pulling over bars part of time, and part of time good going. Struck an old trail about 9.30 a.m., probably the trail of the Fitzgerald's party. We could find it only in places; was doubtful whether it was police trail or an Indian trail. It was impossible to follow it as it was flooded over, but we could pick it up on the bars towards the mouth of the river. Made the Big Wind at 2.05 p.m. Stewart and myself went up the Big Wind for some distance crossing and re-crossing the river from bank to bank trying to find traces of a trail, but without success. Came back and proceeded down the river. Came across trail again and followed it back until we lost it in a flooded part, and then followed it down and lost it again. At 4.45 p.m. we pulled across river to some timber to camp and found one of their old camps for which we had been looking all day.

March 13.—45 below, clear, thick fog over open water. Started at 7.40 a.m. Picked up old trail in places, but was not able to follow it. It went around the river instead of going over portage. Going in places was good, but a great deal of it was over crusted snow which was bad for the dogs' feet. Passed another of Fitzgerald's night camps about four miles distant from the other one. Camped at 5.30 p.m., about seven miles below Deception.

March 14.—30 below, cloudy, light snow. Left at 7.45 a.m. Had a little very good going but mostly very heavy. Picked up trail a few times, but were unable to follow it until we got to the lower end of the river this afternoon, when we were able to follow it fairly well. We passed three of the Fitzgerald's night camps; they are not more than five miles apart. The number of his night camps in so short a distance indicates, I think, that he had returned north. Crusted snow very bad on dogs' feet and we are unable to make good time.

March 15.—15 below, clear in a.m., cloudy and [illegible] Started [illegible] 7.45 a.m. Trail very heavy all day. Saw part of old trail at the mouth of the Big Wind which is hard, and we could distinguish an old snowshoe track which was headed down the river. Trail lead to mouth of Mountain creek instead of taking portage. It is about three miles further to go around than to take portage. Camped about four miles up creek at 5.20 p.m.

March 16.—Zero, cloudy; started at 7.45 a.m., reached the cabin at 9 a.m. In it I found cached a toboggan, wrapper and seven sets of dog harness which I have no doubt were cached here by Fitzgerald's party on their return trip to McPherson. In cabin also we found the paws of a dog cut off at the knee joint, also a shoulder blade which had been cooked and the flesh evidently eaten. In a corner there was also a litttle dried whitefish. The trail all the way up the creeek was very heavy, weather warm, snow soft. Camped at 4 p.m., at the foot of the Big Hill. Dogs too tired to go to-night. I went to top of hill after making camp to break trail and make it easier. All the way up the creek the trail was drifted full.

March 17.—5 above, cloudy, windy on hill. Started at 7.45 a.m.; reached top of first hill at 9 a.m. Made Caribou Born river at 4 p.m.; trail to-day was full and very heavy. Camped at 5.20 about 3 miles up the north fork of the river.

March 18.—12 above, cloudy; started at 7.40 a.m. Trail up the Caribou very heavy, river very crooked and heads nor-nor' west. Went up to near a large lake and turned to right and started over divide; there is no big hill. Leaving Caribou river we travelled nor'east by nor' the greater part of the time, then kept a little more to north. Had great difficulty in finding trail. This section of country new to all of us. It has been up and down hill all afternoon. The country covered with small spruce. Made Trail river at 5.45 p.m., and camped at 6.30 p.m. Hard day; dogs and men very tired. Think route we followed to-day much longer than going over the mountain.

March 19.—15 below, cloudy; snowing all afternoon. Started at 7.40 a.m. Trail down Trail river very heavy; camped at 5.15 p.m.; about 5 miles from Peel river.

March 20.—13 below, clear; started 7.40 a.m.; trail heavy most of the day. Made Colin's cabin and camped at 6.15 p.m. Found two packages in cabin, one apparently mail and other containing dispatch bag marked R.N.W.M.P. Evidently cached here by Inspr. Fitzgerald to lighten up his load.

March 21.—25 below, cloudy a.m., clear in p.m. Reached portage at 10 a.m., at 11.45 a.m. found tent, tent poles, and stove alongside trail in the middle of a lake. Reached Peel river again at 2.15 p.m. At 3 p.m. about two or three miles below portage found a toboggan and two sets of dog harness. All ground lashings had been cut off. Trail led into bush and on following it we found bodies of two of Fitzgerald's party, one, that of Constable Kinney whom I knew, and the other I concluded to be that of Constable Taylor. The latter had evidently committed suicide by shooting the top of his head off. Evidently starved to death. Found camp kettle half full of moose hide cut in small pieces which had been boiled for a stew. Camped at 5.45 p.m. Covered bodies before we left them to proceed on our journey.

March 22.—23 below, cloudy, cold, raw wind from nor'west. Started at 7.25 a.m. At 8.30 I found an indistinct trail leading to the bank. While feeling for trail at the foot of bank found a pair of snowshoes. Climbed bank, which was a high cut bank, and on going into the bush a little way found bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and ex-Constable S. Carter. Latter had evidently died first, as he had been laid out, hands crossed over breast and face covered with handkerchief. He was lying on his back. Inspector Fitzgerald was lying on his back on the spot where there had formerly been a fire. Body partially covered by two half blankets. A blunt axe with a broken handle were lying near; there had been a good deal of tramping around as though getting firewood. Covered bodies with brush and proceeded on our way and arrived at McPherson at 6 p.m., and notified Corporal Somers and Constable Blake of the fatalities.

March 27.—Getting out supplies for return trip; loaded toboggans for early start. Assisted Corporal Somers preparing coffins and bodies for burial.

March 28.—Funeral of Inspector Fitzgerald, Constables Kinney and Taylor and ex-Constable Carter at 3 p.m.

March 29.—Corporal Somers making out reports, &c., and did not get ready for me to pull out until about 3 p.m., and as it was very stormy we did not start to-day.

March 30.—Left at 7.30 a.m., for return to Dawson. Camped about five miles below portage at 5 p.m. An old Indian came along and stayed for the night.

March 31.—10 below, fine, clear, south wind. Started 7.10 a.m. Found an old toboggan, wrapper, and an old set of canvas dog harness in an old Indian encampment on seven miles portage. Think these had been left by Indians. Camp was a short distance off the trail, and about eight or nine miles south of where we found Constables Kinney and Taylor. In the afternoon we found another place where Inspector Fitzgerald had camped, about five miles from Colin's cabin, and about seven miles from the other one. There was nothing here but one set of dog harness. There had been plenty of wood cut and there was quite a lot left over. Camped at Colin's cabin at 4 p.m.

April 1.—15 below, clear, fine. Started at 7.10 a.m. Camped at 4.30 p.m. about seven miles up Trail river. I searched every place that looked like a camp but found nothing.

April 2.—17 below, clear and fine, windy at times. Started 7.10 a.m.; trail rather heavy. Camped 4.45 p.m., over the first hill on the portage from Trail to Caribou river.

April 3.—21 above, gale blowing, snow from southwest. Started at 7.15 a.m. Had to face a snowstorm all morning. Trail filled up and very hard to find; snow beating into eyes made them very sore. Made Caribou river at 11.40 a.m. In the afternoon snow was wet, trail filled up, sleds dragged very heavy, making slow going. One of my dogs bitten in the leg and was unable to work him to-day. Camped at 5.45 p.m.

April 4.—17 above, blowing and snowing, very hot and wet. Left at 7.15 a.m.; trail heavy and hard to follow, going very slow all day; it has been very disagreeable all day. Made Mountain creek, and camped at 6 p.m.

April 5.—10 above, snowing a.m., fine p.m. Started 7.20 a.m.; trail heavy, going slow. Deep water on the glacier. Camped at 5.20 p.m. on Peel river. Turner and myself troubled with sore eyes, possibly caused by blinding snowstorm we had to face coming over the mountain.

April 6.—12 below, clear, fine. Started at 7.30 a.m. Could not find old trail up Peel. Camped at 5 p.m. Have to repair snowshoes every night.

April 7.—12 above. Cloudy, fine. Left at 7.30 a.m.; heavy trail all day, a great deal of time breaking trail, could not find old trail; a lot of snow has fallen since we passed this way. Fyfe and Stewart fell through ice several times; river very treacherous. About five miles below Deception it is split up into several channels and they are all open; had to turn back and take a big rounding to get by. Tried to make Hungry creek but could not do it; camped at 5.40 p.m.

April 8.—13 below, fine. Left at 7.30 a.m.; trail heavy, lots of water; broke trail across portage as river was open around. Camped at 5.30 p.m.

April 9.—2 below, light north wind, misty. Left at 7.15 a.m.; going to-day better than it has been for some time. Camped at 5.40 p.m.

April 10.—31 below, strong south wind. Left 7.20 a.m.; met party of Indians; camped 5.40 p.m., about five miles up Forrest creek.

April 11.—40 below, fine day. Left 7.20 a.m.; trail heavy up Forrest creek and over divide. Camped at 6.20 p.m.

April 12.—22 below, cloudy. Left 7.20 a.m.; fairly good going. Camped on Michel creek at 6 p.m. Made several portages to avoid water.

April 13.—12 below, cloudy, snowing in p.m. Left at 7.30 a.m.; heavy trail. Camped at 7 p.m., in willows at cache of Christmas creek. No wood here, and did not get supper until 10 p.m.

April 14.—12 below, thick mist, snowing all day. Left at 8.15 a.m. Had no trail over to Blackstone. Found letter from Waugh and party informing me they had gone other way. Made Michel's cabin at 4 p.m., and camped for night.

April 15.—10 below, fine a.m., snow in p.m. Started at 6.10 a.m. and made an effort to reach Power House, but going too heavy; very hot in afternoon. Camped at 5.30 p.m.

April 16.—Very warm all day. Left camp at 5.20 a.m. Made Power House at 9 a.m. Tried to get Dawson office of Yukon Gold Company to report to officer commanding my arrival, but was unable to get any one. I left word with the man in charge for him to report if he could get any one on the telephone, and proceeded to Twelve Mile roadhouse, where we arrived at 7 p.m.

April 17.—Left Twelve Mile roadhouse at 6.40 a.m., and met team, and arrived in Dawson about 10.30 a.m., the balance of the patrol arriving at about 1.20 p.m.

GENERAL REMARKS.

I omitted to remark that at Colin's cabin, where I discovered the dispatch bag and mail, we also found a lot of dog bones, showing that they had eaten dogs at this place.

I also omitted to state that Inspector Fitzgerald had evidently hung a snowshoe up on a limb as a sign, for early in March a party of Indians passed this place and seeing the snowshoe took it off the limb, and I do not know what became of it. They thought the snowshoe had been left there by Corporal Somers, who had been there in the winter making a cache of fish.

The bodies of Constables Kinney and Taylor were found on the left limit of the Peel river, about 35 miles from McPherson. The bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and ex-Constable Carter were found on the right limit of the Peel river about 25 miles from McPherson.

In conclusion, I wish to draw your attention to the splendid manner in which Constable Fyfe, ex-Constable Turner and Indian Stewart performed their work. I have been over this patrol several times, but I think this trip was the hardest I ever made, and certainly it was the most disagreeable. The men worked with a will, and gave me every possible assistance.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) W. J. D. DEMPSTER, *Corpl.*,
Reg. No. 3193,
In charge of Relief Patrol.

DAWSON, Y.T., April 17, 1911.

List of articles found by Corpl. Dempster, W.J.D., belonging to Inspr. Fitzgerald's party, lost while on McPherson-Dawson patrol, for season 1910-11.

One dispatch bag containing the following:

One packet containing the following money:—

195 x 1.00	$195 00	
81 x 5.00	405 00	
2 x 10.00	20 00	
2 x 20.00	40 00	$660 00
One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed F. S. R. Wissenden		$100 25
		$760 25

One letter addressed Commissioner of Customs, Ottawa, accompanied by the following money:

One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed G. F. Kinney.		$100 25
One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed S. E. A. Selig.		300 00
3 x 1.00	$3 00	
24 x 5.00	120 00	
23 x 10.00	230 00	$353 00
		$753 25

In an envelope the following:

One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed J. Somers....	$50 25
One cheque favour F. J. Fitzgerald, signed A. N. Blake..	100 25

Envelope marked 'Contingent Account,' containing following money:

41 x 1.00	$41 00
22 x 10.00	220 00

Two gold watches, two silver watches, one will of Inspr. Fitzgerald, one diary of Inspr. Fitzgerald, four envelopes containing returns, &c.

Checked A. E. S.

EXTRACT *from letter from Rev. C. E. Whittaker, Fort McPherson, to Bishop Stringer, Dawson.*

March 24.—On December 21, Inspector Fitzgerald, Consts. Kinney, Taylor and Sam Carter left here for Dawson, expecting to be gone three months. We were daily expecting them to return when on the 22nd inst. three sleds showed up. Imagine our horror and grief to learn that the patrol had not reached Dawson, and further that the search party had found the emaciated bodies of the whole party, all within 35 miles of this post, where they had lain perhaps many weeks, and we ignorant of them. As yet the bodies have not been brought in, and no record has been seen, but a party is now off for them, and doubtless some diary will be discovered to tell the tale.

They went off short provisioned, for the sake of travelling light, but their dogs were not of the best, and they had no Indian for guide. Carter had been over the trail, coming this way, four years ago, but was not sure of the crossings, and it is surmised that they got astray, trying to find the crossing from Little Wind to Hart rivers, and being short of food, decided to return, and for some unknown reason, were unable to make it. The packet was found in Colin's house, and the Inspector's dispatch bag, left there on their return. Twenty miles lower down they found the bodies of Kinney and Taylor with the four fur robes of the party. Ten miles lower, say five miles above the creek you and C. F. Johnson came down, they found the bodies of the Inspector and Carter. They went from here with 15 dogs, and so far 10 harness have been found. Will give you more particulars when I learn them.

March 27.—The bodies have been brought in, and search made, and the Inspector's diary found. It appears that after Esau left them, their dogs were pretty well spent, the snow three feet deep in most places, so they travelled slowly, at times making only six miles a day. Then when they should have crossed the divide by Forrest creek to the Hart river, they could not find the crossing, and perhaps went about 40 miles too far up the Little Wind, and spent nearly a week looking for the crossing in vain. An entry reads, 'Jan. 17th. Carter is utterly bewildered and does not know one river from another. My last hope is gone. Reluctantly we shall have to return to Peel river. We have now 10 lbs. of flour and 8 lbs. of bacon, and some dried fish for the dogs.' Three days this was finished and they began killing dogs, trying to feed the other dogs, but they would not eat it. So the men ate it themselves, and fed the dry fish to the dogs. They were hindered by open water, by 60 belows, and fierce winds, and made back slowly, their old trail also being drifted full. About February 1st, then on the long trail above Colin's place, an entry reads, 'We have travelled about 200 miles on dog meat and tea, have about 100 miles to do yet, but expect we shall be able to make it, but shall have only three or four dogs left. We have killed eight dogs and have eaten most of them.' Three or four days later the diary ceases. A few miles down Trail creek, about 34 miles from Colin's place. It is probable that they survived from five to seven days after that, and perhaps more, judging from where they were found, and the tracks about the last camps. Some of them were badly foot sore, and I think that will account in some measure for their inability to get through.

Yesterday I had a memorial service, with 9 white men and Mrs. Whittaker present, besides several of the local residents. The Inspector will be much missed here, as he was so much esteemed by all. He was an able and a splendid man in

every way. The last evening before leaving he spent with us, and he promised to call and see you all in Dawson. All the members of the patrol are so changed that we should not know them, just famished, and their skin all peeling off. I have been thinking over your trip of 1909, and the miracle of your escape is greatly increased by the present case.

We had a military funeral. I furnished lumber for the coffins, and Corporal Somers and I made the four coffins. We have buried them in one wide grave, lying side by side. Such a grave has never been here before, and I trust may never be again. The sad event has cast a gloom over the whole place, and we all mourn their loss.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

ATHABASKA LANDING, May 11, 1911.

The Commissioner,
R. N. M. Police,
Regina.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith a report received from Corporal Somers regarding the deaths of Inspector Fitzgerald, Constables Taylor and Kinney, and Special Constable Carter.

It would appear that Inspector Fitzgerald was the last to succumb, and that he and Carter would probably have made McPherson had they not heroically stood by their stricken and weaker companions.

The indescribable sufferings which this unfortunate party must have undergone in their desperate effort to return to their starting point is terrible to contemplate.

The pathetic attention evidently paid by Inspector Fitzgerald to his dead companions was in keeping with his brave and manly character.

I assume that the next of kin of deceased have been communicated with.

Corporal Dempster has, I suppose, also forwarded a report. Could I have a copy of same?

I have the honour to be, sir,
Your obedient servant,
(Sgd.) G. E. SANDERS, *Supt.*,
Commanding 'N' Division.

'N' Division, Athabaska Landing.

MACKENZIE RIVER SUBDISTRICT,

FORT MCPHERSON DETACHMENT, March 28, 1911.

Re death of Inspector Fitzgerald, Constables Taylor and Kinney and Special Constable Carter. (Fort McPherson-Dawson Patrol.)

To the Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—I have the honour to submit for your information the following report:—

On December 21, 1910, the Dawson Patrol, comprising Inspector Fitzgerald, Constable Taylor, Constable Kinney and Special Constable Carter, with three dog trains of five dogs each, left Fort McPherson about 8.30 a.m., en route to Dawson.

Nothing more was heard of them here until the arrival of Corporal Dempster and party from Dawson, about 6 p.m. on March 22, 1911.

Corporal Dempster reported having left Dawson on February 28, to search for Inspector Fitzgerald's party, and that they had found the bodies of Inspector Fitzgerald and Special Constable Carter about 25 miles south of Fort McPherson, and the bodies of Constables Taylor and Kinney about 10 miles further south, on the banks of the Peel river.

On the 23rd, I left Fort McPherson about 2 p.m., accompanied by Interpreter Husky and Indian Peter Ross, with three sleds, to bring in the remains to the fort. Camping overnight 18 miles from the fort, we reached the place where Inspector Fitzgerald and Constable Carter lay about 9.30 a.m. the following morning. They were lying on the top of the river bank on the right limit, and back a little in the timber; the distance being about 26 miles from Fort McPherson.

I found the bodies covered, a half blanket also over each. The body of Constable Carter was lying about 10 feet from that of Inspector Fitzgerald, and had evidently been dragged and laid out immediately after death, as both hands had been crossed on the breast and the face covered with a handkerchief.

Inspector Fitzgerald was lying where a fire had been, and was stiffened to the contour of the ground, the right hand extended from the body, the left hand lying on the breast.

I could not make a proper search of the bodies here, but I found a piece of paper in the pocket of Inspector Fitzgerald's trousers on which were the following words, evidently written with a piece of charred wood:—

'All money in despatch bag and bank, clothes, &c., I leave to my dearly beloved mother, Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Halifax. God bless all.

'F. J. FITZGERALD,
'R.N.W.M.P.'

In Constable Carter's trousers pocket I found a watch, which I had given to Constable Taylor to have repaired for me in Dawson. I also picked up three snowshoes (all broken), one camp kettle, one cup and one blunt axe. No attempt had been made to build a camp here.

After placing the remains on the one large sled which we had, I started Indian Peter Ross for the fort, which he reached about 7 p.m.

Proceeding up the river about 10 miles, we came to the place where Constables Taylor and Kinney lay. Here a broken toboggan and two sets of dog harness lay on the trail in the river. A blue handkerchief was hanging on the willows on the bank; this was on the left limit of the river. We found a fairly comfortable open camp here, covered with brush, and on removing this, found the bodies of Taylor and Kinney lying side by side, Constable Kinney being on Taylor's right.

Over the bodies were two Alaska sleeping robes and one underneath. The body of Constable Kinney was lying fairly straight with the hands crossed on the breast, the right foot was bare, showing large pieces of skin hanging from the big toe. The body of Constable Taylor was very crooked, the left hand being slightly extended from the body and still grasping a 30-30 carbine, with which he had evidently shot himself. The features were unrecognizable, the whole of the face above the upper teeth being shot away. The right knee was very much drawn up.

Under the bottom robe I found a small gunny sack containing Inspector Fitzgerald's diary, entered up to February 5, on Trail creek. A pocket barometer, a small note-book (Constable Kinney's), some old socks, duffles and moccasins. I also picked up a very blunt axe, two camp kettles, one of which was lying behind Taylor's head and had a bullet hole in it; the other kettle was half full of moose hide chopped up in small pieces and had been boiled. There was also a tin containing some matches.

I did not make a thorough search of the clothing here, only removing a dollar watch and chain from Kinney's person.

We started on the return journey to the fort about 4 p.m., and reached our previous night's camp about 7 p.m. Camping here for the night, we arrived at Fort McPherson about 10.45 a.m. on the 25th. On arrival at the fort the bodies were placed in the Church of England Mission to await interment. Corporal Dempster and myself made a thorough search and examination of the remains in the afternoon, having to cut off the clothing to do so.

The only thing found on Inspector Fitzgerald was a gold watch hanging around his neck in a small deerskin, next to the body. The toes of his left foot were slightly frozen and very much swollen. A thin skin appeared to be coming off the fingers.

On Constable Carter's person was found a cheque from the Marine and Fisheries Department, value $50, also $7 in cash. His toes appeared to have been frozen, and his fingers were bandaged.

On Constable Taylor was found a small beadwork firebag, containing $32 in cash.

Constable Kinney had no other effects but the watch. His feet were swollen to almost twice their natural size, and the big toe of the right foot was badly peeled to the raw flesh.

The bodies of all four were in a terribly emaciated condition. The lower ribs and hips showing very prominently. The stomach of each had fallen inwards.

The flesh of all was very much discoloured and of a reddish-black colour, and a thin skin seemed to have been peeling off.

All the outer clothing was very badly torn and much scorched by fire, the socks, duffles, mitts and moccasins being in the same condition.

There is no doubt in my mind that with the exception of Constable Taylor, they had died from starvation and extreme cold.

In the despatch bag found by Corporal Dempster were the returns from Herschel island and Fort McPherson detachments. Also three envelopes containing the following amounts of money and cheques:—

No. 1—Cash	$660 00
Cheque	100 25
No. 2—Cash	261 00
No. 3—Cash	353 00
Cheque	300 00
Cheque	100 25

In a separate envelope, a cheque by Constable Blake for $100.25, and a cheque of my own for $50.25. Both these cheques made payable to Inspector Fitzgerald. These cheques were for money that we had asked Inspector Fitzgerald to bring in for us when he returned. The total amount of money and cheques in the bag was $1,925.

I hired three natives to dig one large grave. The Rev. C. E. Whittaker very generously supplied me with 250 feet of lumber, and assisted me to make coffins. I cannot appreciate too much the assistance afforded me by this gentleman at this time, he also having lent me his sled and team to bring in the remains of the deceased, as did also Mr. J. Firth, of the Hudson's Bay Company, there not being enough teams to hire at the fort.

On Sunday, the 26th, a special service was held in the Church of England Mission, the Rev. C. E. Whittaker paying a fitting tribute to the deceased.

The funeral took place with military honours in the mission churchyard at 3 p.m. on the 28th, service being held in the church as well as at the graveside. A memorial service being afterwards held at 7 p.m. in the evening.

From the last entry in Inspector Fitzgerald's diary on February 5, on Trail creek, and the distance they had actually travelled afterwards, giving an average of eight miles per day, I should say that they had not reached the place where they were found until the 11th and 12th of February, respectively.

The following is a list of rations and dog feed taken by the party:—

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Dried fruit	15	0
Flour	120	0
Bacon	75	0
Baking powder	6	0
Beans	30	0

	Lbs.	Ozs.
Butter	10	0
Coffee	5	0
Milk, tins	20	0
Salt	3	0
Sugar	[illegible]	0
Tea	12	0
Tobacco, smoking	12	0
" chewing	16	0
Lard	15	0
Matches, p'k's	[illegible]	
Candles	18	0
Dried fish	900	0
Corned beef	10	0

I have the honour to be, sir.

Your obedient servant,

(Sd.) J. SOMERS, *Corpl.*,
In charge of Fort McPherson Detachment.

ROYAL NORTHWEST MOUNTED POLICE,

COMMISSIONER'S OFFICE, REGINA, May 8, 1911.

SIR,—I have the honour to forward herewith the original diary kept by the late Inspector Fitzgerald on his patrol from Fort McPherson to Dawson. This diary was found on March 22 last by Corporal Dempster, who was in charge of the search party sent out from Dawson. It was under the robe on which the bodies of Constables Kinney and Taylor were found.

The first entry in the diary is on December 21, 1910, and the last is on February 5, 1911.

The entry of January 17 reads as follows:—

> Twenty-three below. Fine in a.m., with strong S.W. wind which turned to a gale in the evening. Did not break camp; sent Carter and Kinney off at 7 a.m. to follow a river going south by a little east; they returned at 3.30 p.m. and reported that it ran right up in the mountains, and Carter said that it was not the right river. I left at 8 a.m., and followed a river running south, but could not see any cuttings on it. Carter is completely lost and does not know one river from another. We have now only ten pounds of flour, and eight pounds of bacon and some dried fish. My last hope is gone, and the only thing I can do is to return and kill some of the dogs to feed the others and ourselves, unless we can meet some Indians. We have now been a week looking for a river to take us over the divide, but there are dozens of rivers and I am at a loss. I should not have taken Carter's word that he knew the way from the Little Wind river.
> This is the true explanation of the catastrophe.

It is evident that Inspector Fitzgerald had relied upon ex-Constable Carter as a guide to Dawson. He says: 'I should not have taken Carter's word that he knew the way from the Little Wind river.'

The explanation of this is that Inspector Fitzgerald in 1905-6 went from Dawson to McPherson, following the original route of the Dawson-McPherson patrol—that was up the McQuesten river, across the divide to the Wind river, down to the Peel river. The new route which has been followed for some years was up Twelve Mile creek, Blackstone river, Hart river across Hart river divide into Forrest creek, then down the Little Wind river and on to its junction with the Wind river. Therefore, Inspector Fitzgerald knew the way from Fort McPherson to the junction of the Little Wind and the Wind river; from that point on he was relying upon ex-Constable

Carter. Carter was over this trail in 1907-8, when he accompanied Constable Forrest in charge of the patrol, on transfer to Fort McPherson. On this, no doubt, Inspector Fitzgerald had relied to find the trail from Wind river to Dawson.

You will observe that on December 27 he employed an Indian to break the trail for him from Trail creek across the divide to Caribou Born mountains; there is a portage there, made to avoid a big elbow of Peel river which comes from the west and turns north. On January 1 he discharged the Indian, paying him for eight days, five for coming and three for returning to his camp. The next day he reached Peel river, proceeded up to it, and without mishap reached Little Wind river on January 8; he proceeded up this river until January 12. The distance, according to his diary, is 55 miles; according to the table of distances submitted by Constable Mapley, in his report dated March 10, 1905, of the patrol in 1905, the trail follows the Little Wind river for 54 miles, so that, assuming Inspector Fitzgerald correct in his distances, he could not have been very far from Forrest creek, up which he should have turned to cross the Hart-Wind divide. He found that the river was getting very small, and came to the conclusion that he was too far up; he sent ex-Constable Carter ahead to look for the portage, but he could not find it. Inspector Fitzgerald then concluded—to turn back upon his trail.

He travelled five miles and turned up a small creek for four miles, which ex-Constable Carter thought was Forrest creek, but it was not. That was on January 13, and on January 15 they followed up the east branch of the Little Wind river, travelling 16 miles. On January 16 they apparently travelled up a branch of this creek for six miles, and found that it was not Forrest creek, and returned again to its mouth. Ex-Constable Carter was again sent out, but returned without success.

On January 17 Fitzgerald came to the following conclusion:—

> Carter is completely lost and does not know one river from another. We have now only ten pounds of flour and eight pounds of bacon and some dried fish. My last hope is gone, and the only thing I can do is to return, and kill some of the dogs to feed the others and ourselves, unless we can meet some Indians. We have been a week looking for a river to take us over the divide, but there are dozens of rivers and I am at a loss.

The next day, January 18, 1911, the party began their return to Fort McPherson. Hardly any of the dogs would eat the dog meat, and they had to feed them with the little dried fish they had.

At the time that the party turned back they were, according to Constable Mapley's table of distances, about 264 miles from Fort McPherson and 211 from Dawson.

They had travelled from December 21, 1910, until January 17, 1911, continuously, with only one day off; a distance of 340 miles. (This distance includes distances travelled searching for trail.) From January 18 to February 5, on which date the last entry is made, they travelled 230 miles.

The entries in the diary are not very full, but some are very suggestive of the hardships that they were undergoing; the trail was exceptionally heavy and they were breaking through ice, getting wet, and the cold was intense. On January 24 it says:—

> Killed another dog; and all hands made a good meal of dog meat.

On January 26.—'The going was very heavy in deep snow and the hands and dogs getting weak.'

January 30.—'All hands feeling sick, supposed to be from eating dogs' livers.'

January 31.—Skin peeling off our faces and bodies and parts of our bodies and lips all swollen and split. I suppose this is caused by feeding on dog meat; everybody feeling the cold very much for want of proper food.

February 1.—Killed another dog to-night. This makes eight dogs we have killed, and we have eaten most of them and fed dried fish to the dogs.

February 3.—Men and dogs very thin and weak and cannot travel far. We have travelled about 200 miles on dog meat, and have still about 100 miles to go, but I think we will make it all right, but will have only three or four dogs left.

February 5.—(The last entry.) Just after noon I broke through the ice, and had to make fire; found one foot slightly frozen. Killed another dog to-night; have only five dogs now, and can only go a few miles a day. Everybody breaking out on the body and skin peeling off.

We have now to refer to Corporal Dempster's report to form an idea of what happened. The last entry was evidently made while the party was proceeding down Trail river to the Peel river. Corporal Dempster in his admirable report, at this point, commenced to fear the worst, on account of the camps they made being so close together. He followed on their trail with as much despatch as possible. At Colin's cabin he found the mail and the despatch bag which had been cached there.

On March 21, about three miles below the portage on the Peel river, he found the bodies of Constables Kinney and Taylor; there was a camp kettle half-full of moose hide, cut in small pieces, which had been boiled for soup. The two men lay side by side, the fire being at their feet; each lay on his back.

They had three Alaska sleeping bags; one under and two over them. Constable Taylor evidently committed suicide by blowing the top of his head off; it is quite probable that he had become insane with the terrible hardships which he had undergone.

It seems to me that Inspr. Fitzgerald had concluded that these men were too weak to travel through and left them all the camp equipment they had, and with Carter, pushed on towards Fort McPherson, with the hope of getting relief to send back. This he was not fated to accomplish. About ten miles further on he and Ex-Constable Carter yielded up their lives. Carter succumbed first and was laid out by Inspr. Fitzgerald, who probably died shortly afterwards.

There were absolutely no provisions, nor any sign of the dogs.

I have not yet received the reports which Inspr. Fitzgerald would have written before he left Fort McPherson, and I am therefore unable to give you any information which would bear on the observations of Corporal Dempster in his report, which are as follows:—

> I saw the list of provisions at McPherson which the ill-fated party took with them, and was much surprised at the small quantities taken; in fact I feel certain that the party must have been on short rations long before they turned back. Under the best possible conditions, without any delay of any kind, I do not think the party had sufficient rations to last them from McPherson to Dawson; but if they had kept on the right trail they would have got through all right, as they would have met with several bands of Indians from whom they could have purchased ample supplies of dried meat, fish, &c. As to their dogs I can say nothing, as all the information I could gather at McPherson was that they were in fair condition. The Indian Esau employed by Inspr. Fitzgerald was only employed to guide them over the Big Portage and was then discharged.

I imagine the explanation of the limited amount of rations taken by this party, is that they expected to make a very quick trip, and did not want to load themselves too heavily, and confidently looked forward to securing food from the Indians along the route to Dawson. Had they succeeded in crossing the Hart river divide, it is altogether probable they would have encountered some Indians. Big game is much more plentiful on the west side than on the east.

Undoubtedly the disaster overtook this party because they lost the trail from Little Wind river; had they had an efficient guide, they would have reached Dawson in safety.

The Indian Esau whom he employed for a few days, is the same Indian who reached Dawson later on, and on whose report the relief party was sent out. Had the party turned back as soon as they lost the trail they would have reached Fort McPherson.

Seven days were spent in useless searching; consuming provisions, and exhausting men and dogs; these precious seven days would have carried them back to safety.

Inspector Fitzgerald in his diary gives some inkling as to what was affecting his mind; it seems to have been the anxiety to perform the patrol and not return to Fort McPherson defeated. His expression, 'My last hope is gone and the only thing I can do is to return,' seems to indicate this. Had he been a less experienced traveller than he was, he would surely have turned back sooner.

The cause of the disaster may be summed up as follows:—

1. The small quantity of provisions taken.
2. Want of an efficient guide.
3. Delay in searching for the lost trail.

The heroic efforts to return to Fort McPherson have not been exceeded in the annals of Arctic travel.

Corporal Dempster's reports show that the unfortunate men had wasted to shadows. All were strong, powerful young men, and in the best of health and condition when they left on their ill-fated journey. That they should have lost their lives is greatly to be deplored. It is the greatest tragedy which has occurred in this Force during its existence of thirty-seven years.

Their loss has been felt most keenly by every member of the Force, but we cannot but feel a thrill of pride at the endeavour they made to carry out their duty, and their gallant struggle for their lives.

I cannot express it better than in the following extract from a letter addressed to me by His Honour the Lieutenant Governor of Saskatchewan:—

> While the event brings deepest sadness to all, we feel that it is only an event such as this which can give greatest lustre and enduring remembrance to the splendid Force.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

(Sgd.) A. BOWEN PERRY,
Commissioner.

Lt. Col. FRED. WHITE, C.M.G.,
Comptroller R.N.W.M. Police,
Ottawa, Ont.

DIARY OF INSPECTOR F. J. FITZGERALD, FOUND UNDER THE BODIES OF CONSTABLES KINNEY AND TAYLOR.

Twenty-one below. Wednesday, December 21.—Strong N. wind, with heavy mist and light snow. Left Fort McPherson at 7.45 a.m. Nooned two spells up river and camped in Indian cabin 15 miles up river. Going very heavy in some places. 15 miles.

Seventeen below. Thursday, December 22.—Strong S. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned one hour and camped below portage at 3 p.m. Going fair. 18 miles.

Seven below. Friday, December 23.—Slight N.E. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 8.30 a.m. Nooned one hour and camped at south end of 7 mile portage. Snowing last night, making heavy going. 17 miles.

Seventeen below. Saturday, December 24.—Fine, with strong S.E. wind. Left camp at 8 a.m. Nooned one hour above Colin's cabin and camped for night in old Indian camp at 3.15 p.m. Heavy snow during night, making heavy going. 16 miles.

Thirty below. Sunday, December 25.—Light N.W. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 8 a.m., and arrived at the mouth of Trail creek at 10.15 a.m., and loaded up the cache of fish and left at 11.45 a.m., and camped about eight miles up Trail creek in old camp at 2.15 p.m. Going heavy on Peel river, good going on Trail creek. 16 miles.

Twenty-four below. Monday, December 26.—Strong S.E. wind, with heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30 a.m. Nooned one hour and camped at Indian encampment at 1.45 p.m., 20 miles up Trail creek. Going very good. 18 miles.

Thirty-nine below. Tuesday, December 27.—Fine, with strong S.E. wind. Left Indian camp at 7.30 a.m., and travelled up Trail creek for five miles and then went up small creek, due south, for seven miles and camped for night at 2 p.m. Sent Constable Kinney and Indian ahead to break trail for to-morrow. Hired Indian and dog team to help us across 80 mile portage, paying him $3 a day. Going very bad all day, had to break through three feet of snow and only made about 12 miles. 12 miles. Climbed 800 feet.

Forty-three below. Wednesday, December 28.—Fine. Very cold and very misty in hills. Left camp at 8 a.m., and travelled up ravine until 1 p.m. Nooned one hour and camped on the upper end of Caribou Born mountain at 2.30 p.m. Indians followed our trail and caught us up at 10 a.m., and all camped together. Very deep snow and very steep climb, and only made about 12 miles. Climbed 1,000 feet from camp until 1 p.m. At the head of the mountain the climb from Trail creek is 1,800 feet. 12 miles.

Thirty-four below. Thursday, December 29.—Fine. Clear and cold in valley, very misty in hills. Left camp at 8 a.m., and travelled down 1½ miles to head of small creek and followed it to Caribou river, and camped at start of portage on Caribou river. Snow very deep, dogs very tired. 14 miles.

Fifty-one below. Friday, December 30.—Fine with light S. wind. Left camp at 8.15 a.m., and travelled until 2.30 p.m., and only made about nine miles. Snow on the portage very deep and some very steep hills; found it very cold on account of going so slow. Nine miles.

Forty below. Saturday, December 31.—Fine with strong S. wind. Saw the sun to-day. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour and camped at 3 p.m., four miles down Mountain creek. Going very heavy on the portage and Mountain creek. Sixteen miles.

Thirty-seven below. Sunday, January 1, 1911.—Heavy snow storm all day. Left camp at 8.45 a.m., made one drive and camped in small cabin four miles above mouth of Mountain creek at 2 p.m. Going very heavy, over three feet of snow. Paid off Indian, five days coming and three days to return. Eleven miles.

Thirty-five below. Monday, January 2.—Heavy snow storm during night and all day. Left camp at 7.30; had to cut our way through the bush twice, owing to driftwood being piled up in the river; nooned one hour, and camped on the Peel river, five miles above Mountain creek at 2.15 p.m. Going very heavy owing to deep snow. Ten miles.

Forty-six below. Tuesday, January 3.—Light snow all day. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at Waughs old tent, two miles up Wind river at 3.30 p.m. Mouth of Wind river ¾ of a mile above lower end of Peel river canyon. Going very heavy; dogs about played out. Twelve miles.

Forty-seven below. Wednesday, January 4.—Strong S.E. wind with snow. Left camp at 8.30 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 2.30 p.m. Going very heavy; over three feet of soft snow most of the way. Ten miles.

Sixty-five below. Thursday, January 5.—Fine with slight head wind. Left camp at 8 a.m., but only went about six miles, when we had to go in the bush and make camp at noon, owing to the intense cold; some slight frost bites among the party. Going heavy, but a slight improvement on the last few days. Six miles.

Fifty-four below. Friday, January 6.—Very strong head wind in p.m., with heavy mist. Left camp at 8.30 a.m.; could not noon on account of open water, as we could not get on shore; camped 3 p.m., at the lower end of Mount Deception. Going very heavy, and lots of trouble with open water. Eleven miles.

Fifty-one below. Saturday, January 7.—Fine with slight fair wind. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 2.30 p.m., six miles below Little Wind river. Going fairly good, but had to go around lots of open water. Thirteen miles.

Sixty-four below. Sunday, January 8.—Fine with strong head wind. Left camp at 8.30 a.m., and only made one drive and camped at 1.30 p.m., three miles up Little Wind river. Going very heavy; slow going with intense cold. Nine miles.

Twenty-two below. Monday, January 9.—Fine clear day; slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at 3 p.m., about 20 miles up Little Wind. Going very fair; a little heavy in p.m. Sixteen miles.

Thirteen below. Tuesday, January 10.—Strong head wind, with very fine snow. Left camp at 8 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 3.15 p.m. Clear ice most all day; not good going as it was very slippery for the dogs; very little water to trouble us. Fifteen miles.

Twenty-two below. Wednesday, January 11.—Very misty with strong head wind. Left camp at 8.15 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 3.30 p.m. All the river was overflow, and we only made about nine miles. All hands had wet feet, and we had a very unpleasant day. Nine miles.

Thirty-seven below. Thursday, January 12.—Fine with slight head wind. A nice day. Left camp at 8 a.m., and stopped 3 hours at noon, and sent Carter to look for portage, but he could not find it. At 3 p.m., found that the river was getting very small; camped and sent Carter on ahead, and came to the conclusion that we were too far up. Twelve miles.

Twelve below. Friday, January 13.—Snowing, with light fair wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; came back down the river 5 miles, and went up small creek 4 miles, which Carter thought was Forrest creek, but found it was not, and came down 2 miles farther and camped at 1.30 p.m., and sent Carter out to look for creek Fifteen miles.

Twenty-three below. Saturday, January 14.—Very strong gale all day. Could not leave camp.

Thirty-nine below. Sunday, January 15.—Very misty, with slight head wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., and followed up east branch of Little Wind river and camped at 3.15 p.m., at what is supposed to be the mouth of Forrest creek. Going very good; a little heavy snow at the start; the rest of the way mostly ice. Sixteen miles.

Forty-three below. Monday, January 16.—Fine, with very strong S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., and travelled up creek for six miles, and found that it was not Forrest creek and had to return to mouth again and camp. Sent Carter out in afternoon, but he had no success. 12 miles.

Twenty-three below. Tuesday, January 17.—Fine in a.m., with strong S.W. wind which turned to a gale in evening. Did not break camp, sent Carter and Kinney off at 7.15 a.m., to follow a river going south by a little east; they returned at 3.30 p.m., and reported that it ran right up in the mountains, and Carter said it was not the right river. I left at 8 a.m., and followed a river running south, but could not see any cuttings on it. Carter is completely lost and does not know one river from another.

We have now only 10 pounds of flour and 8 pounds of bacon and some dried fish. My last hope is gone, and the only thing I can do is to return, and kill some of the dogs to feed the others and ourselves, unless we can meet some Indians.

We have now been a week looking for a river to take us over the divide, but there are dozens of rivers and I am at a loss. I should not have taken Carter's word that he knew the way from Little Wind river.

Thirteen below. Wednesday, January 18.—Very strong S. gale last night and this morning, moderated in afternoon. Left camp, on the return to Peel river, at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour and camped at 3 p.m. 20 miles below. Killed the first dog to-night for dog feed; hardly any of the dogs would eat him, and had to give them a little dried fish. Our food consisted of a small piece of bannock and dried fish. Good going on our back trail. 20 miles.

Twenty-eight below. Thursday, January 19.—Very misty, with slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m., nooned one hour and camped about 29 miles above the mouth of Little Wind river. Most of the river was overflowed, and we were at times ankle deep in water. Killed another dog to-night. 21 miles.

Twenty-one below. Friday, January 20.—Very strong S.W. gale all day. Could not leave camp, it was all we could do to keep the tent standing. Ate the last of the flour and bacon to-day. All we have now is some dried fish and tea.

Zero. Saturday, January 21.—Strong gale until noon, moderated in p.m. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour and camped about 12 miles above the mouth of Little Wind river. Nearly all clear ice, making the going slow. Killed another dog to-night. 20 miles.

Fifty below in a.m. Sunday, January 22. 64 in p.m. Very misty, with slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour, and camped five miles down Big Wind river, 4 p.m. Going very heavy, our old trail filled up and had trouble with water. Carter's fingers badly frozen. 17 miles.

Sixty-four below. Monday, January 23.—Misty, with strong head wind. Stayed over in camp as it was too cold to travel.

Fifty-six below. Tuesday, January 24.—Strong S. wind with very heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30, went six miles and found the river open right across. Constable Taylor got in up to his waist and Carter in up to his hips, and we had to go into camp at 11 a.m. Cold intense with all the open water. Killed another dog and all hands made a good meal on dog meat. 6 miles.

Fifty-three below. Wednesday, January 25.—Left camp at 7.30 to look for place to cross open water, and did not start with dogs until 9.15. Nooned three miles above Mount Deception and camped at 3.30 p.m. 20 miles above mouth. Going fairly good, had our old trail part of the way. Killed another dog to-night. Our food is now dog meat and tea. 18 miles.

Twenty-one below. Thursday, January 26.—Snowing, with very heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; lost three hours getting around open water, and nooned one hour, and camped at 3.30 p.m. Going very heavy in deep snow, and all hands and dogs getting weak. 8 miles.

Thirteen below. Friday, January 27.—Heavy snowstorm, with heavy mist. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at Waugh's tent at 2 p.m. Searched tent and cache for food but found none. Going very heavy. Killed another dog. We have now only nine dogs; the rest are gone for food. 11 miles.

Forty-five below. Saturday, January 28.—Strong south wind with mist. Left camp at 7.45 a.m., nooned one hour three miles below Peel river canyon, and camped at one of our old camps at 3.15 p.m. Taylor sick last night and all day. Going very heavy; very little sign of our old trail. 12 miles.

Twenty below. Sunday, January 29.—Snowing with light N.E. wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped in cabin at 1.30 p.m., five miles up Mountain creek. Killed another dog to-night. Men and dogs very weak. Cached one sled and wrapper and seven single dog harness here. Ten miles.

Fifty-one below. Monday, January 30.—Fine with light W. wind. Left camp at 7.45 a.m.; nooned one hour and camped at 3.15 p.m., at foot of big hill on Mountain creek. Going very heavy; old trail all filled in. All hands feeling sick, supposed to be from eating dog's liver. Fourteen miles.

Forty-five below. Tuesday, January 31.—Sixty-two below in p.m. Fine with slight S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.15 a.m.; had to double up for the first 1½ miles; nooned one hour and camped at 4.15 p.m., four miles from Caribou river. Going heavy; travelled part of the time on our old trail, but it was filled in. Skin peeling off our faces and parts of the body, and lips all swollen and split. I suppose this is caused by feeding on dog meat. Everybody feeling the cold very much for want of proper food. Seventeen miles.

Fifty-one below in a.m. Wednesday, February 1.—Two below in p.m. Fine with strong S.W. wind. Left camp at 7.30 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped at 4 p.m., on the river where we start around Caribou Born mountain. Followed our old trail, but found it very heavy. Killed another dog to-night; this makes eight dogs we have killed, and we have eaten most of them, and fed what dried fish we had to the dogs. Sixteen miles.

Seven above in a.m. Thursday, February 2.—Twenty-three below in p.m. Fine in a.m., very misty on mountain in p.m. Left camp at 7 a.m.; nooned one hour, and had to camp on the mountain at 3.30 p.m., as we got astray in the mist. Going heavy in creek; very good on the mountain. Ten miles.

Twenty-six below. Friday, February 3.—Misty in a.m., clear in p.m. Strong N.E. wind. Left camp at 7.45, crossed the mountain by 1.30 p.m., and camped on Trail creek at the mouth of the small creek. Killed another dog to-night, and had to feed some of it to the dogs as we have no dried fish. Men and dogs very thin and weak, and cannot travel far. We have travelled about 200 miles on dog meat, and have still about 100 miles to go, but I think we will make it all right, but will have only three or four dogs left. Fourteen miles.

Fifty-two below. Saturday, February 4. Fine with strong S.E. wind. Left camp at 7.45; nooned one hour and camped at 3 p.m., eight miles down Trail creek. Going very heavy, and everybody suffered very much with the cold. Eight miles.

Forty-eight below. Saturday, February 5.—Fine with strong S.E. wind. Left camp at 7.15 a.m.; nooned one hour, and camped about eight miles further down. Just after noon I broke through the ice and had to make fire; found one foot slightly frozen. Killed another dog to-night; have only five dogs now, and can only go a few miles a day; everybody breaking out on the body and skin peeling off. Eight miles.

Inspector Fitzgerald's will, which was found in one of his pockets, and which had evidently been written with a piece of charred wood, read as follows:—

'All money in despatch bag, and bank, clothes, &c., I leave to my dearly beloved mother, Mrs. John Fitzgerald, Halifax. God bless all.

F. J. FITZGERALD,
'R.N.W.M.P.'

FORT MCPHERSON, MACKENZIE RIVER SUB-DISTRICT,

July 8, 1911.

The Officer Commanding,
'N' Division, R. N. W. M. Police,
Athabaska Landing.

SIR,—*Re* inquiry into the deaths of Inspector Fitzgerald, Reg. No. 1582, Constable Kinney, G. F., Reg. No. 4346, Constable Taylor, R. O., and Special Constable Carter, S.

I have the honour to inform you that I have taken the evidence of Corporal Somers, Constable Blake, Rev. C. E. Whittaker, and Mr. J. Firth, and Indian Esau, and beg to report as follows:—

RATIONS.

I find from a list of the rations taken by the party to be insufficient for a trip of five hundred miles, where they have to break their own trail going over, and which has generally taken the Dawson patrol from 31 to 39 days to make. Flour was 40 pounds short of 30 days single ration; bacon and corned beef were 43 pounds short. The other articles were little more than single ration, but not sufficient for men travelling over a bad trail in extreme cold weather.

DOGS.

All the dogs taken on the trip were in first-class condition. Ten dogs were used on the trip from Herschel island, but they had 19 days rest, and were in good condition in starting out.

GUIDES.

From the evidence I find that Special Constable Carter was not a competent guide, as he had only made the trip once, and that was from Dawson during the winter of 1906-7.

There were two Indians here willing to make the trip, but for some reason or other Inspector Fitzgerald did not hire them.

He intended picking up a guide across the portage, which he did by taking Indian Esau.

GENERAL.

They took a rifle in case they ran across any game, but carried no shot gun.

Mr. Firth gave Inspector Fitzgerald a compass, and he had a map which Mr. Darrell had made out for him.

I find that if Inspector Fitzgerald had had a competent guide, he would have reached Dawson.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

W. J. BEYTS, *Insp.*

Commanding Mackenzie River Sub-District.

FORT McPHERSON DETACHMENT,

July 8, 1911.

'N' Division.

STATEMENT OF REG. No. 4539, CORPORAL SOMERS, J., IN CHARGE OF FORT MACPHERSON DETACHMENT.

When the late Inspector Fitzgerald made out the list of rations he was going to carry on the patrol to Dawson, he expressed an opinion that the patrol from the Dawson side had always carried too much weight. He read over the list of rations to Constables Kinney, Taylor, and Carter, and asked them if they would like to carry more. I believe that Inspector Fitzgerald expected the rations to last at least thirty days. He also said that the trip would probably take thirty-five days. The dogs with one execption were in good condition. The exception was one of the Fort McPherson dogs. It was lame in one of the hind legs, was of a half wolf breed, and very hardy. I made the trip to the mouth of Trail creek in November, 1910, with this dog, and towards the end of a day's run he would get tired. I reported this matter to Inspector Fitzgerald, but he did not seem to think that that would make any difference. His reason, I believe, was that if the dog did play out, that he would be able to, by that time at least, get along with the four dogs.

The other two teams were certainly all right, and were in good condition when they arrived from Herschel island on December 3. Inspector Fitzgerald had not in any way tried to rush this part of the trip, and had also laid over for a day at two different places on the coast. During the interval December 3, to 21, all three teams only enough work to keep them in good condition.

Why Inspector Fitzgerald took Ex-Constable Carter as a guide, I am unable to say. That he thought him competent to take the party to Dawson I am doubtful. He told me after making inquiries regarding the location of the Indians on the Peel at that time, that he would get one of the Indians to take him across the big portage. This he evidently did by hiring Esau. He could have got two competent Indian guides at the Fort, but having once hired Carter from the island he did not care to take anyone else for the whole journey, especially as Constable Carter said he was certain that he knew the trail from the Wind river to Dawson.

Regarding game, from what I have learned from Indians and others who know the country here, there is a chance of moose or cariboo from Trail creek over to the Hart river, but this cannot always be depended upon. Deer and moose are seldom met with between Fort McPherson and Trail creek. Ptarmigan were fairly plentiful around the mouth of Trail creek when I was there in November, and are to be found on most of the mountain creeks in this district, amongst the willows. Rabbit tracks were also fairly plentiful, and I also saw one bear track when I was there. The party did anticipate replenishing their supplies after they reached the Hart river, Inspector Fitzgerald having an idea that he would meet Indians before he reached Dawson, and be able to obtain a supply of meat. They only took a 30-30 rifle with them, and no shot gun. A compass was given to Inspector Fitzgerald by Mr. Firth before he left here, and he compared it with my own. He certainly had it with him when he left, although it has not been found. When Inspector Fitzgerald left here last July for Herschel island he left instructions with me to ask Hubert Darrell, who was then at La Pierre House, to draw a map of the route from Fort McPherson to Dawson, as travelled by him when he was with the police patrols from the Dawson side. Darrell did so on his return, but as he was in a hurry to get to Red river, he only drew a small one. The map, in my opinion, was not sufficiently large enough in scale to be of much assistance to a man who had never been by this particular route, but I think that if I myself had once been over it, and then seen the map, and read the directions which were written as to making portages, distances, and various bearings on the route, that it would have been of considerable assistance to me. There was one part of the map between Mitchell creek and the Blackstone river that Darrell had redrawn on a larger scale on the back, as he thought that this was the place where the party would be most likely to miss marks. I handed this map over to Inspector Fitzgerald on his arrival at Fort McPherson from the island. He said very little about it, and seemed to think that it would answer his purpose. There were no particular instructions given by Inspector Fitzgerald to me, or anyone else that I know of, as to the conduct of the trip, or how he proposed to perform it. He asked me which of the two men on the detachment with me would be the better to accompany him, and drive the McPherson team. I had no hesitation in selecting Constable Taylor for two or three good reasons, the main one being that he was a sea-faring man, and would be able to give valuable assistance, especially in the use of a compass if it was necessary. I also thought him the fitter of the two men to make the trip.

I do not consider myself, that Ex-Constable Carter was competent to guide a party such a distance, and over such a route, especially having been over it only once, and that some years ago, when he came from the Dawson side. He never made the trip from this side before. I have found myself, even in my short experience, that where there is no trail it is very easy to miss points when portages are to be made. In hazy or misty weather where no prominent land-marks or objects such as bluffs, clumps of trees, boulders, forks in rivers, or other similar objects are not to be

seen, that it is very easy to mistake the distance travelled in a given direction by time alone. On my trip to the island I had two of the best guides that can be found in this district, one of them having been over the trail part of the way before this winter, on two occasions, one at a portage, the other at the fork of a river, there was hesitation, and evident doubt as to the exact location of the portage, and which fork of the river to take.

Regarding the equipment of Inspector Fitzgerald's party, such as sleds, snowshoes, excepting dog-harness, I did not think of anything at the time, but on the arrival of Corporal Dempster and his relief party from Dawson, the difference in material was at once apparent. The snowshoes of Inspector Fitzgerald's party, which were of local make, were very much lighter as well as smaller than those of the Dawson party. The sleds, lashings, &c., were also much lighter.

I attach a list of the rations taken by Inspector Fitzgerald and his party.

I have the honour to be, sir,

Your obedient servant,

J. SOMERS, *Corpl.*
In charge of Fort McPherson Detachment.

LIST of rations taken by Inspector Fitzgerald and his party from McPherson to Dawson.

Dried fruit	15 lbs.
Baking powder	6 "
Bacon	75 "
Beans	4 "
Butter	10 "
Coffee	5 "
Corned beef	10 "
Flour	120 "
Lard	15 "
Milk	20 tins.
Sugar	35 lbs.
Salt, table	3 "
Tea	12 "
Tobacco, smoking	12 "
Tobacco, chewing	16 "
Matches	6 doz. pkts. (six)
Candles	18 lbs.
Dog fish	900 "

FORT MCPHERSON,

STATEMENT OF REG. No. 4481, CONSTABLE BLAKE, A.N. RE DAWSON PATROL.

When Inspector Fitzgerald first made up his list of rations to take with him to Dawson, it was larger than what he did actually take. He talked the matter over with the men who were going with him, and they all seemed of one mind that the list was too large and that their loads would be too heavy, so some was cut out.

The dogs seemed to be in good condition. The two dog teams that came from Herschel island were if anything better than the Fort McPherson dogs. One of the Fort McPherson dogs, (Bob), was old, and in my opinion, not fit to make Dawson.

The patrol arrived at Fort McPherson from Herschel island on December 3. I do not know why Special Constable Carter was taken. Indian guides could have been hired here; Indians who had been to Dawson and back from here, and knew the trail thoroughly.

From inquiries that I have made from different people, game, *i.e.*, moose and caribou might be got. They took a rifle with them, and, I think, 60 rounds of ammunition, but their intention in taking the rifle was only on the chance of seeing close to the trail, and not for hunting. Snowshoes were taken by the party. No shot gun was taken.

A map of the route they proposed to follow was taken by Inspector Fitzgerald, and at different times during their stay here I saw Inspector Fitzgerald writing down information that he had gathered about the trail to Dawson.

A. N. BLAKE, *Constable.*

FORT MCPHERSON.

STATEMENT OF JOHN FIRTH, CLERK IN CHARGE OF THE HUDSON'S BAY COMPANY'S STORE AT FORT McPHERSON, TAKEN BEFORE INSPECTOR BEYTS, THIS 8TH DAY OF JULY, 1911.

DOGS.

I consider the dogs taken by Inspector Fitzgerald on the Dawson patrol were in good condition.

GUIDES.

I did not consider that Carter was capable as a guide, as he had only been over once. Inspector Fitzgerald was rather doubtful of his being able to find the way. He spoke of picking up a guide at Trail creek to take him over to Wind river, and he did so by engaging Esau. He spoke of taking over Jimmie Husky, the interpreter, with him, but the man would not make the trip. I think he could have got a guide if he had wished to do so, as there were two men here willing to make the trip.

GENERAL.

I gave Inspector Fitzgerald a compass, but I do not know if he had any map with him. He had cut down on supplies in order to make a quick trip, and I think he would have made Dawson if his guide had been able to find the way. I think they would have reached there if they had not eaten dog livers, which sickened them, and the dog meat they were eating did them no good in their state of weakness and exposure to cold. I think that Inspector Fitzgerald and the men were in splendid condition, and were in good spirits when they left.

JOHN FIRTH.

FORT MCPHERSON.

STATEMENT OF REV. C. E. WHITTAKER TAKEN BEFORE INSPECTOR BEYTS, THIS 8TH DAY OF JULY, 1911.

I never saw Inspector Fitzgerald looking more fit than then. The other members of the party were, to the best of my knowledge, quite fit. It is known here that Carter found the trip from Herschel island to this place very exhausting.

The dogs were, as far as I can remember, in good condition; in as good, at least, as is common in the north.

Carter, who was the accepted guide, had been over the trail but once, and that coming this way, but he was quite confident that he could find the way.

C. E. WHITTAKER.

FORT McPHERSON.

STATEMENT OF INDIAN ESAU, RE DAWSON PATROL.

Inspector Fitzgerald hired me on the evening of the 26th of December, 1910, to guide a party across the portage to the mouth of Mountain creek. I was with him for five days and left him on the 1st January, near the mouth of Mountain creek, and returned to my camp on Trail creek. I was paid $24 wages for the trip. I was willing to accompany the party to Dawson, but Inspector Fitzgerald did not require my services any longer.

When I left them I thought they had enough grub to take them through to Dawson.

Carter informed me when I left them that he knew the trail, but I do not think he did. My reason for thinking this is that he came over from Dawson some years ago, and the country looks different going the opposite way.

All the dogs were in good condition when I left, and I think they were good dogs.

I do not think there was any chance of obtaining game on the road, but ptarmigan are often seen. There was no shot gun with the party, but they had a 30-30 rifle.

Inspector Fitzgerald had a compass and he also had a map, but I do not think it was any good, as one creek that I knew was not shown on it.

The snowshoes they had with them were too small, and they would sink through the snow, and make it hard walking. I used my own, which were a foot longer and a [illegible] wider than theirs. Their snowshoes were the same [illegible] Fitzgerald used, but they have a larger pair for breaking trail ahead. Inspector Fitzgerald's party did not have a large pair with them.

Their toboggans were all right when I left them.

I was hunting around Hart river, and arrived in Dawson about the 20th of February, when I reported to the officer commanding that I had left Inspector Fitzgerald's party on the 1st January, and from where I left them they should have got to Dawson in about fifteen days.

ESAU.

PART VI

PHOTOGRAPHS OF CORONATION CONTINGENT IN LONDON, ENGLAND, 1911


C.O. LTD









